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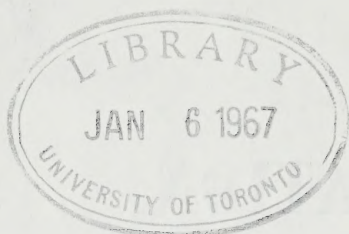


ORGANIZATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

**JULY
1965**

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INTRODUCTION

This volume deals with the organization of the government of Canada and is divided into three sections, each describing, respectively, the authorities and machinery by which the three basic powers of government are exercised. These three sections have been named: the Parliament of Canada, the Judiciary and the Executive (including departments and government agencies).


This edition contains descriptions of some of the international organizations of which Canada is a member, together with recently established government agencies.

Following recommendations of the Royal Commission on Government Organization, numerous changes have occurred recently in the various departments and agencies. Most of these modifications have been made in accordance with the *Public Service Rearrangement and Transfer of Duties Act* (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 227). Other changes are expected to take place in the near future.

Due to frequent changes in government organization, functions, and names of officials, it has been found advisable to provide this manual in a loose-leaf service form, with revisions every third month. Subscribers will then be assured of keeping accurate information at all times. Revisions will be mailed regularly, beginning October 1, 1965.

It is hoped that this publication will find its proper place in the library of educational institutions, government departments, business institutions having dealings with the government, and the general public. More detailed information can be obtained by addressing inquiries to the principal officers of the departments and agencies concerned.

July 1, 1965



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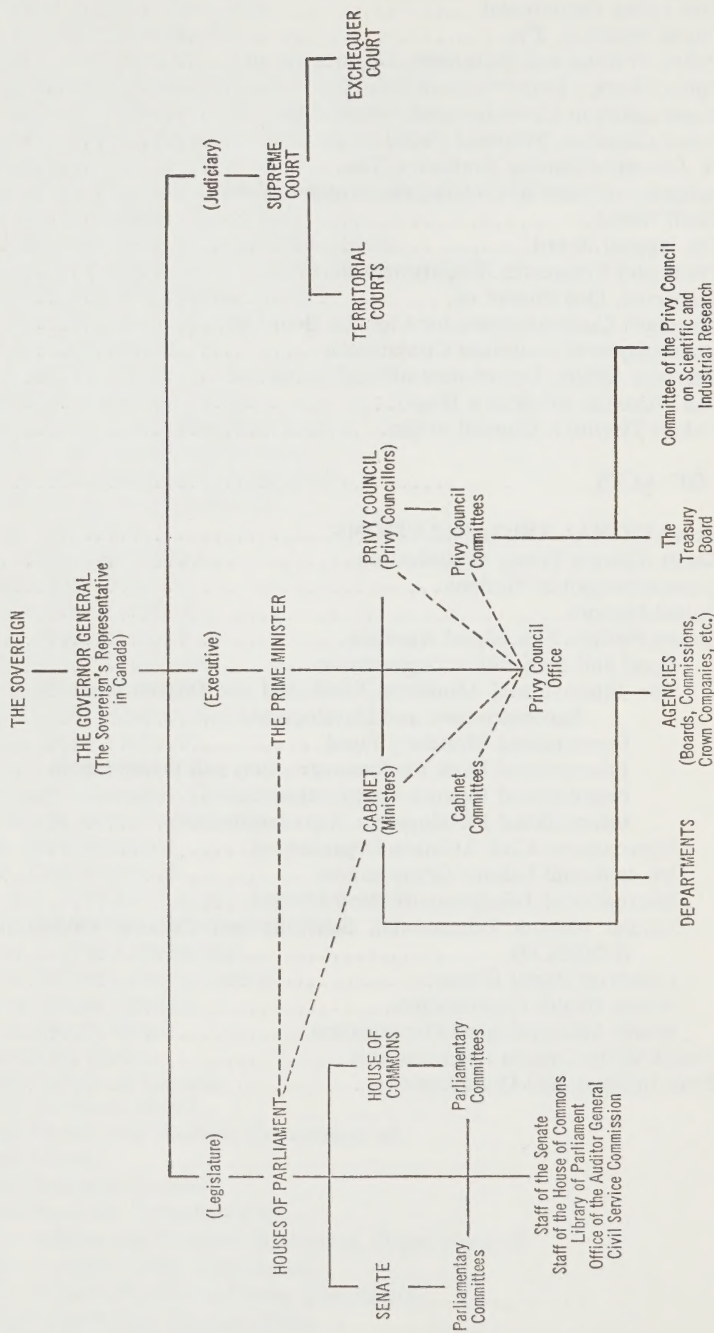
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OUTLINE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA



ORGANIZATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

JULY 1965

THE SOVEREIGN

Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II is the Queen of Canada, the Royal title being “Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, Canada and Her other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith” (*An Act respecting the Royal Style and Titles*, S.C., 1952-53, Chapter 9).

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

His Excellency

**General the Right Honourable Georges P. Vanier,
D.S.O., M.C., C.D.**

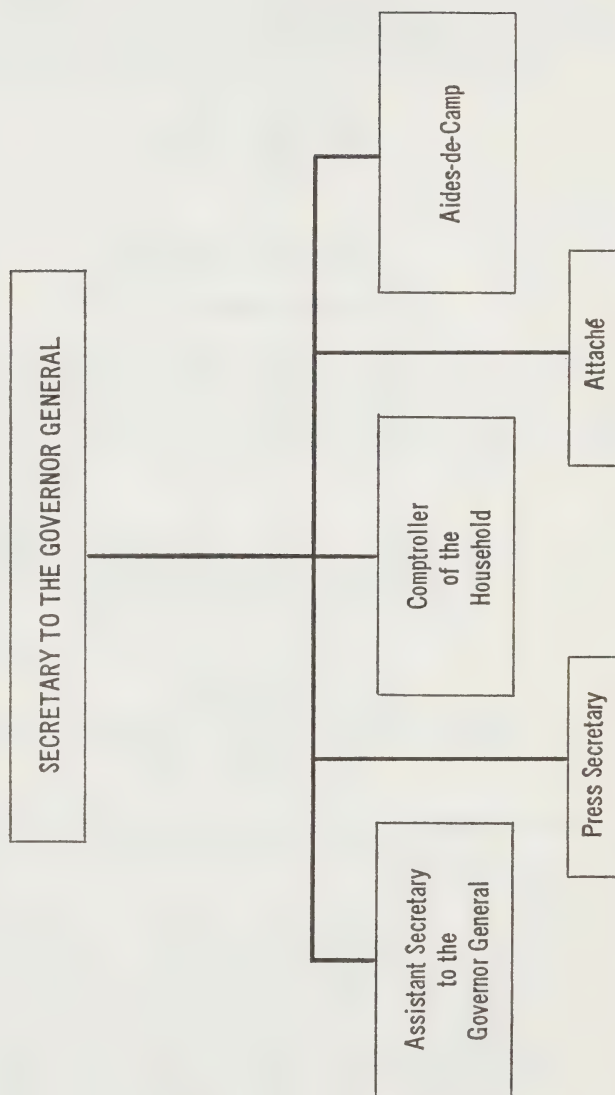
The Governor General is the personal representative in Canada of the Sovereign, by whom he is appointed on the recommendation of Her Canadian ministers. His term of office is normally five years.

The Sovereign, the Senate and the House of Commons constitute the Parliament of Canada. The Sovereign, normally represented by the Governor General, must give assent to all enactments passed by the Senate and the House of Commons before they become law. In practice Royal Assent to such enactments is always given.

As the representative of the Sovereign, the Governor General performs the functions of the formal head of the executive branch of the government and “acting by and with the advice of the Queen’s Privy Council for Canada” constitutes the Governor in Council. He is also the normal channel of communication between Buckingham Palace and the Government of Canada. He is, by virtue of his office, the Commander-in-Chief of the Canadian Forces.

(See The Parliament of Canada, p. 15: The Executive p. 59)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

Government House, Ottawa

Principal Officers

Secretary to the Governor General.....	Mr. Esmond Butler
Assistant Secretary to the Governor General.....	Colonel A. G. Cherrier, O.B.E., C.D.
Comptroller of the Household.....	Commander F. J. D. Pemberton, C.D.
Press Secretary.....	Mr. Guy Robillard
Attaché.....	Mr. George Cowley
Aides-de-Camp.....	Lieutenant K. D. Waterman, RCN Flight-Lieutenant J. L. C. Filiatrault Captain R. B. Stock, PPCLI

Her Excellency Madame Vanier

Lady-in-Waiting and Secretary.....Madame Louis Berger

For administrative purposes, there exists what is called the "Office of the Secretary to the Governor General" which is designated as a department of government within the meaning of certain Acts, more particularly the *Civil Service Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 48, as amended), the *Public Service Superannuation Act* (S.C., 1952-53, Chapter 47, as amended) and the *Financial Administration Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 116, as amended).

Prior to 1927, the Office dealt with all official correspondence between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United Kingdom, His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington, various Colonial Governments, and the consequent correspondence with Canadian Government departments. Subsequently, this became a function of the Department of External Affairs.

The functions of the Office of the Secretary to the Governor General are of a secretarial and administrative nature, including submission to the Governor General, for signature, of state documents such as Commissions of Appointment, Orders in Council, capital cases, remission cases, and others; administrative work connected with formal and ceremonial functions such as the opening and prorogation of Parliament, investitures, and presentation of Letters of Credence by Heads of Missions; tour programmes, programmes of visits of Heads of State and other distinguished visitors to Canada, in so far as all these affect the activities of the Governor General; official correspondence; protocol relating to the Governor General; and maintenance of a close relationship with the Office of the Prime Minister and other government departments, as well as with Buckingham Palace.

The Secretary to the Governor General is the chief of the Governor General's staff. The permanent head of the Office (which functions as a unit in dealing with the duties mentioned above) is the Assistant Secretary to the Governor General.

Besides the Office of the Secretary to the Governor General, there are two other main units functioning at Government House. These units form part of the Governor General's Personal Staff or of his Household.

One unit is headed by the Comptroller of the Household, who is comptroller of the Privy Purse and responsible for the management of His Excellency's Household, that is: engagement of domestic personnel, purchase of supplies and internal control of Government House.

The other unit comprises the Aides-de-Camp, who are attached to His Excellency's person when fulfilling engagements in Ottawa and on tour. Their duties include administrative work connected with His Excellency's engagements at Government House and elsewhere.

Attending to the wife of the Governor General is a Lady-in-Waiting, who also acts as Private Secretary to Her Excellency.

THE PARLIAMENT
OF CANADA

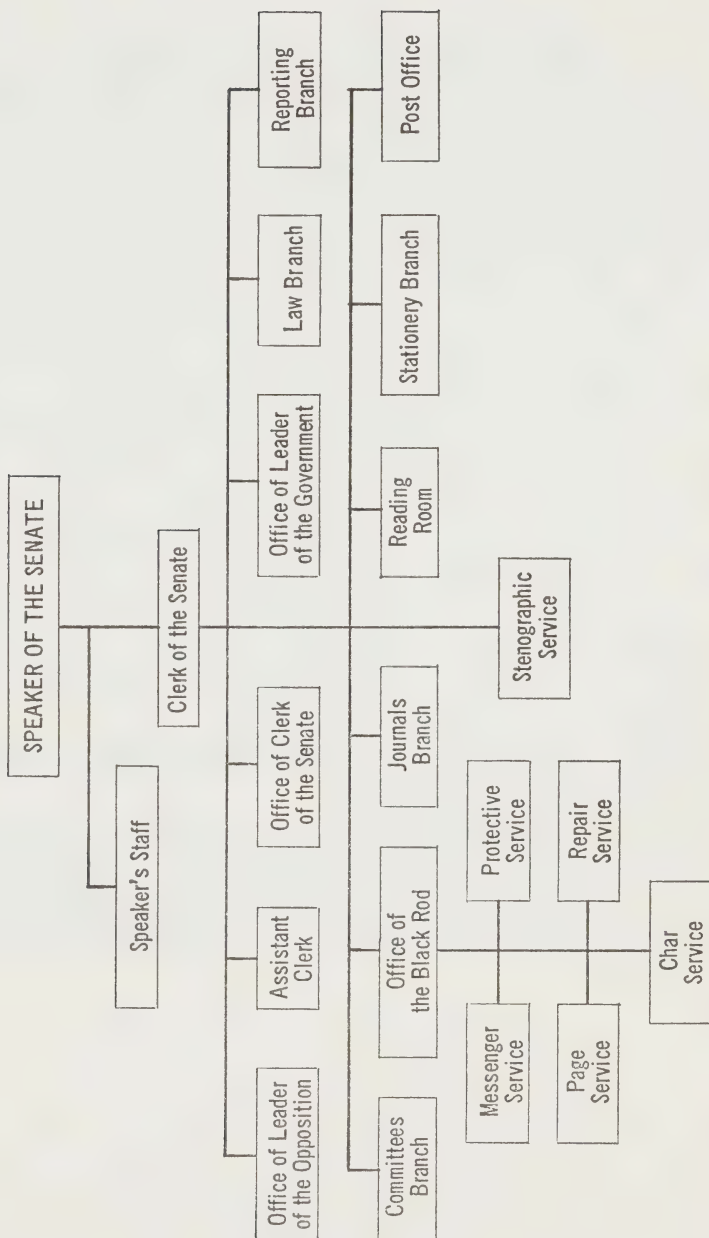
THE PARLIAMENT OF CANADA

The Queen, as represented in Canada by the Governor General, and the Senate and the House of Commons constitute the Parliament of Canada. Parliament provides for the appropriation of money for public purposes and for the raising of the necessary funds by public acts of Parliament. In general, the legislative powers of Parliament are defined in section 91 of the *British North America Act, 1867*. Parliament may make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada in relation to all matters not coming within the classes of subjects assigned by the Act exclusively to the legislatures of the provinces. Expressly included in the powers of Parliament are the following matters: the amendment of the constitution of Canada except as regards matters coming within the jurisdiction of the provincial legislatures and subject to certain other exceptions; the public debt and property; the regulation of trade and commerce; unemployment insurance; the raising of money by any mode or system of taxation; the borrowing of money on the public credit; postal service; the census and statistics; militia, military and naval service, and defence; the fixing of and providing for the salaries and allowances of civil and other officers of the Government of Canada; beacons, buoys, lighthouses and Sable Island; navigation and shipping; quarantine and the establishment and maintenance of marine hospitals; sea coast and inland fisheries; ferries between a province and any British or foreign country or between two provinces; currency and coinage; banking, incorporation of banks and the issue of paper money; savings banks; weights and measures; bills of exchange and promissory notes; interest; legal tender; bankruptcy and insolvency; patents of invention; copyrights; Indians and lands reserved for the Indians; naturalization and aliens; marriage and divorce; old age pensions; the criminal law, except the constitution of courts of criminal jurisdiction, but including the procedure in criminal matters; the establishment, maintenance and management of penitentiaries.

In addition, the Parliament of Canada and, within the provinces, the provincial legislatures may make laws relating to agriculture and immigration, but in the event of conflict federal legislation is paramount.

The acts or statutes adopted by Parliament in the exercise of its legislative powers are originally introduced as bills and may originate in either the Senate or the House of Commons. However, bills which appropriate any part of the public revenue or impose any tax must originate in the House of Commons. Private bills usually originate in the Senate. All bills must be adopted by both Houses and receive royal assent in order to become law.

THE SENATE



THE SENATE

Centre Block, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa

The Speaker

The Honourable Maurice Bourget

The Leader of the Government

The Honourable John J. Connolly, P.C.

The Leader of the Opposition

The Honourable Alfred Johnson Brooks, P.C.

Alphabetical List of the Members of the Senate

<i>Senators</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Post Office Address</i>
The Honourable		
Aird, John B.	Toronto	Toronto, Ont.
Aseltine, Walter M., P.C.	Rosetown	Rosetown, Sask.
Baird, A. B.	St. John's	St. John's, Nfld.
Basha, Michael G.	West Coast	Curling, Nfld.
Beaubien, Arthur L.	Provencher	St. Jean Baptiste, Man.
Beaubien, L. P.	Bedford	Montreal, Que.
Bélisle, Rhéal	Sudbury	Sudbury, Ont.
Benidickson, W. M.		
Bishop, Charles L.	Ottawa	Ottawa, Ont.
Blois, Fred. M.	Colchester-Hants	Truro, N.S.
Boucher, William A.	Prince Albert	Prince Albert, Sask.
Bouffard, Paul H.	Grandville	Quebec, Que.
Bourget, Maurice (Speaker)	The Laurentides	Lévis, Que.
Bourque, Romuald	De la Vallière	Outremont, Que.
Bradley, F. Gordon, P.C.	Bonavista-Twillingate	Bonavista, Nfld.
Brooks, A. J., P.C.	Royal	Sussex, N.B.
Buchanan, John A.	Edmonton	Edmonton, Alta.
Burchill, G. Percival	Northumberland-Miramichi	South Nelson, N.B.
Cameron, Donald	Banff	Edmonton, Alta.
Choquette, Lionel	Ottawa East	Ottawa, Ont.
Comeau, J. W.	Clare	Comeauville, N.S.
Connolly, Harold	Halifax North	Halifax, N.S.
Connolly, John J., P.C.	Ottawa West	Ottawa, Ont.
Cook, Eric	St. John's East	St. John's, Nfld.
Crerar, T. A., P.C.	Churchill	Winnipeg, Man.
Croll, David A.	Toronto-Spadina	Toronto, Ont.
Davies, W. Rupert	Kingston	Toronto, Ont.
Denis, Azellus, P.C.	La Salle	Montreal, Que.
Dessureault, J.-M.	Stadacona	Quebec, Que.
Dupuis, Vincent	Rigaud	Montreal, Que.
Farris, J. W. de B.	Vancouver South	Vancouver, B.C.
Fergusson, Muriel McQ.	Fredericton	Fredericton, N.B.
Flynn, Jacques, P.C.	Rougemont	Quebec, Que.
Fournier, Edgar	Madawaska-Restigouche	Iroquois, N.B.
Fournier, Sarto	De Lanaudière	Montreal, Que.
Gélinas, Louis P.	Montarville	Montreal, Que.
Gershaw, F. W.	Medicine Hat	Medicine Hat, Alta.
Gladstone, James	Lethbridge	Cardston, Alta.

<i>Senators</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Post Office Address</i>
The Honourable		
Gouin, L. M.	De Salaberry	Montreal, Que.
Grant, Thomas V.	Montague	Montague, P.E.I.
Grosart, Allister	Pickering	Ottawa, Ont.
Haig, J. Campbell	River Heights	Winnipeg, Man.
Hayden, Salter A.	Toronto	Toronto, Ont.
Hnatyshyn, John	Saskatoon	Saskatoon, Sask.
Hodges, Nancy	Victoria	Victoria, B.C.
Hollett, Malcolm	Burin	St. John's, Nfld.
Hugessen, A. K.	Inkerman	Montreal, Que.
Inman, F. Elsie	Murray Harbour	Montague, P.E.I.
Irvine, Olive L.	Lisgar	Winnipeg, Man.
Isnor, Gordon B.	Halifax-Dartmouth	Halifax, N.S.
Jodoin, Mariana B.	Sorel	Montreal, Que.
Kinley, John J.	Queens-Lunenburg	Lunenburg, N.S.
Lambert, Norman P.	Ottawa	Ottawa, Ont.
Lang, Daniel A.	South York	Toronto, Ont.
Lefrançois, J. Eugène	Repentigny	Montreal, Que.
Leonard, T. D'Arcy	Toronto-Rosedale	Toronto, Ont.
MacDonald, John J.	Queens	R.R. 9, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Macdonald, John M.	Cape Breton	North Sydney, N.S.
Macdonald, W. Ross, P.C.	Brantford	Brantford, Ont.
McCutcheon, M. Wallace, P.C.	Gormley	Toronto, Ont.
McGrand, Fred A.	Sunbury	Fredericton Junction, N.B.
McKeen, Stanley S.	Vancouver	Vancouver, B.C.
McLean, A. Neil	Southern New Brunswick	Saint John, N.B.
Méthot, Léon	Shawinigan	Trois Rivières, Que.
Molson, Hartland de M.	Alma	Montreal, Que.
Monette, Gustave	Mille Isles	Montreal, Que.
O'Leary, Clement A.	Antigonish-Guysborough	Antigonish, N.S.
O'Leary, M. Grattan	Carleton	Ottawa, Ont.
Paterson, Norman McL.	Thunder Bay	Fort William, Ont.
Pearson, Arthur M.	Lumsden	Lumsden, Sask.
Phillips, Orville H.	Prince	Alberton, P.E.I.
Pouliot, Jean-François	De la Durantaye	Rivière du Loup, Que.
Power, C. G., P.C.	Gulf	St. Pacôme, Que.
Quart, Josie D.	Victoria	Quebec, Que.
Rattenbury, Nelson	Saint John	Saint John, N.B.
Reid, Thomas	New Westminster	New Westminster, B.C.
Robertson, Wishart McL., P.C.	Shelburne	Truro, N.S.
Roebuck, Arthur W.	Toronto-Trinity	Toronto, Ont.
Savoie, Calixte F.	L'Acadie	Moncton, N.B.
Smith, Donald	Queens-Shelburne	Liverpool, N.S.
Smith, Sydney J.	Kamloops	Kamloops, B.C.
Stambaugh, J. Wesley	Bruce	Bruce, Alta.
Sullivan, Joseph A.	North York	Toronto, Ont.
Taylor, William H.	Norfolk	R.R. 3, Brantford, Ont.
Thorvaldson, Gunnar S.	Winnipeg South	Winnipeg, Man.
Tremblay, Leonard D. S.	Lauson	St. Malachie, Que.
Vaillancourt, Cyrille	Kennebec	Lévis, Que.
Veniot, Clarence J.	Gloucester	Bathurst, N.B.
Vien, Thomas, P.C.	De Lorimier	Outremont, Que.
Walker, David, P.C.	Toronto	Toronto, Ont.
Welch, Frank C.	Kings	Wolfville, N.S.
White, George S., P.C.	Hastings-Frontenac	Madoc, Ont.
Willis, Harry A.	Peel	Toronto, Ont.
Wood, Thomas H.	Regina	Regina, Sask.
Woodrow, Allan L.	Toronto Centre	Toronto, Ont.
Zuzyk, Paul	Fort Garry	Winnipeg, Man.

Principal Officers of the Senate

Clerk of the Senate and Clerk of the Parliaments.....	John F. MacNeill, Q.C., LL.B., B.A.
Law Clerk and Parliamentary Counsel to the Senate.....	E. Russell Hopkins, B.A., LL.B.
First Clerk Assistant.....	Alcide Paquette, B.A.
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.....	Major Charles R. Lamoureux, D.S.O.
Chief Clerk of Committees.....	
Chief Treasury Officer.....	J. Walter Dean
Editor of Debates and Chief of Reporting Branch..	Graydon Hagen

As originally constituted, the Senate consisted of three divisions (Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces), each of which was represented by 24 Senators. In 1915 a fourth division comprising the Western Provinces, and also represented by 24 Senators, was created. As each new province entered the Union (Manitoba and British Columbia in 1871, Prince Edward Island in 1873, Saskatchewan and Alberta in 1905 and Newfoundland in 1949) it was given representation. At the present time the Senate, consisting of 102 Senators, has the following membership: Newfoundland 6; Prince Edward Island 4; Nova Scotia 10; New Brunswick 10; Quebec 24; Ontario 24; Manitoba 6; Saskatchewan 6; Alberta 6; and British Columbia 6. With the exception of appropriation and tax bills the Senate shares with the House of Commons authority to initiate legislation.

Senators are appointed for life by instrument under the Great Seal of Canada. To be eligible for appointment to the Senate a person must (a) be of the full age of thirty years; (b) be either a natural born or a naturalized subject of the Queen; (c) be legally or equitably seised as of freehold for his own use and benefit of lands or tenements held in franc-alieu or in roture, within the province for which he is appointed, of the value of four thousand dollars, over and above all rents, dues, debts, charges, mortgages, and incumbrances due or payable out of or charged on or affecting the same; (d) have real and personal property together worth four thousand dollars over and above his debts and liabilities; (e) be a resident in the province for which he is appointed; and, in the case of Quebec, must have his real property qualification in the electoral division for which he is appointed or be a resident therein. Each Senator must take the oath of allegiance and make a declaration of his property qualification before taking his seat.

A Senator may resign his place in the Senate by a letter of resignation addressed to the Governor General. The place of a Senator becomes vacant if, for two consecutive sessions of the Parliament, he fails to give his attendance in the Senate; if he takes an oath or makes a declaration or acknowledgment of allegiance, obedience or adherence to a foreign power, or does an act whereby he becomes a subject or citizen or entitled to the rights or privileges of a subject or citizen of a foreign power; if he is adjudged bankrupt or insolvent, or applies for the benefit of any law relating to insolvent debtors, or becomes a public defaulter; if he is attainted of treason or convicted of felony or of any infamous crime; if he ceases to be qualified in respect of property or of residence; provided that he shall not be deemed to have ceased to be qualified in respect of residence by reason only of his residing at the seat of the Government of Canada while holding an office under that government requiring his presence there.

The Speaker of the Senate is appointed by the Governor in Council by instrument under the Great Seal of Canada. Under a long standing custom the appointment is made only for the duration of a Parliament and a Speaker of the English language is

succeeded by one of the French language (and vice versa). The same practice governs the election of the Speaker of the House of Commons. Furthermore, the combined practice is that the two Speakers are never of the same language.

The debates and proceedings of the Senate, which may be conducted in either language, are governed by rules and orders.

The following standing Committees have been established by the Senate: Standing Orders; Banking and Commerce; Transport and Communications; Miscellaneous Private Bills; Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts; External Relations; Finance; Tourist Traffic; Debates and Reporting; Divorce; Natural Resources; Immigration and Labour; Canadian Trade Relations; Public Health and Welfare; Civil Service Administration; and Public Buildings and Grounds. There are also joint committees of the Senate and House of Commons, some of which are standing and others are sessional.

The Clerk of the Senate, who is also Clerk of the Parliaments, is the chief officer of the Senate and takes minutes of all the proceedings of the Senate. Under the *Civil Service Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 48, as amended) he has the rank of "deputy head", and, as such, is vested with certain duties with regard to appointments to positions in the Senate. He reads the commission for the appointment of a new Speaker and administers the oaths required by law to new members as one of the commissioners appointed for that purpose. As Clerk of the Parliaments he has custody of all the original acts of Parliament. His seal of office is affixed to copies of all acts delivered to the Registrar General of Canada pursuant to the *Publication of Statutes Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 230) or required to be produced before courts of justice. He also certifies copies of acts, upon application, for individuals who require them.

The duties of the Assistant Clerk consist of reading petitions and other documents, taking minutes of proceedings in the Committee of the Whole and otherwise assisting the Clerk in the business of the House.

The Law Clerk and Parliamentary Counsel to the Senate gives legal advice to the Senate, Committees of the Senate and individual Senators on all matters connected with past or present legislation. He is required, among other duties, to: read all public and private bills which come before the Senate and check the accuracy of all references to acts or parts of acts referred to therein; advise solicitors upon any matter which may be dealt with in private bills and check the form of such bills; attend all Committees of the Senate considering legislation, whether public or private, and advise the Chairman and members of the Committee as required; and advise the officers of the Senate on matters of law. He is also required to prepare drafts of public bills for Senators who wish to present such bills to the Senate.

The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod is responsible for supervising the details in regard to the Opening of Parliament, summoning the Speaker and members of the House of Commons to hear the Speech from the Throne or for Royal Assent and pro rogation. As regards the Senate, the maintenance of order, security, and such matters as messenger service also come under his supervision.

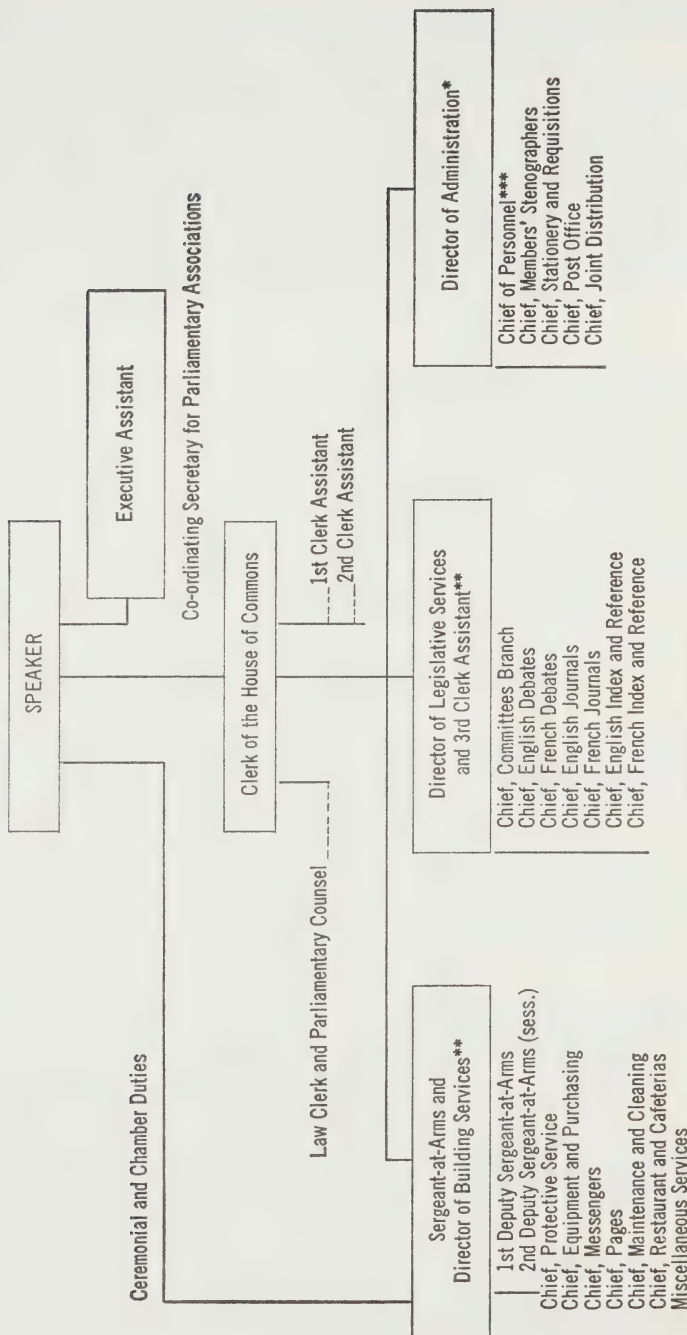
The Committees Branch furnishes secretarial and clerical assistance to the Standing Committees of the Senate, prepares reports of Committees for presentation to the Senate and arranges for the printing and distribution of the proceedings of Senate Committees. This Branch also examines and prepares reports on all petitions to Parliament for private bills.

The Debates and Reporting Branch reports the debates of the Senate. These reports are then edited and prepared for printing. The daily edition of *Debates of the Senate* is distributed the morning after each day's sitting. A revised edition of the *Debates of the Senate* is published in bound form after the end of each session. This Branch also reports the evidence given before, and the proceedings of, Standing and

Special Committees as ordered. The transcript of committee reports is turned over to the Committees Branch for inclusion with Minutes and other papers to be sent to the Department of Public Printing and Stationery for printing and distribution.

The Journals Branch is responsible for the preparation and editing, from the scroll of the Clerk of the Senate, of the Minutes of the Proceedings, the Orders of the Day and the Routine Proceedings of the Senate. These reports are published together under the title *Minutes of the Proceedings of the Senate of Canada*, and are available on the morning after each day's sitting. At the close of each session of Parliament the *Minutes of the Proceedings of the Senate of Canada* are edited and indexed, and are published in bound form as the *Journals of the Senate of Canada*. The Journals constitute the authoritative record of the proceedings of the Senate.

HOUSE OF COMMONS



*Chairman, Staff Board

**Member, Staff Board

***Secretary, Staff Board

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Parliament Buildings, Ottawa

The Speaker

The Honourable Alan A. Macnaughton, M.P.

The Deputy Speaker and Chairman of

Committees.....Lucien Lamoureux, M.P.

The Deputy Chairman of Committees.....Herman M. Batten, M.P.

Alphabetical List of the Members of the House of Commons

Second Session, Twenty-Sixth Parliament

NOTE: Under Political Affiliation, Lib.—Liberal; P.C.—Progressive Conservative; Lib.-Lab.—Liberal-Labour; N.D.P.—New Democratic Party; S.C.—Social Credit; R.Cr.—Ralliement
Créditiste; Ind.—Independent.

<i>Name of Member</i>	<i>Constituency</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>
Addison, J. H.....	York North.....	King, Ont.....	Lib.
Aiken, G. H.....	Parry Sound-Muskoka.....	Gravenhurst, Ont.....	P.C.
Alkenbrack, A. D.....	Prince Edward-Lennox.....	Napanee, Ont.....	P.C.
Armstrong, Fred T.....	Shelburne-Yarmouth-Clare	Yarmouth, N.S.....	Lib.
Asselin, Edmund.....	Notre Dame de Grâce.....	Montreal, Que.....	Lib.
Asselin, Patrick Tobin.....	Richmond-Wolfe.....	Bromptonville, Que.....	Lib.
Badanai, Hubert.....	Fort William.....	Fort William, Ont.....	Lib.
Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Citizenship and Immigration			
Balcer, Hon. Léon.....	Three Rivers.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	Ind.
Baldwin, G. W.....	Peace River.....	Peace River, Alta.....	P.C.
Barnett, T. S.....	Comox-Alberni.....	Alberni, B.C.....	N.D.P.
Basford, Ron.....	Vancouver-Burrard.....	Vancouver 5, B.C.....	Lib.
Batten, H. M.....	Humber-St. George's.....	Corner Brook, Nfld.....	Lib.
Deputy Chairman of Committees			
Beaulé, Robert.....	Quebec East.....	Quebec 3, Que.....	R.Cr.
Béchar, Albert.....	Bonaventure.....	Carleton-sur-Mer, Que.....	Lib.
Beer, B. S.....	Peel.....	Brampton, Ont.....	Lib.
Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Forestry			
Bélanger, L. P. Antoine.....	Charlevoix.....	Beaupré, Que.....	R.Cr.
Bell, Thomas M.....	Saint John-Albert.....	Saint John, N.B.....	P.C.
Benson, Hon. E. J.....	Kingston.....	Kingston, Ont.....	Lib.
Minister of National Revenue			
Berger, Jean.....	Montmagny-L'Islet.....	Montmagny, Que.....	Lib.
Bigg, F. J.....	Athabasca.....	Westlock, Alta.....	P.C.
Blouin, Gustave.....	Saguenay.....	Sept Îles, Que.....	Lib.
Boulanger, Prosper.....	Mercier.....	Montreal, Que.....	Lib.
Boutin, Pierre-André.....	Dorchester.....	Dorchester, Que.....	R.Cr.
Brown, Andrew.....	Greenwood.....	Toronto, Ont.....	N.D.P.
Brown, J. E.....	Brantford.....	Brantford, Ont.....	Lib.
Byrne, J. A.....	Kootenay East.....	Kimberley, B.C.....	Lib.
Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Labour			
Cadieu, A. C.....	Meadow Lake.....	Spiritwood, Sask.....	P.C.
Cadieux, Hon. Léo.....	Terrebonne.....	St. Antoine, Que.....	Lib.
Associate Minister of National Defence			
Cameron, A. J. P.....	High Park.....	Toronto 9, Ont.....	Lib.
Cameron, Colin.....	Nanaimo-Cowichan-The Islands.....	Lantzville P.O., B.C.....	N.D.P.
Cantelon, Reg.....	Kindersley.....	Unity, Sask.....	P.C.
Cantin, Jean-Charles.....	Quebec South.....	Quebec, Que.....	Lib.
Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Transport			
Caouette, Réal.....	Villeneuve.....	Rouyn, Que.....	R.Cr.
Cardiff, L. E.....	Huron.....	Brussels, Ont.....	P.C.

<i>Name of Member</i>	<i>Constituency</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>
Cardin, Hon. Lucien..... Minister of Justice	Richelieu-Verchères.....	Sorel, Que.....	Lib.
Caron, Alexis..... Parliamentary Secretary to	Hull..... Postmaster General	Hull, Que.....	Lib.
Carter, C. W..... Parliamentary Secretary to	Burin-Burgoe..... Minister of Veterans Affairs	St. John's, Nfld.....	Lib.
Cashin, Richard.....	St. John's West.....	St. John's, Nfld.....	Lib.
Chapdelaine, Gérard.....	Sherbrooke.....	Sherbrooke, Que.....	S.C.
Chatterton, G. L.....	Esquimalt-Saanich.....	Royal Oak, B.C.....	P.C.
Choquette, Auguste.....	Lotbinière.....	Quebec, Que.....	Lib.
Chrétien, Jean.....	St. Maurice-Lafleche.....	Shawinigan, Que.....	Lib.
Churchill, Hon. Gordon.....	Winnipeg South Centre.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	P.C.
Clancy, G. D.....	Yorkton.....	Yorkton, Sask.....	P.C.
Coates, Robert C.....	Cumberland.....	Amherst, N.S.....	P.C.
Cooper, C. O.....	Rosetown-Biggart.....	Hawarden, Sask.....	P.C.
Côté, Jean-Pierre.....	Longueuil.....	Longueuil, Que.....	Lib.
Côté, Maurice.....	Chicoutimi.....	Chicoutimi North, Que.....	S.C.
Cowan, Ralph.....	York-Humber.....	Toronto 9, Ont.....	Lib.
Crossman, Guy.....	Kent (N.B.).....	Buctouche, N.B.....	Lib.
Crouse, Lloyd R.....	Queens-Lunenburg.....	Lunenburg, N.S.....	P.C.
Cyr, Alexandre.....	Gaspé.....	Chandler, Que.....	Lib.
Danforth, H. W.....	Kent (Ont.).....	Blenheim, Ont.....	P.C.
Davis, Jack..... Parliamentary Secretary to	Coast-Capilano..... Prime Minister	West Vancouver, B.C.....	Lib.
Deachman, Grant.....	Vancouver Quadra.....	Vancouver 8, B.C.....	Lib.
Deschatelets, Hon. J. P.....	Maisonneuve-Rosemont.....	Montreal, Que.....	Lib.
Diefenbaker, Right Hon. J. G. Leader of the Opposition	Prince Albert.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	P.C.
Dindsdale, Hon. W. G.....	Brandon-Souris.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	P.C.
Dionne, Charles-Eugène.....	Kamouraska.....	Kamouraska, Que.....	R.Cr.
Doucett, G. H.....	Lanark.....	Carleton Place, Ont.....	P.C.
Douglas, T. C.....	Burnaby-Coquitlam.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	N.D.P.
Drouin, Vincent.....	Argenteuil-Deux- Montagnes.....	St. Eustache, Que.....	Lib.
Drury, Hon. C. M..... Minister of Industry and Minister of Defence Production	St. Antoine-Westmount.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	Lib.
Dubé, Jean-Eudes.....	Restigouche-Madawaska.....	Campbellton, N.B.....	Lib.
Dupuis, Hon. Yvon.....	St. Jean-Iberville- Napierville.....	St. Jean, Que.....	Lib.
Émard, René.....	Vaudreuil-Soulanges.....	Ville Île Perrot, Que.....	Lib.
Enns, S. J.....	Portage-Neepawa.....	Portage la Prairie, Man.....	P.C.
Ethier, Viateur.....	Glengarry-Prescott.....	Glen Robertson, Ont.....	Lib.
Eudes, Raymond.....	Hochelaga.....	Montreal, Que.....	Lib.
Fairweather, R. Gordon L.....	Royal.....	Rothesay, N.B.....	P.C.
Fane, F. J. W.....	Vegreville.....	Vegreville, Alta.....	P.C.
Favreau, Hon. Guy..... President of Queen's the Privy Council for Canada	Papineau.....	Montreal, Que.....	Lib.
Fisher, D. M.....	Port Arthur.....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	N.D.P.
Fleming, Stuart A.....	Okanagan-Revelstoke.....	Vernon, B.C.....	P.C.
Flemming, Hon. H. J.....	Victoria-Carleton.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	P.C.
Forbes, R. E.....	Dauphin.....	Dauphin, Man.....	P.C.
Forest, Yves.....	Stanstead.....	Magog, Que.....	Lib.
Forgie, James.....	Renfrew North.....	Pembroke, Ont.....	Lib.
Foy, Walter F.....	Lambton West.....	Sarnia, Ont.....	Lib.
Francis, C. Lloyd.....	Carleton.....	Ottawa 5, Ont.....	Lib.
Frenette, Jean-Louis.....	Portneuf.....	St. Marc des Carrières, Que.....	S.C.
Gauthier, C. A.....	Roberval.....	Mistassini, Que.....	R.Cr.
Gelber, Marvin.....	York South.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Lib.
Gendron, Rosaire.....	Rivière du Loup- Témiscouata.....	Rivière du Loup, Que.....	Lib.
Girouard, Gérard.....	Labelle.....	Mont Laurier, Que.....	P.C.
Godin, O. J.....	Nickel Belt.....	Sudbury, Ont.....	Lib.
Gordon, Hon. Walter L..... Minister of Finance and Receiver General	Davenport.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Lib.
Graftey, Heward.....	Brome-Missisquoi.....	Knowlton, Que.....	P.C.
Granger, C. R.....	Grand Falls-White Bay- Labrador.....	St. John's, Nfld.....	Lib.
Gray, H. E.....	Essex West.....	Windsor, Ont.....	Lib.
Greene, J. J.....	Renfrew South.....	Arnprior, Ont.....	Lib.

<i>Name of Member</i>	<i>Constituency</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>
Grégoire, Gilles.....	Lapointe.....	Jonquière, Que.....	R.Cr.
Groos, D. W.....	Victoria (B.C.).....	Victoria, B.C.....	Lib.
Guay, Reynald.....	Lévis.....	Laizon, Que.....	Lib.
Gundlock, D. R.....	Lethbridge.....	Warner, Alta.....	P.C.
Habel, J. A.....	Cochrane.....	Kapuskasing, Ont.....	Lib.
Hahn, D. G.....	Broadview.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Lib.
Haidasz, Stanley.....	Parkdale.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Lib.
Parliamentary Secretary to Secretary of State for External Affairs			
Hales, A. D.....	Wellington South.....	Guelph, Ont.....	P.C.
Hamilton, Hon. Alvin.....	Qu'Appelle.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	P.C.
Harkness, Hon. D. S.....	Calgary North.....	Calgary, Alta.....	P.C.
Harley, H. C.....	Halton.....	Oakville, Ont.....	Lib.
Hays, Hon. Harry W.....	Calgary South.....	Calgary, Alta.....	Lib.
Minister of Agriculture			
Hellyer, Hon. Paul.....	Trinity.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Lib.
Minister of National Defence			
Herridge, H. W.....	Kootenay West.....	Nakusp, B.C.....	N.D.P.
Honey, Russell C.....	Durham.....	Port Hope, Ont.....	Lib.
Horner, Albert.....	The Battlefords.....	Blaine Lake, Sask.....	P.C.
Horner, H. M.....	Jasper-Edson.....	Barrhead, Alta.....	P.C.
Horne, J. H.....	Acadia.....	Pollockville, Alta.....	P.C.
Howard, Frank.....	Skeena.....	Kitimat, B.C.....	N.D.P.
Howe, William Dean.....	Hamilton South.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	N.D.P.
Howe, W. M.....	Wellington-Huron.....	Arthur, Ont.....	P.C.
Irvine, Jack A.....	London.....	Lambeth, Ont.....	P.C.
Jewett, Miss Pauline.....	Northumberland.....	Brighton, Ont.....	Lib.
Jones, Mrs. Eloise.....	Saskatoon.....	Saskatoon, Sask.....	P.C.
Jorgenson, W. H.....	Provencher.....	Morris, Man.....	P.C.
Kelly, Leonard P. (Red).....	York West.....	Toronto 18, Ont.....	Lib.
Kennedy, C. F.....	Colchester-Hants.....	Truro, N.S.....	P.C.
Kindt, Lawrence E.....	Macleod.....	Nanton, Alta.....	P.C.
Klein, M. L.....	Cartier.....	Montreal, Que.....	Lib.
Knowles, Stanley.....	Winnipeg North Centre.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	N.D.P.
Konantz, Mrs. Margaret.....	Winnipeg South.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	Lib.
Korchinski, S. J.....	Mackenzie.....	Rama, Sask.....	P.C.
Lachance, G. C.....	Lafontaine.....	Montreal, Que.....	Lib.
Laing, Hon. Arthur.....	Vancouver South.....	Vancouver 13, B.C.....	Lib.
Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources			
LaMarsh, Hon. Judy V.....	Niagara Falls.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	Lib.
Minister of National Health and Welfare			
Lamb, Charles.....	Victoria (Ont.).....	Lindsay, Ont.....	P.C.
Lambert, Hon. Marcel.....	Edmonton West.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	P.C.
Lamontagne, Hon. Maurice.....	Outremont-St. Jean.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	Lib.
Secretary of State of Canada			
Lamoureux, Lucien.....	Stormont.....	Cornwall, Ont.....	Lib.
Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Committees			
Langlois, Raymond.....	Mégantic.....	Thetford Mines, Que.....	R.Cr.
Laniel, Gérard.....	Beauharnois-Salaberry.....	Valleyfield, Que.....	Lib.
Laprise, Gérard.....	Chapleau.....	La Sarre, Que.....	R.Cr.
Latulippe, Henri.....	Compton-Frontenac.....	Lac Mégantic, Que.....	R.Cr.
Laverdière, Herman.....	Bellechasse.....	St. Lazare, Que.....	Lib.
Leblanc, Fernand E.....	Laurier.....	Montreal, Que.....	Lib.
Leboe, Bert.....	Cariboo.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	S.C.
Leduc, Rodolphe.....	Gatineau.....	Maniwaki, Que.....	Lib.
Legault, Carl.....	Nipissing.....	Sturgeon Falls, Ont.....	Lib.
Lessard, H. Pit.....	St. Henry.....	Montreal, Que.....	Lib.
Lessard, Marcel.....	Lake St. John.....	Alma, Que.....	S.C.
Lloyd, J. E.....	Halifax.....	Halifax, N.S.....	Lib.
Loiselle, Gérard.....	St. Ann.....	Montreal, Que.....	Lib.
Loney, John.....	Bruce.....	Tiverton, Ont.....	P.C.
Macaluso, Joseph.....	Hamilton West.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	Lib.
Macdonald, D. S.....	Rosedale.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Lib.
Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Justice			
MacEachen, Hon. A. J.....	Inverness-Richmond.....	Inverness, N.S.....	Lib.
Minister of Labour			
MacEwan, H. Russell.....	Pictou.....	New Glasgow, N.S.....	P.C.
MacInnis, Donald.....	Cape Breton South.....	Glace Bay, N.S.....	P.C.
Mackasey, B. S.....	Verdun.....	Verdun, Que.....	Lib.

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MacLean, Hon. J. A.	Queens	Ottawa, Ont.	P.C.
MacNaught, Hon. J. Watson	Prince	Summerside, P.E.I.	Lib.
Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys			
Macnaughton, Hon. Alan A.	Mount Royal	Montreal, Que.	Lib.
Speaker			
Macquarrie, Heath	Queens	Victoria, P.E.I.	P.C.
MacRae, J. Chester	York-Sunbury	Fredericton, N.B.	P.C.
Madill, J. E.	Dufferin-Simcoe	Orangeville, Ont.	P.C.
Mandziuk, Nicholas	Marquette	Oakburn, Man.	P.C.
Marcoux, Guy	Quebec-Montmorency	Beauport, Que.	S.C.
Martin, M. W.	Timmins	Timmins, Ont.	N.D.P.
Martin, Hon. Paul	Essex East	Windsor, Ont.	Lib.
Secretary of State for External Affairs			
Martineau, Hon. Paul	Pontiac-Témiscamique	Campbell's Bay, Que.	P.C.
Mather, Barry	New Westminster	Ladner, B.C.	N.D.P.
Matheson, John R.	Leeds	Brockville, Ont.	Lib.
Matte, Jean-Paul	Champlain	St. Tite, Que.	Lib.
McBain, J. A.	Elgin	St. Thomas, Ont.	P.C.
McCutcheon, Mac T.	Lambton-Kent	Florence, Ont.	P.C.
McLraith, Hon. G. J.	Ottawa West	Ottawa, Ont.	Lib.
Minister of Public Works			
McIntosh, Jack	Swift Current-Maple Creek	Swift Current, Sask.	P.C.
McLean, A. M. A.	Charlotte	Blacks Harbour, N.B.	Lib.
McMillan, W. H.	Welland	Thorold, Ont.	Lib.
McNulty, Jim	Lincoln	St. Catharines, Ont.	Lib.
McWilliam, G. Roy	Northumberland-Miramichi	Newcastle, N.B.	Lib.
Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Public Works			
Millar, C. E.	Middlesex East	London, Ont.	P.C.
Mitchell, D. R.	Sudbury	Sudbury, Ont.	Lib.
Monteith, Hon. J. W.	Perth	Ottawa, Ont.	P.C.
Moore, H. A.	Wetaskiwin	Wetaskiwin, Alta.	P.C.
More, K. H.	Regina City	Regina, Sask.	P.C.
Moreau, M. J.	York-Scarborough	Scarborough, Ont.	Lib.
Morison, J. B.	Wentworth	Hamilton, Ont.	Lib.
Muir, George	Lisgar	Roland, Man.	P.C.
Muir, Robert	Cape Breton North and Victoria	Sydney Mines, N.S.	P.C.
Mullally, John	Kings	Souris, P.E.I.	Lib.
Munro, J. C.	Hamilton East	Hamilton, Ont.	Lib.
Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of National Health and Welfare			
Nesserden, E.	Rosthern	Saskatoon, Sask.	P.C.
Nesbitt, W. B.	Oxford	Woodstock, Ont.	P.C.
Nicholson, Hon. J. R.	Vancouver Centre	Vancouver, B.C.	Lib.
Minister of Citizenship and Immigration			
Nielsen, Erik	Yukon	Whitehorse, Yukon	P.C.
Nixon, G. E.	Algoma West	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Lib.
Noble, P. V.	Grey North	Shallow Lake, Ont.	P.C.
Nowlan, Hon. George C.	Digby-Annapolis-Kings	Ottawa, Ont.	P.C.
Nugent, Terry	Edmonton-Strathcona	Edmonton, Alta.	P.C.
O'Keefe, Joseph P.	St. John's East	St. John's, Nfld.	Lib.
Olson, H. A.	Medicine Hat	Medicine Hat, Alta.	S.C.
Orlikow, David	Winnipeg North	Winnipeg 9, Man.	N.D.P.
Ormiston, J. N.	Melville	Cupar, Sask.	P.C.
Otto, Steven	York East	Toronto 6, Ont.	Lib.
Ouellet, Gérard	Rimouski	St. Mathieu, Que.	P.C.
Pascoe, J. E.	Moose Jaw-Lake Centre	Moose Jaw, Sask.	P.C.
Patterson, A. B.	Fraser Valley	Abbotsford, B.C.	S.C.
Paul, Rémi	Berthier-Maskinongé-Delanaudière	Louiseville, Que.	Ind.
Pearson, Right Hon. L. B.	Algoma East	Ottawa, Ont.	Lib.
Prime Minister			
Pennell, L. T. Hon.	Brant-Haldimand	Brantford, Ont.	Lib.
Solicitor General			
Pépin, Jean-Luc Hon.	Drummond-Arthabaska	Drummondville, Que.	Lib.
Minister Without Portfolio			
Perron, Gérard	Beauce	St. Joseph de Beauce, Que.	R.Cr.
Peters, Arnold	Timiskaming	New Liskeard, Ont.	N.D.P.
Pickersgill, Hon. J. W.	Bonavista-Twillington	Ottawa, Ont.	Lib.
Minister of Transport			
Pigeon, L. J.	Joliette-L'Assomption-Montcalm	Joliette, Que.	P.C.

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Pilon, Bernard	Chambly-Rouville	Beloeil, Que.	Lib.
Plourde, Lucien	Quebec West	Quebec, Que.	R.Cr.
Prittie, R. W.	Burnaby-Richmond	Burnaby 1, B.C.	N.D.P.
Prud'homme, Marcel	St. Denis	Montreal, Que.	Lib.
Pugh, D. V.	Okanagan Boundary	Oliver, B.C.	P.C.
Rapp, Reynold	Humboldt-Melfort-Tisdale	Spalding, Sask.	P.C.
Regan, Gerald A.	Halifax	Halifax, N.S.	Lib.
Rhéaume, Gene	Northwest Territories	Yellowknife, N.W.T.	P.C.
Ricard, Hon. Théogène	St. Hyacinthe-Bagot	St. Hyacinthe, Que.	P.C.
Richard, J. T.	Ottawa East	Ottawa, Ont.	Lib.
Rideout, Mrs. Margaret	Westmorland	Moncton, N.B.	Lib.
Rinfret, Maurice	St. James	Montreal, Que.	Lib.
Robichaud, Hon. H. J.	Gloucester	Caraquet, N.B.	Lib.
Minister of Fisheries			
Rochon, Jean L.	Laval	Montreal, Que.	Lib.
Rock, Raymond	Jacques Cartier-Lasalle	Lachine, Que.	Lib.
Rondeau, Gilbert	Shefford	St. Césaire, Que.	R.Cr.
Rouleau, Guy	Dollard	Montreal, Que.	Lib.
Roxburgh, Jack	Norfolk	Simcoe, Ont.	Lib.
Ryan, S. Perry	Spadina	Toronto, Ont.	Lib.
Rynard, P. B.	Simcoe East	Orillia, Ont.	P.C.
Saltsman, Max	Waterloo South	Galt, Ont.	N.D.P.
Sauvé, Hon. Maurice	Îles-de-la-Madeleine	Montreal, Que.	Lib.
Minister of Forestry			
Scott, Reid	Danforth	Scarborough, Ont.	N.D.P.
Sharp, Hon. Mitchell	Eglinton	Toronto, Ont.	Lib.
Minister of Trade and Commerce			
Simpson, Robert	Churchill	Flin Flon, Man.	P.C.
Skoreyko, William	Edmonton East	Edmonton, Alta.	P.C.
Slogan, Joseph	Springfield	Selkirk, Man.	P.C.
Smallwood, C. S.	Battle River-Camrose	Irma, Alta.	P.C.
Smith, Heber E.	Simcoe North	Barrie, Ont.	P.C.
Southam, R. R.	Moose Mountain	Gainsborough, Sask.	P.C.
Starr, Hon. Michael	Ontario	Ottawa, Ont.	P.C.
Stefanson, Eric	Selkirk	Gimli, Man.	P.C.
Stenson, Fred F.	Peterborough	Peterborough, Ont.	P.C.
Stewart, J. B.	Antigonish-Guysborough	Bayfield, N.S.	Lib.
Parliamentary Secretary to Secretary of State of Canada			
Tardif, Paul	Russell	Ottawa, Ont.	Lib.
Teillet, Hon. Roger	St. Boniface	St. Boniface, Man.	Lib.
Minister of Veterans Affairs			
Temple, Robert	Hastings South	Belleville, Ont.	Lib.
Thomas, W. H. A.	Middlesex West	Strathroy, Ont.	P.C.
Thompson, R. N.	Red Deer	Red Deer, Alta.	S.C.
Tremblay, Hon. René	Matapédia-Matane	Matane, Que.	Lib.
Postmaster General			
Tucker, J. R.	Trinity-Conception	St. John's, Nfld.	Lib.
Turner, John N.	St. Lawrence-St. George	Montreal, Que.	Lib.
Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources			
Valade, Georges	St. Mary	Montreal, Que.	P.C.
Vincent, Clément	Nicolet-Yamaska	Ste. Perpétue, Que.	P.C.
Wadds, Mrs. Jean	Grenville-Dundas	Prescott, Ont.	P.C.
Wahn, Ian Grant	St. Paul's	Toronto, Ont.	Lib.
Walker, J. E.	York Centre	Downsview, Ont.	Lib.
Watson, Ian	Châteauguay-Huntingdon-Laprairie	Howick, Que.	Lib.
Watson, Lawrence	Assiniboia	Avonlea, Sask.	P.C.
Webb, R. A.	Hastings-Frontenac	Norwood, Ont.	P.C.
Webster, Arnold	Vancouver-Kingsway	Vancouver 14, B.C.	N.D.P.
Weichel, O. W.	Waterloo North	Elmira, Ont.	P.C.
Whelan, E. F.	Essex South	Amherstburg, Ont.	Lib.
Willoughby, Charles J. M.	Kamloops	Kamloops, B.C.	P.C.
Winch, Harold E.	Vancouver East	Vancouver 12, B.C.	N.D.P.
Winkler, Eric A.	Grey-Bruce	Hanover, Ont.	P.C.
Woolliams, Eldon M.	Bow River	Calgary, Alta.	P.C.

Officers of the House of Commons

Clerk of the House.....	Léon-J. Raymond, O.B.E.
Sergeant-at-Arms.....	Lieutenant-Colonel David V. Currie, v.C.
Clerk Assistant.....	
Law Clerk and Parliamentary Counsel.....	Maurice Ollivier
Second Clerk Assistant.....	Gordon Dubroy
Third Clerk Assistant.....	Alexander Small
Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms.....	J.-P. Lucien Groulx

Heads of Branches

Administrative Services

Director of Administration and

Chairman of the Staff Board.....	J.-M. Hamel
Personnel (Secretary of the Staff Board).....	Leonard C. Hill
Members' Stenographers.....	Patrice Cyr
Stationery and Requisitions.....	D.-O. Ayotte
Postmaster.....	Yvon Lavoie
Distribution Office.....	W. R. Gray

Building Services

Director of Building Services and

Member of the Staff Board.....	Lieutenant-Colonel David V. Currie, v.C.
Protective Service.....	George F. A. Jones
Purchasing and Equipment.....	T. Rochon
Restaurant.....	W. Pentecost
Messenger Service.....	S. Gauthier
Maintenance Service.....	J. B. Tierney
Page Staff.....	R. Robertson

Legislative Services

Director of Legislative Services and

Member of the Staff Board.....	Alexander Small
Committee Reporting Service (English).....	Don Butt
Committees and Private Legislation.....	Antonio Plouffe
Hansard Reporting Service (English).....	Warren W. Buskard
Hansard Reporting Service (French).....	Paul Frenette
Journals (English).....	J. E. O'Connor
Journals (French).....	Francis Schryburt
Hansard Index and Reference (English).....	J. W. MacLeod
Hansard Index and Reference (French).....	Miss Y. Lavertu

Parliamentary Associations

Co-ordinating Secretary.....	Ian G. Imrie
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The House of Commons is composed of 265 elected representatives of the people of Canada. These Members of Parliament are elected from 263 electoral districts, or constituencies as they are more generally known. Two electoral districts, Halifax, in the Province of Nova Scotia, and Queens, in the Province of Prince Edward Island, elect two members each.

The British North America Act, 1867, federally united the then Province of Canada (formerly Upper and Lower Canada), the Province of Nova Scotia and the Province of New Brunswick, and created four provinces to be known as Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

It also provided for an elected House of Commons of 181 members of whom 82 would be elected from Ontario, 65 from Quebec, 19 from Nova Scotia and 15 from the Province of New Brunswick. Provision was made for increasing the number of members from time to time and for the taking of a census of the population of Canada each tenth year commencing with the year 1871. As new provinces entered Confederation they were granted representation in the House of Commons, and following each decennial census, a *Representation Act* was passed providing for a readjustment of representation in the Commons. Under present legislation, the representation of each province is computed by a mathematical formula applied to the population of each province, but subject to certain exceptions such as that which provides that no province shall have fewer members than it has senators. Following the census of 1951, the subsequent *Representation Act* provided for provincial representation in the House of Commons as follows: Ontario 85, Quebec 75, Nova Scotia 12, New Brunswick 10, Manitoba 14, British Columbia 22, Prince Edward Island 4, Saskatchewan 17, Alberta 17, Newfoundland 7, Yukon Territory 1, Northwest Territories 1—a total of 265.

During the 1963 Session, the *Representation Commissioner Act* (S.C. 1963, Chapter 40) was enacted, but, as of September 1, 1964, the complementary legislation had not been passed (See Bill C-131 of the 1963 Session and C-72 of the 1964 Session) for proposals to establish Electoral Boundaries Commissions to readjust the representation in the House of Commons by provinces.

The *Canada Elections Act* (S.C. 1960, Chapter 39) provides that with certain specified exceptions any qualified elector under this Act, may be a candidate at an election. Among the specified exceptions are government contractors, members of the legislature of any province, certain public officers, persons in the employ of the government, having such capacities at the time of the election and persons found guilty of corrupt or illegal election practices during designated periods following such conviction. To be nominated, a candidate must have the signature of twenty-five qualified electors on his nomination papers and must deposit the sum of \$200.00.

A qualified elector is one who is of the full age of 21 years or will attain such age on or before polling day at such election; is a Canadian citizen or other British subject; and in the case of a British subject other than a Canadian citizen has been ordinarily resident in Canada for the 12 months immediately preceding polling day at such election. However, officials holding certain positions, e.g., the Representation Commissioner, the Chief Electoral Officer, the Assistant Chief Electoral Officer, Returning Officers during their term of office, except where there is an equality of votes on the official addition of votes or on a recount, Judges appointed by the Governor in Council, inmates of penal and certain other institutions and other persons disqualified by law, may not vote.

A House of Commons is elected for no longer than five years following each general election, subject to earlier dissolution by the Governor General. In the event of a vacancy occurring, by death of a member or otherwise, during the life of a Parliament, a writ for the holding of a by-election must, as a rule, be issued within six months of the receipt by the Chief Electoral Officer of a warrant for the issuance of such writ. Provi-

sion is made in the *British North America Act* for a session of the Parliament of Canada at least once in every year "so that twelve months shall not intervene between the last Sitting of the Parliament in one Session and its first Sitting in the next Session".

Appointment on an annual basis of sixteen Parliamentary Secretaries to Ministers is provided for by the *Parliamentary Secretaries Act* (S.C. 1959, Chapter 15). Such an appointment does not disqualify a member from sitting and voting in the House of Commons.

The House of Commons has a Speaker, a Chairman of Committees (who is also Deputy Speaker of the House) and a Deputy Chairman of Committees.

The presiding officer of the House of Commons is the Speaker, who is chosen from the elected members at the opening of each Parliament following a general election. His term of office is only for the duration of that Parliament. It is the established practice to have a Speaker whose language is English followed by one whose language is French and vice-versa.

This procedure is also followed in the Senate where the Speaker is appointed by the Governor in Council. The practice also provides that the Speaker of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Commons are never of the same language.

In the House of Commons, when the language of the Speaker is English, the language of the Chairman of Committees, who also acts as Deputy Speaker, is French. In addition to presiding at all meetings of the House, the Speaker enforces the observance of its rules, maintains its rights and privileges and acts as the official spokesman of the House as occasion may require. He is also responsible to the House for the management of its internal affairs and the operation of its branches and services.

In addition to the Speaker of the House, there are two other officers elected by the House from among its members to assist him. The Chairman of Committees of the Whole House, who also acts as Deputy Speaker, is elected near the beginning of the first session after an election and acts for the full Parliament. It is his duty to preside over the Committee of the Whole, the Committee of Supply, and the Committee of Ways and Means, and also to replace the Speaker in the Chair when required. The Deputy Chairman of Committees is elected at the opening of each session and acts for that session only. He assists the Chairman and presides over the various Committees of the Whole House and at times takes the Chair of the House.

The Standing Orders of the House provide for the following standing committees: Privileges and Elections; Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines; Miscellaneous Private Bills; Banking and Commerce; Public Accounts; Agriculture and Colonization; Standing Orders; Marine and Fisheries; Mines, Forests and Waters; Industrial Relations; Debates; External Affairs; Estimates; and Veterans Affairs. There are also standing joint committees on Printing, on the Parliamentary Restaurant, and on the Library of Parliament composed of members of the House of Commons and the Senate. In addition, special committees are appointed each session as required, some of which are joint committees of the Senate and House of Commons. A sessional committee on Railways, Air Lines and Shipping is also appointed each year.

Under the *House of Commons Act* (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 143) the financial administration and control of the internal affairs of the House of Commons are vested in a body, known as the Commissioners of Internal Economy, consisting of the Speaker and four Ministers of the Crown appointed by Order in Council.

The Clerk of the House of Commons, who is also a commissioner appointed to administer the Oath of Allegiance to members of the House, holds the rank of Deputy Minister under the terms of the *Civil Service Act* (S.C. 1960-61, Chapter 57). He is responsible for the safe-keeping of all the papers and records of the House and has the direction and control of all its officers and clerks, subject to such orders as he may,

from time to time, receive from the Speaker or the House. He is the chief recording officer of the House, and his minutes are a summary of the daily proceedings of the House. He records all divisions when votes are taken in the House. He is frequently consulted whenever questions arise with respect to the rules, usages and proceedings of Parliament.

A Staff Board, consisting of the three Directors—the Director of Administration, the Director of Building Services, and the Director of Legislative Services—acts in an advisory capacity to the Clerk of the House on establishment and personnel matters. These Directors are also responsible to the Clerk of the House for the direction of certain services.

The Sergeant-at-Arms, who is also Director of Building Services and a member of the Staff Board, attends the Speaker with the Mace (the symbol of the authority of the House) on all required occasions. He is responsible for the safe-keeping of the Mace and the furniture and fittings of the House. At the outset of each session, or as the service of the House from time to time requires, with the approval of the Speaker, he engages such sessional and temporary constables, messengers, pages and labourers as are necessary.

The Clerk Assistant reads the Orders of the Day and acts as reading clerk for any committee reports or other documents or papers required to be read in the House. He also acts as timing clerk for speeches of members made in the House or Committees of the Whole House. All orders of the House for the production of papers or other documents are signed by the Clerk Assistant on behalf of the Clerk. When the House is in committee, the Clerk Assistant acts as clerk of the committee and takes minutes of its proceedings and keeps any other necessary records. He counts but does not record the members when votes are taken in Committees of the House. The Clerk Assistant acts for the Clerk in the latter's absence.

The Second Clerk Assistant is responsible for seeing that all bills, motions and resolutions being processed through the House and any other documents required by the House are on the Table and are available to members. He scans all questions, notices of motions, etc., submitted by members for inclusion in the Orders of the Day, to ascertain if they come within the provisions of the Standing Orders. He also calls the names of the members when a division takes place in the House. When the House is in committee he assists the Clerk Assistant in keeping records and minutes, prepares memoranda or other data as required and acts for the Clerk Assistant in his absence.

Operation of the administrative organization of the House of Commons is delegated to three Directors responsible to the Clerk of the House:

(1) The Director of Administration, who is also Chairman of the Staff Board, is responsible for the execution of work in the following administrative services: Personnel, Members' Stenographers, Stationery and Requisitions, Post Office, and Distribution. Work in the fields of personnel and financial control are among his major responsibilities. He is also responsible for pin-pointing solutions to administrative, financial, and personnel problems, in addition to relieving the Clerk of the House of routine signing and approval duties.

(2) The Sergeant-at-Arms and Director of Building Services is responsible for the planning, development, and execution of work by the following services: Protective Staff, Equipment and Purchasing, Messengers, Pages, Maintenance and Cleaning, Restaurant and Cafeterias. In relation to the foregoing duties, he reports to the Clerk of the House; in relation to his historical ceremonial duties, he reports direct to Mr. Speaker. He is also a member of the Staff Board.

(3) The Director of Legislative Services and Third Clerk Assistant is responsible for those functions centred on the Chamber, except the work of the Parliamentary Counsel and the two Clerks Assistant, including the direction of the following services:

Committees Branch, English and French Debates, English and French Journals, and the English and French Index and Reference Branches. He is also a member of the Staff Board. As Third Clerk Assistant, he also has some duties at the Table.

The Joint Parliamentary Distribution Office (which provides for the daily distribution of public documents to senators, members of the House of Commons, officials and others) and the Joint Parliamentary Restaurant and Cafeterias form part of the administrative organization of the House of Commons, although they serve both Houses.

The Committees and Private Legislation Branch (West Block, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa) provides clerical assistance for the meetings of all standing and special committees of the House; advises on procedure in such committees and assists chairmen of committees in the preparation of reports. This branch also handles matters relating to Private Bills.

The Index and Reference Branch prepares periodic cumulative and sessional indexes to the Commons Debates, and the sessional index to the Commons Journals. This branch also provides reference service to members, officials and the public. The branch has both an English and a French section.

The *Journals* Branch is responsible for the preparation, editing and indexing of the day-to-day minutes and proceedings of the House. This report, known as *Votes and Proceedings*, is issued daily during the session. A copy, signed by the Clerk of the House, is forwarded to the Governor General each day. At the close of each session the daily *Votes and Proceedings* are revised and printed in a bound volume known as the "*Journals of the House of Commons of Canada*", which is the official record of the proceedings of the House.

The *Journals* Branch is also responsible for the editing of all notices of questions, motions, resolutions and the like which are received by the Table from members of the House for inclusion in the *Notice Paper* appended to *Votes and Proceedings*. It has charge of the preparation of the *Routine Proceedings and Orders of the Day*, commonly referred to as the *Order Paper*, which is the daily agenda of the House of Commons. This branch acts as custodian of all documents tabled from time to time in the House. An information service with respect to all documents tabled is available to senators, members of the House of Commons, officials, newspaper men and other interested parties. The branch has both an English and a French section and the daily publications and sessional *Journals* appear separately in each language.

The Law Branch, which is headed by the Law Clerk and Parliamentary Counsel, provides assistance to members of the House of Commons in the drafting of bills, motions, resolutions and the like; prepares memoranda and opinions on legal and constitutional subjects and practices; advises on proposed amendments to bills and, when amendments are adopted, inserts them in the reprinted bills; certifies all bills for printing; prepares parchments of passed bills for transmission to the Senate; prepares the resolutions preceding government money or supply bills and the bills based thereon; and is also responsible for the editing of the annual statutes at the close of each session of Parliament.

The *Hansard* Reporting Service, which has an English and a French section, provides a verbatim reporting service covering the debates which take place in the House. A daily edition of the debates of the House is edited, translated and printed overnight and distributed in both languages to members and others the following morning. A revised edition in bound volumes is published progressively during the course of each session together with a separate index at the end of the session. A similar reporting service in both languages provides coverage for standing and special committees.

A system of sound amplification and simultaneous interpretation from English to French and from French to English is also provided in the Chamber and is being extended to committee rooms. The system is being modernized and extended to provide for House or Committee proceedings to be recorded as well as to be interpreted simultaneously into 5 different languages so as to service future international parliamentary associations or conferences meeting in Canada's national capital.

The Personnel Branch is responsible for the maintenance of all necessary records, files and other documents of the staff of the House. During sessions the staff numbers approximately 1,000 persons. The Chief of Personnel is the Secretary of the Staff Board.

The Sergeant-at-Arms, as Director of Building Services, maintains various services for the House, including a protective and security service, a uniformed messenger service and during the session, a uniformed page staff which services the members in the Commons Chamber. He is also responsible for the maintenance and care of the interior, including office furniture and fixtures, of that part of the Parliament Building which is under the control of the House of Commons.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE

Justice Building, Wellington Street, Ottawa

Principal Officers

Auditor General A. M. Henderson, O.B.E., F.C.A.

Acting Assistant Auditor General G. R. Long, C.A.

Audit Directors S. E. Chapman

H. G. Crowley

C. F. Gilhooly (acting)

D. A. Smith

A. B. Stokes, C.A.

Regional Supervisors A. M. Kilgour Halifax

Edward Cooke, C.A. Montreal

J. F. E. Pepin, C.G.A. Montreal

A. D. Wigmore, C.G.A. Toronto

E. M. Colson, C.P.A. Winnipeg

D. V. Bogda, C.A. Edmonton

A. Becker Vancouver

The Office of the Auditor General is provided for in the *Financial Administration Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 116, as amended). The office was originally established in 1878, when *An Act to provide for the better Auditing of the Public Accounts* (S.C., 1878, Chapter 7) provided for the appointment of the Auditor General, to examine the public accounts and report annually to the House of Commons.

The Auditor General is appointed by the Governor in Council, by commission under the Great Seal of Canada to hold office during good behaviour until he attains the age of sixty-five years, and is removable only by the Governor General on address of the Senate and the House of Commons. The Governor in Council may appoint a person temporarily to perform the duties of the Auditor General during a vacancy in the position.

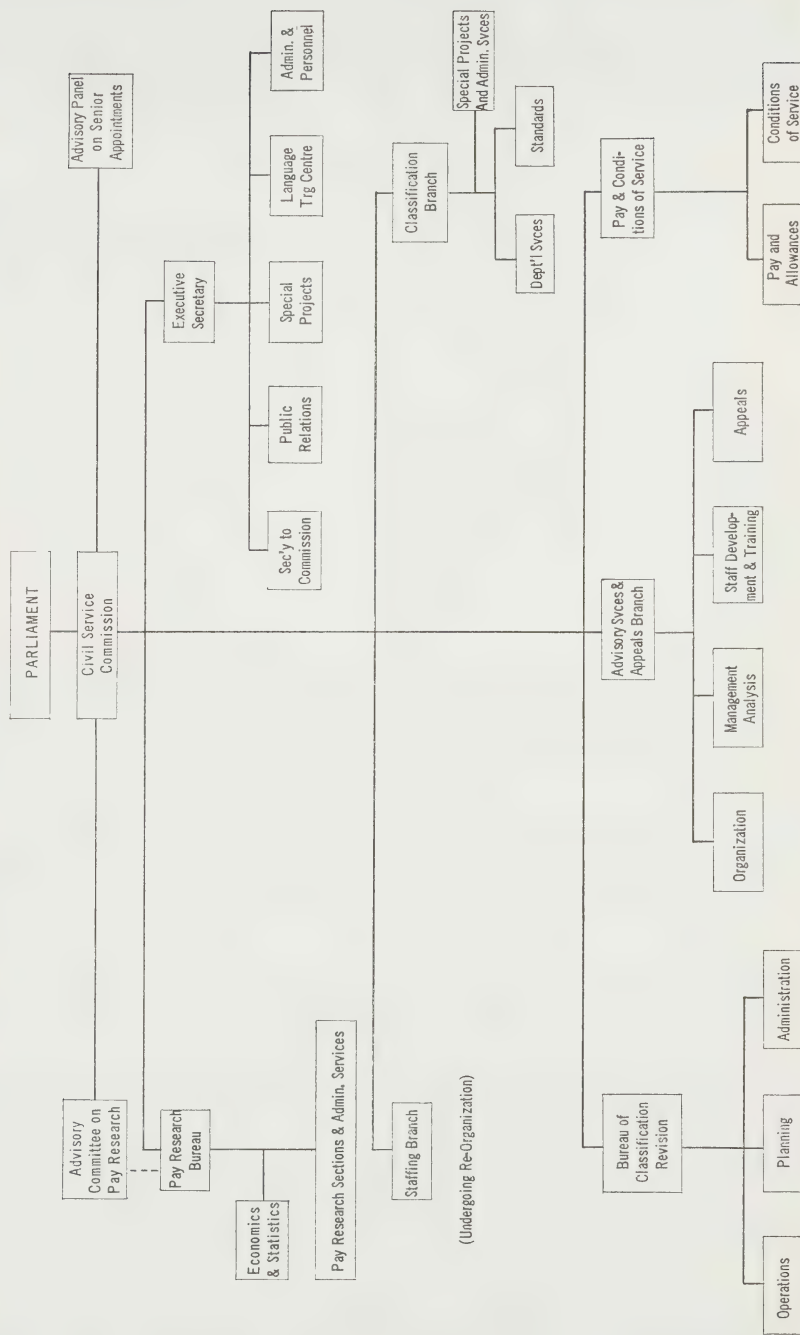
The function of the Auditor General's Office is to examine the accounts relating to the Consolidated Revenue Fund and to public property. The Office also audits the accounts of various Crown corporations and other public instrumentalities.

The annual report of the Auditor General calls attention to any unauthorized or uncertified expenditure, any loss through fraud, any special payment by warrant, or any other matter which the Auditor General considers should be brought to the notice of the House of Commons. The annual report is required to be laid before the House by the Minister of Finance on or before the thirty-first day of December or, if Parliament is then not in session, within fifteen days after the commencement of the next ensuing session, provided that if the Minister does not, within the time prescribed, present the report, the Auditor General shall transmit the report to the Speaker for tabling in the House.

In addition to providing statutory audit reports with respect to Crown corporations and other public instrumentalities, for tabling in the House of Commons along with the annual reports of the instrumentalities concerned, the Auditor General's Office

also provides reports for the information of the corporate managements, boards of directors, etc. These reports cover the results of the audit examinations, outlining the scope of the audit, analysing the financial results in comparison with those of previous years and making available to the managements comments and suggestions regarding internal control, savings that might be achieved and other matters noted during the course of the audit.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION



CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Jackson Building, Bank Street, Ottawa

Commissioners

Chairman	Robertson G. MacNeill
Members	Ruth E. Addison Sylvain Cloutier

Principal Officers

Executive Secretary	G. A. Blackburn
Director of Staffing	C. R. Patterson
Director of Advisory Services and Appeals	J. A. Murray
Director of Pay Research Bureau	V. Johnston
Director of Pay and Conditions of Service	K. R. Scobie
Director of Classification	J. M. Garneau
Director of The Bureau of Classification Revision	J. D. Love

The Civil Service Commission was first established in 1908 under the provisions of *The Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908* (S.C., 1907-08, Chapter 15) which introduced the principle of selection by order of merit as established by competitive examination. The Act did not apply, however, to positions outside of Ottawa. *The Civil Service Act, 1918* (S.C., 1918, Chapter 12—now the *Civil Service Act, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 48*, as amended) placed the entire service under the Commission. On April 1, 1962 a new Act came into force (S.C., 1960-61, Chapter 57) preserving the independence of the Commission and maintaining the fundamental principles of the merit system.

The Civil Service Commission, which reports to Parliament consists of a Chairman and two additional members, appointed by the Governor in Council. A Commissioner holds office during good behaviour for a period of ten years from the date of appointment, and may be removed during that period only by the Governor in Council upon address of the Senate and the House of Commons. On the expiration of the first or a subsequent term of office a Commissioner may be reappointed for a further term of ten years. A Commissioner may not hold any other office in the Civil Service or engage in any other employment.

The general powers and duties of the Commission as laid down in the Civil Service Act are to: (1) appoint qualified persons to the civil service in accordance with the provisions and principles of the Act; (2) report to the Governor in Council upon such matters arising out of or relating to the administration or operation of the Act and the regulations as the Commission considers desirable and, at the request of the Governor in Council, report upon any matter pertaining to organization and employment in the public service; (3) at the request of a deputy head, report upon any matter pertaining to organization and employment in a department; (4) obtain the assistance of competent persons to assist the Commission in the performance of its duties; (5) operate and assist departments in operating staff development training programs; and (6) perform such other duties and functions with reference to the public service as are assigned to it by the Governor in Council.

The seven divisions within the Commission are: Executive Secretary, Staffing, Advisory Services and Appeals, Pay Research Bureau, Pay and Conditions of Service, Classification, Bureau of Classification Revision.

The Executive Secretary works with branch directors in planning programs for the development of general and procedural policy proposals for consideration by the Commission. The office provides assistance to branch directors in intra-branch studies, and provides staff and coordinating services to inter-branch and inter-agency studies. It provides centralized personnel administration and public relations to ensure effective and efficient operation of branches and the Commission as a whole. It reports to the Commissioners upon the operations of the *Civil Service Act* and Regulations, drafts regulations and prepares and edits submissions to the Treasury Board and Governor in Council.

The Staffing Branch is responsible for recruitment to the Civil Service and for the administration of competitive qualifying candidates, makes assignments from these lists and issues certificates when such appointments are made. It is also responsible for promotions and transfers within the service, layoff procedures, and the activities of the district offices of a Commission.

The Advisory Services Branch provides a consulting service for government agencies on various aspects of management. On request, it analyses and reports on organizations, systems, and procedures for the Governor in Council, departments and agencies. It conducts centralized staff training and development programs for the service as a whole and provides assistance and advice on training programs in departments of government. Finally it provides administrative services for the Incentive Award Plan of the Public Service.

The branch hears appeals against promotion rating boards decisions and departmental recommendations of a disciplinary character such as denial of statutory salary increases, suspensions, demotions and dismissals.

The Pay Research Bureau is responsible for providing the Civil Service Commission, government departments, staff associations, and others concerned, with objective information on compensation and working conditions in government, business and industry; and for assembling and analyzing evidence of trends in pay and working conditions in business and industry so that the need for change in terms of government employment may be anticipated and assessed.

The Pay and Conditions of Service Branch provides staff support to the Commission in the development of recommendations to the Treasury Board on rates of pay and conditions of service pending collective bargaining for the public services.

The Classification Branch is responsible for the administration of the existing classification system during the transition period between the use of the present system and that to be established under collective bargaining.

The Bureau of Classification Revision is developing and implementing a comprehensive new classification plan in consultation with departments, interested agencies, and staff associations. The director of the bureau also serves as secretary of the Preparatory Committee on Collective Bargaining in the Public Service.

The Commission maintains district offices at St. John's, Nfld.; Halifax, N.S.; Saint John and Moncton, N.B.; Montreal and Quebec, Que.; London, Ottawa and Toronto, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Regina and Saskatoon, Sask.; Calgary and Edmonton, Alta.; and Vancouver and Victoria, B.C.

LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT

Centre Block, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable the Speaker of the Senate
The Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons
jointly

Principal Officers

Parliamentary Librarian.....Erik John Spicer
Associate Librarian.....Guy Sylvestre
Assistant Librarian.....Miss Pamela Hardisty
Chief Reference Librarian.....Miss Simonne Chiasson
Cataloguing Chief Librarian.....Miss F. A. Moore

The Library of Parliament as such was established by *An Act in relation to the Library of Parliament* (S.C., 1871, Chapter 21—now the *Library of Parliament Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 166, as amended). Prior to 1871, the parliamentary library was administered by the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

The Library of Parliament keeps all books, paintings, maps and other effects that are in the joint possession of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, for the use of both Houses of Parliament: The Reading Room of the House of Commons is part of the Library of Parliament.

The direction and control of the Library of Parliament is vested in the Speaker of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Commons, assisted by a joint committee appointed by the two Houses at each session. The Parliamentary Librarian holds the rank of Deputy Minister.



THE JUDICIARY



THE JUDICIARY

Section 101 of the *British North America Act* provides that the Parliament of Canada may, from time to time, provide for the constitution, maintenance and organization of a general court of appeal for Canada and for the establishment of any additional courts for the better administration of the laws of Canada. Under this authority there have been established the Supreme Court of Canada, which is now the final court of appeal for Canada, and the Exchequer Court of Canada.

In connection with the administration of justice in the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Parliament has established the Territorial Court of the Yukon Territory and the Territorial Court of the Northwest Territories.

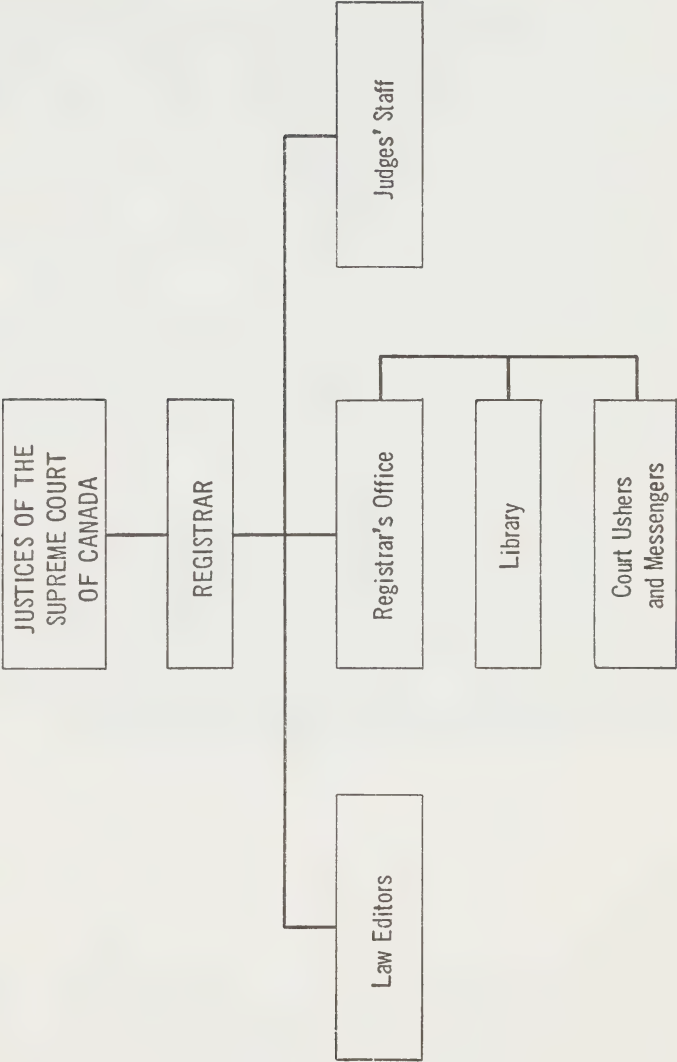
There have also been established several boards that are, by statute, designated as courts of record, e.g. the Tariff Board, the Income Tax Appeal Board and the Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada.

The *British North America Act* provides that the Governor General shall appoint the Judges of the Superior, District and County Courts in each province except those of the Courts of Probate in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. It also provides that the salaries, allowances and pensions of the Judges so appointed shall be fixed and provided by the Parliament of Canada. This publication does not deal with the constitution and organization of these provincial courts.

By virtue of the provisions of the *Supreme Court Act* and the *Exchequer Court Act*, Judges of those courts hold office during good behaviour up to the age of seventy-five years but are removable by the Governor General on address of the Senate and House of Commons. Members of the Board of Transport Commissioners and of the Tax Appeal Board, as well as certain officials such as the Auditor General, the Chief Electoral Officer and the Civil Service Commissioners, are removable during their tenure of office only by the Governor General upon address of the Senate and House of Commons.

The provisions concerning salaries, allowances and pensions of Judges are found in the *Judges Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 159, as amended).

SUPREME COURT OF CANADA



Supreme Court Building, Wellington Street, Ottawa

The Honourable Robert Taschereau, Chief Justice of Canada
The Honourable Mr. Justice John Robert Cartwright
The Honourable Mr. Justice Gerald Fauteux
The Honourable Mr. Justice Douglas Charles Abbott
The Honourable Mr. Justice Ronald Martland
The Honourable Mr. Justice Wilfred Judson
The Honourable Mr. Justice Roland Almon Ritchie
The Honourable Mr. Justice Emmett Matthew Hall
The Honourable Mr. Justice Wishart Flett Spence

Registrar	K. J. Matheson, Q.C.
Deputy Registrar	François des Rivières, Q.C.
Law Editor	Mills Shipley
Joint Librarians	R. Boulton W. J. B. Grierson
Secretary to the Chief Justice	W. K. Campbell
Clerk of Process	R. P. Boudreau
Accountant	B. LaRose

The Supreme Court has, holds and exercises exclusive ultimate appellate civil and criminal jurisdiction within and for Canada, and the judgment of the Court in all cases is final and conclusive. However, an appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the United Kingdom may still be made, by leave of that body, in civil actions instituted prior to December 23, 1949.

the *Admiralty Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 1)

the *Aeronautics Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 2, as amended)

the *Bankruptcy Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 14)

the *Criminal Code* (S.C., 1953-54, Chapter 51, as amended)

the *Dominion Controverted Elections Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 87, as amended)

the *Exchequer Court Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 98, as amended)

the *Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 111, as amended)

the *National Defence Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 184, as amended)
the *Railway Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 234, as amended)
the *Winding-up Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 296)

The Supreme Court consists of a chief justice, called the Chief Justice of Canada, and eight puisne judges, who are appointed by the Governor in Council by letters patent under the Great Seal. Any person may be appointed a judge who is, or has been, a judge of a Superior Court of any of the provinces of Canada, or a barrister or advocate of at least ten years' standing at the bar of any of the provinces. At least three of the judges must be appointed from among the judges of the Court of Queen's Bench or of the Superior Court, or the barristers or advocates of the Province of Quebec. The judges cease to hold office upon attaining the age of seventy-five years.

The Registrar of the Court is appointed by the Governor in Council, by an instrument under the Great Seal, and must be a barrister of at least five years' standing. Subject to the direction of the Minister of Justice, he oversees and directs the officers, clerks and employees appointed to the Court. The Registrar also has authority to exercise such of the jurisdiction of a judge sitting in chambers as may be conferred upon him by general rules or orders under the *Supreme Court Act*.

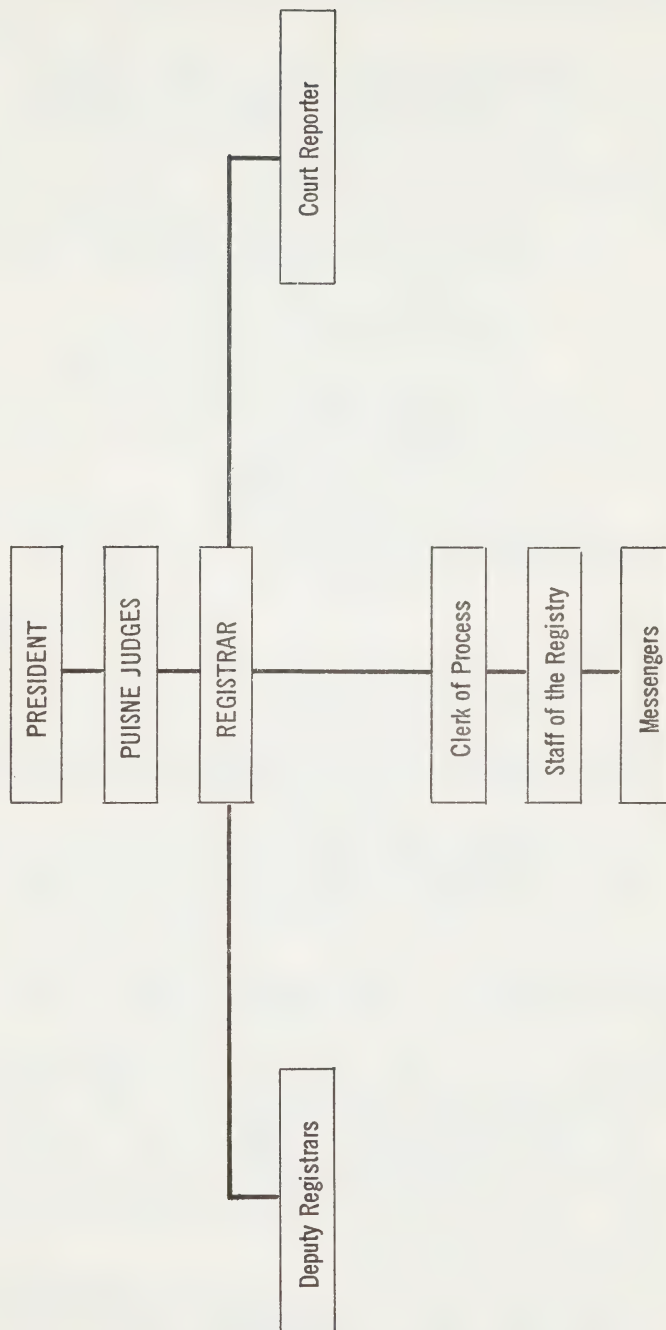
The Deputy Registrar is also appointed by the Governor in Council, by an instrument under the Great Seal, and must be a barrister of at least five years' standing. He exercises and performs such powers and duties of the Registrar as are assigned to him by the Registrar, and may exercise and perform all the powers and duties of the Registrar if the Registrar is absent or unable to act or the office of the Registrar is vacant.

The Registrar or the Deputy Registrar, as the Minister directs, reports and publishes the judgments of the Court.

The reports of the decisions of the Court are published (together with the reports of the Exchequer Court) as the *Canada Law Reports*. These reports are utilized for judicial guidance and are also sold to the legal profession and to the public.

The Supreme Court Library, which deals with both French civil law and English common law, is utilized by the judges and officials of both the Supreme and Exchequer Courts and by members of the legal profession practising before these courts. It is also accessible to, and is largely used by, departmental solicitors and members of the bar generally.

EXCHEQUER COURT OF CANADA



EXCHEQUER COURT OF CANADA

Supreme Court Building, Wellington Street, Ottawa

Judges

The Honourable Wilbur R. Jackett, President
The Honourable John Doherty Kearney
The Honourable Jacques Dumoulin
The Honourable Arthur L. Thurlow
The Honourable Camilien Noël
The Honourable Angus Alexander Cattanach
The Honourable Hugh F. Gibson
The Honourable Allison A. M. Walsh

Principal Officers

Registrar Gabriel Belleau, Q.C.
Deputy Registrars and Law Editors Paul A. Raymond, Q.C.
vacant
Clerk of Process F. J. Trowbridge

The Exchequer Court of Canada was established by *The Supreme and Exchequer Courts Act* (S.C., 1875, Chapter 11—now the *Exchequer Court Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 98 as amended). It was also established on its Admiralty side by *The Admiralty Act, 1891* (S.C., 1891, Chapter 29—now the *Exchequer Court Act*) and was constituted a prize court on its Admiralty side by *The Canada Prize Act, 1945* (S.C., 1945, Chapter 12—now the *Canada Prize Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 28).

The Exchequer Court, functioning under the authority vested in it by Parliament, is a court of first instance and has appellate jurisdiction in certain matters. The jurisdiction of the Court extends to the whole of Canada and in the exercise of that jurisdiction the Court holds sittings in the principal cities throughout the country. The jurisdiction of the Court extends to cases where claims are made by or against the Crown in right of Canada.

Numerous enactments have implemented the jurisdiction vested in the Court. Principal among these are: the *Income Tax Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 148, as amended) providing for appeals from assessments for income tax; the *Dominion Succession Duty Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 89, as amended) providing for appeals from assessments for such duty; the *Petition of Right Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 210) providing for claims for relief by the subject against the Crown; the *Expropriation Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 106) providing for claims for compensation for land expropriated; the various enactments dealing with patent, copyright and trademark; enactments dealing with customs and excise including appeals from decisions of the Tariff Board. Numerous actions coming under the Court's jurisdiction are brought by the Crown by way of information.

On its Admiralty side jurisdiction is exercised by the Court throughout Canada and the waters thereof in cases of contract and tort and proceedings *in rem* and *in personam* arising out of or connected with navigation and shipping. Admiralty districts have been established in eight of the ten provinces, Saskatchewan and Alberta being

the exceptions, and are presided over by local judges in Admiralty. The decisions of these local judges in Admiralty may be appealed to the Exchequer Court or directly to the Supreme Court of Canada.

Under its present constitution the Court is made up of the President and seven puisne judges, who are appointed by the Governor in Council by letters patent under the Great Seal. Any person may be appointed a judge of the Court who is or has been a judge of a superior or county court of any of the provinces of Canada, or a barrister or advocate of at least ten years' standing at the bar of any of the provinces.

The principal officers provided for in the establishment of the Court are the Registrar (who must be a barrister of at least five years' standing) and two Deputy Registrars (who are also Law Editors of the Exchequer Court Reports).

Judges and Officials of Admiralty Courts

British Columbia Admiralty District:

District Judge.....	Hon. Thomas Grantham Norris, Vancouver, B.C.
Deputy Judge.....	Hon. Charles William Tysoe, Vancouver, B.C.
Registrar.....	John P. Abel, Vancouver, B.C.
Deputy Registrars.....	Richard A. Briggs, Vancouver, B.C. Bernard J. B. Morahan, Victoria, B.C. T. H. W. Harding, Prince Rupert, B.C.

New Brunswick Admiralty District:

District Judge.....	Hon. W. A. I. Anglin, Saint John, N.B.
Registrar.....	Wilfred E. Clarke, Saint John, N.B.

Nova Scotia Admiralty District:

District Judge.....	His Honour Judge Vincent Joseph Pottier, Halifax, N.S.
Deputy Judge.....	Hon. James L. Ilsley, Halifax, N.S.
Registrar.....	Alan J. Turner, Halifax, N.S.
Deputy Registrar.....	A. D. Muggah, Sydney, N.S.

Prince Edward Island Admiralty District:

District Judge.....	Gordon R. Holmes, Q.C., Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Registrar.....	Albert C. Dinnis, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Quebec Admiralty District:

District Judge.....	Hon. Arthur Ives Smith, Montreal, Que.
Deputy Judge.....	John Stairs, Q.C., Montreal, Que.
Registrar.....	Paul-Émile Montreuil, Quebec, Que.
Registrar.....	L. P. Caisse, Montreal, Que.
Deputy Registrar.....	J.-Émile Vezina, Quebec, Que.

Ontario Admiralty District:

District Judge.....	Hon. Dalton C. Wells, Toronto, Ont.
Surrogate Judge.....	A. S. Marriott, Q.C., Toronto, Ont.
Registrar.....	J. A. Preston, Toronto, Ont.

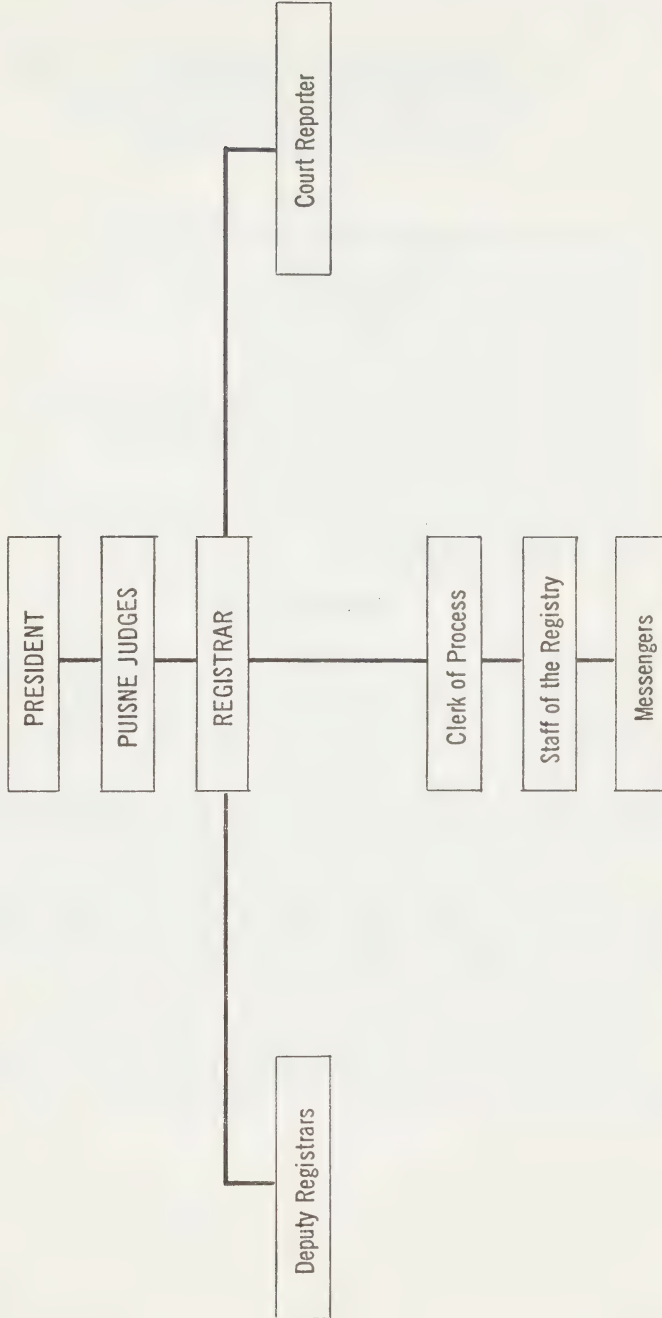
Newfoundland Admiralty District:

District Judges Hon. Robert S. Furlong, St. John's, Nfld.
Hon. Harold G. Puddester, St. John's, Nfld.
Hon. James D. Higgins, St. John's, Nfld.
Registrar R. C. B. Mercer, Q.C., St. John's, Nfld.

Manitoba Admiralty District:

District Judge Hon. George Eric Tritschler, Winnipeg, Man.
Registrar Lorne James Carter Elliott, Winnipeg, Man.

COURT MARTIAL APPEAL COURT



COURT MARTIAL APPEAL COURT

Supreme Court Building, Wellington Street,
Ottawa

Judges

The Honourable Hugh F. Gibson, President
The Honourable Wilbur R. Jackett
The Honourable John Doherty Kearney
The Honourable Jacques Dumoulin
The Honourable Arthur Louis Thurlow
The Honourable Camilien Noël
The Honourable Angus Alexander Cattanach
The Honourable Louis McCoskery Ritchie
The Honourable George Eric Tritschler
The Honourable Thomas Graham Norris
The Honourable Yves Bernier

Principal Officers

Registrar Gabriel Belleau, Q.C.
Deputy Registrars Paul A. Raymond, Q.C.
vacant
Clerk of Process F. J. Trowbridge

The Court Martial Appeal Court is a superior Court of record established by an amendment to Section 190 of the *National Defence Act* assented to on March 20, 1959. The Court succeeds the Court Martial Appeal Board.

The Judges of the Court Martial Appeal Court consist of not less than four judges of a superior court of criminal jurisdiction as are appointed by the Governor in Council. The President, one of the Judges of the Court Martial Appeal Court, is designated by the Governor in Council. Three judges of the Court Martial Appeal Court constitute a quorum.

The Court may sit and hear appeals at any place or places.

The Registrar of the Exchequer Court is *ex officio* the Registrar of the Court Martial Appeal Court and the officers, clerks and employees appointed to the Exchequer Court perform the duties of their respective offices in relation to the Court Martial Appeal Court.

TERRITORIAL COURTS

The Territorial Court of the Yukon Territory

Federal Building, Whitehorse, Y.T.

Judge

The Honourable Mr. Justice John Parker

Clerk of the Court and Sheriff

Jack F. Worsell

The Territorial Court of the Northwest Territories

Public Building, Yellowknife, N.W.T.

Judge

The Honourable Mr. Justice John Howard Sissons

Clerk of the Court and Sheriff

Alexander Stewart

The Territorial Courts, currently provided for, in the case of the Yukon by the *Yukon Act* (S.C., 1952-53, Chapter 53, as amended), and in the case of the Northwest Territories by the *Northwest Territories Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 331, as amended) are superior courts of record having civil and criminal jurisdiction throughout the respective territories for which they are established. These courts have also an appellate jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, with respect to certain decisions of Justices of the Peace and Police Magistrates.

The Courts sit at Whitehorse and Yellowknife respectively, and at such other places in their territory as the judge of the Court directs.

The judges of the Courts are appointed by the Governor in Council, hold office during good behaviour and cease to hold office upon attaining the age of 75 years.

The Clerk of the Court and Sheriff for each Court and Territory is appointed by the Governor in Council.

COURT OF APPEAL NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Judges

The Chief Justice of Alberta, Chief Justice.

The Justices of Appeal of Alberta.

The Judges of the Territorial Court of the Northwest Territories and the Territorial Court of the Yukon Territory.

Officials

The Registrar of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Alberta is the Registrar of the Court of Appeal and the officers, clerks and employees appointed to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Alberta perform the duties of their respective offices in relation to the Court of Appeal. The Clerk of the Territorial Court of the Northwest Territories is *ex officio* a deputy registrar of the Court of Appeal.

The Court of Appeal was established by an amendment to the *Northwest Territories Act* (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 331, as amended by S.C., 1960, Chapter 20).

The Court of Appeal is a superior court of record and has all the powers and jurisdiction in relation to matters arising in the Northwest Territories possessed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Alberta in relation to matters arising in Alberta immediately prior to the first day of January, 1960.

The Court may sit in the Northwest Territories or the Province of Alberta.

COURT OF APPEAL

YUKON TERRITORY

Judges

The Chief Justice of British Columbia, Chief Justice.

The Justices of Appeal of British Columbia.

The Judges of the Territorial Court of the Yukon Territory and the Territorial Court of the Northwest Territories.

Officials

The Registrar of the British Columbia Court of Appeal is the Registrar of the Court of Appeal and the officers, clerks and employees appointed to the British Columbia Court of Appeal perform the duties of their respective offices in relation to the Court of Appeal. The Clerk of the Territorial Court of the Yukon Territory is *ex officio* a deputy registrar of the Court of Appeal.

The Court of Appeal was established by an amendment to the *Yukon Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 298, as amended by S.C., 1960, chapter 24.)

The Court of Appeal is a superior court of record and has all the powers and jurisdiction in relation to matters arising in the Yukon Territory possessed by the Court of Appeal of British Columbia immediately prior to the 1st day of January, 1960.

The Court may sit in the Yukon Territory or in the Province of British Columbia.

THE EXECUTIVE

THE EXECUTIVE

The executive power in Canada is vested in the Queen by the *British North America Act, 1867*. It consists of (a) statutory power, which is derived from that Act and from legislation of Parliament and (b) prerogative power, which may be described as a residual authority of the Sovereign as head of the State. The Governor General is the Queen's representative in Canada. The Governor in Council exercises executive functions on behalf of the Queen.

The Governor in Council is the Governor General, the representative of the Queen as Sovereign of Canada, "acting by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada" (section 13 of the *B.N.A. Act, 1867*). The Privy Councils in Canada and in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are the only bodies of their kind in the Commonwealth. The members of the Canadian Privy Council, when duly sworn, remain Privy Councillors for life. However, in actual constitutional practice the executive body is the Committee of the Privy Council, which is composed of those members who make up the administration of the day, i.e. the Cabinet. The formal acts of the Governor in Council emerge as orders in council, supplemented when necessary by a proclamation.

The Cabinet, headed by the Prime Minister, is composed of the ministers of the Crown, who make up the administration in power. The members are all sworn of the Privy Council as well as to office. In practice, they are chosen from amongst the members of the House of Commons or the Senate, or they seek election to the House of Commons shortly after their appointment to the Cabinet. The Cabinet has no statutory basis; its functions rest on conventions and customs created in the development of a constitutional monarchy and democratic system. It relies for its tenure of office on the confidence of the House of Commons. Cabinet ministers supervise and are responsible for the operations and activities of the various administrative units made up of departments and governmental agencies. Sometimes one or more ministers without portfolio are appointed to the Cabinet. The Cabinet is the co-ordinator of the multifarious activities of government and is concerned with decisions on matters of policy, the implementation of some of which may require a formal authority by the Governor in Council, but often takes other forms such as a statement in Parliament, the introduction of legislation, a communication to foreign governments or instructions by a minister to his department.

Two committees of the Privy Council are established by statute: these are the Treasury Board and the Committee of the Privy Council on Scientific and Industrial Research. The work of the Cabinet is also facilitated by the use of non-statutory committees, both standing and *ad hoc*.

The Treasury Board was first established by Order in Council P.C. 3, July 2, 1867. Its powers and constitution are now governed by the *Financial Administration Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 116, as amended). Consisting of the Minister of Finance as chairman and five other members of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, it deals with all matters relating to finance, revenues, estimates, expenditures and financial commitments, accounts, personnel establishments, the terms and conditions of employment in the public service, referred to the Board by the Governor in Council, or on which the Board considers it necessary to act under power conferred by the *Financial Administration Act* or any other Act.

The Committee of the Privy Council on Scientific and Industrial Research, established under the *Research Council Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 239, as amended),

consists of a Minister of the Crown as chairman and eight other ministers. The functions of this committee are: (a) to advise the government on all matters affecting scientific and industrial research in Canada; (b) to assign any such matters to the National Research Council for consideration and action; and (c) to be responsible for the expenditure of any moneys provided by Parliament for scientific and industrial research in general.

COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL

The Canadian Ministry, Commonly Called the Cabinet

In order of precedence in the Privy Council

1. The Right Honourable LESTER BOWLES PEARSON, Prime Minister.
2. The Honourable PAUL JOSEPH JAMES MARTIN, Secretary of State for External Affairs.
3. The Honourable JOHN WHITNEY PICKERSGILL, Minister of Transport.
4. The Honourable PAUL THEODORE HELLYER, Minister of National Defence.
5. The Honourable WALTER LOCKHART GORDON, Minister of Finance and Receiver General.
6. The Honourable MITCHELL SHARP, Minister of Trade and Commerce.
7. The Honourable GEORGE JAMES MCILRAITH, Minister of Public Works.
8. The Honourable ARTHUR LAING, Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources.
9. The Honourable MAURICE LAMONTAGNE, Secretary of State of Canada.
10. The Honourable LUCIEN CARDIN, Minister of Justice.
11. The Honourable ALLAN JOSEPH MACEachen, Minister of Labour.
12. The Honourable HÉDARD ROBICHAUD, Minister of Fisheries.
13. The Honourable J. WATSON MACNAUGHT, Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys.
14. The Honourable ROGER TEILLET, Minister of Veterans Affairs.
15. The Honourable JUDY V. LAMARSH, Minister of National Health and Welfare.
16. The Honourable CHARLES MILLS DRURY, Minister of Industry and Minister of Defence Production.
17. The Honourable GUY FAVREAU, President of the Privy Council.
18. The Honourable JOHN ROBERT NICHOLSON, Minister of Citizenship and Immigration.
19. The Honourable HARRY HAYS, Minister of Agriculture.
20. The Honourable RENÉ TREMBLAY, Postmaster General.
21. The Honourable J. J. CONNOLLY, Minister without Portfolio.
22. The Honourable MAURICE SAUVÉ, Minister of Forestry.
23. The Honourable EDGAR JOHN BENSON, Minister of National Revenue.
24. The Honourable LÉO ALPHONSE CADIEUX, Associate Minister of National Defence.
25. The Honourable LAWRENCE PENNELL, Solicitor General.
26. The Honourable JEAN-LUC PÉPIN, Minister without Portfolio.

Standing Cabinet Committees

as from February 3, 1964

1. External Affairs and Defence.
2. Legislation and Sessional.
3. Finance and Economic Policy.
4. Trade and Resources.
5. Communications and Works.
6. Social Security and Labour.
7. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
8. Cultural and Related Matters.
9. Federal-Provincial Relations.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE

East Block, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Guy Favreau, P.C., M.P., President of the Privy Council

Principal Officers

Clerk of the Privy Council and Secretary to the Cabinet . . . R. G. Robertson

Assistant Clerk of the Privy Council A. M. Hill

Assistant Secretaries to the Cabinet J. S. Hodgson

F. A. Milligan

J. E. G. Hardy

Registrar of the Cabinet E. F. Gaskell

The present Privy Council Office was established under section 11 of *The British North America Act, 1867*, which constituted a Council to aid and advise in the government of Canada to be styled the Queen's Privy Council for Canada. By section 130 of the Act, all officers of the provincial governments charged with duties relating to matters assigned by the Act to the Parliament of Canada were required to continue to discharge those duties until it should be otherwise provided by Parliament. Accordingly, the Clerk of the Executive Council of the Province of Canada was sworn Clerk of the Privy Council on July 1, 1867, and carried on, almost without any change, the practices of his previous office in the Province of Canada.

When the Privy Council Office was established its general function was, under the direction of the Clerk of the Privy Council, to assist the President of the Privy Council in Council business. The work was concerned with recommendations of Ministers of the Crown in fields where action was to be taken by the Governor in Council and with despatches to and from the Colonial Office that required ministerial attention.

Since 1867 several changes in functions have taken place. In 1909 the duties involved in the handling of despatches were transferred to the new Department of External Affairs. In 1940 the Clerk of the Privy Council was also made Secretary to the Cabinet. As Secretary he was charged, under the direction of the Prime Minister, with various duties in connection with meetings of the Cabinet and Cabinet Committees.

Since 1946, the Clerk of the Privy Council has been charged with the duty of examining, editing, registering and arranging for publication in Part II of the *Canada Gazette* of federal statutory regulations. This is now governed by the Regulations Act.

The organization of the Privy Council Office consists primarily of a Privy Council Section and a cabinet Section. Other units, such as accounting, personnel, and administration, perform a common service for the Privy Council Office and the Office of the Prime Minister.

The Privy Council Section is concerned with: (1) the examination of submissions to the Governor in Council to ensure conformity with policy and legal requirements; preparation of draft orders; registration, circulation and filing of approved orders; administration, registration and custody of oaths of office and secrecy; (2) duties in connection with regulations under the *Regulations Act*.

The Cabinet Section deals with: (1) secretarial work for the Cabinet and for Cabinet committees, including the preparation of agenda, production of Cabinet documents, circulation of agenda and documents to Ministers, recording and circulating decisions; (2) work for interdepartmental committees, including the provision of chairmen, members and secretaries and the preparation of papers for and on behalf of such committees; (3) making special studies as required; (4) preparation of material from time to time for the Prime Minister; (5) liaison with departments and agencies of government on Cabinet matters.

The Office of the Prime Minister is organized into a Secretariat, with officers responsible for secretarial duties of a general nature and, in addition, for:

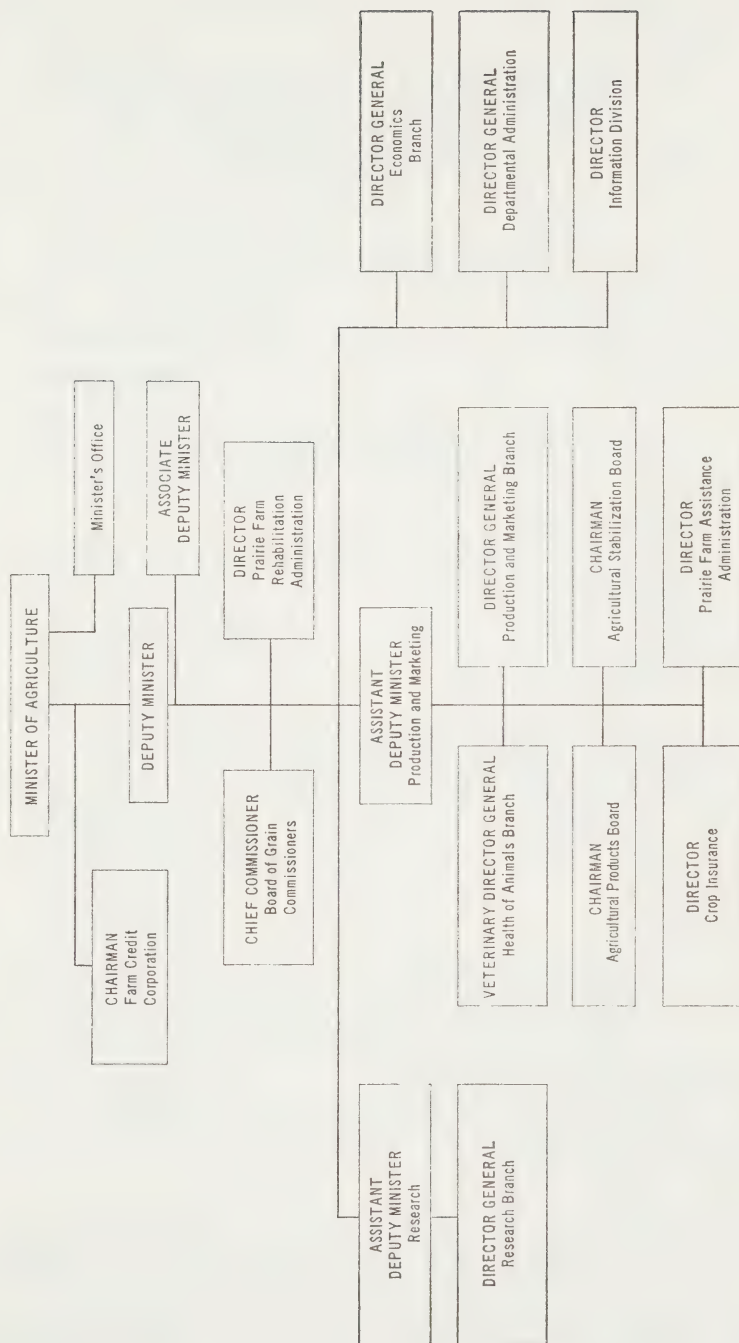
1. The preparation of letters and messages to be sent by the Prime Minister in reply to correspondence and requests received;
2. The arrangement of appointments for individuals and delegations to interview the Prime Minister, privately or with his colleagues;
3. The arrangement for the Prime Minister of public appearances associated with government business;
4. Assisting the Prime Minister in his parliamentary duties, including the preparation of answers to questions and Orders for Return;
5. Releasing to the public, through the press, statements and announcements of the Prime Minister on matters of public interest.

PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES

Jack Davis To Prime Minister.
Stanley Haidasz To Secretary of State for External Affairs.
Jean-Charles Cantin To Minister of Transport.
John N. Turner To Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources.
John B. Stewart To Secretary of State of Canada.
James A. Byrne To Minister of Labour.
G. Roy McWilliam To Minister of Public Works.
Chesley W. Carter To Minister of Veterans Affairs.
John C. Munro To Minister of National Health and Welfare.
Donald S. Macdonald To Minister of Justice.
Alexis Caron To Postmaster General.
Bruce S. Beer To Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Forestry.
Hubert Badanai To Minister of Citizenship and Immigration.

DEPARTMENTS
PUBLIC CORPORATIONS
BOARDS
AND
COMMISSIONS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Confederation Building, Wellington Street, Ottawa
(unless otherwise indicated)

Minister

The Honourable Harry Hays, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Agriculture

Parliamentary Secretary.....B. Beer
Executive Assistant.....D. F. McIntosh
Special Assistant.....D. M. Peacock

Principal Officers

Chairman, Farm Credit Corporation.....G. Owen

Special Act Administrations

Chief Commissioner, Board of Grain Commissioners
(Winnipeg, Manitoba).....F. F. Hamilton
Commissioner.....Vacant
Commissioner.....A. V. Skovoda
Special Advisor.....M. J. Conacher
Secretary.....W. J. MacLeod
Director, Prairie Farm Assistance Administration
(Regina, Saskatchewan).....H. S. Riddell
Director, Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration
(Regina, Saskatchewan).....M. J. Fitzgerald
Deputy Director.....H. J. Hargrave
Chief Engineer.....J. G. Watson
Deputy Minister.....Dr. S. C. Barry
Associate Deputy Minister.....S. J. Chagnon
Assistant Deputy Minister (Research).....Dr. Robert Glen
Assistant Deputy Minister (Production and Marketing).....S. B. Williams
Program Co-ordinator (Production and Marketing).....C. R. Phillips
Director-General, Economics Branch.....Dr. S. C. Hudson
Director, Farm Economic Services Division.....Dr. M. E. Andal
Director, Marketing and Trade Services Division.....F. Shefrin
Director, Information Division.....Dr. G. M. Carman

*Research Branch**

Director-General.....Dr. J. A. Anderson
Associate Director-General.....Dr. J. C. Woodward
Assistant Director-General (Western).....Dr. K. Rasmussen
Assistant Director-General (Eastern).....Dr. D. G. Hamilton

*Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa

Assistant Director-General (Co-ordination).....	Dr. P. O. Ripley
Assistant Director-General (Institutes).....	Dr. B. B. Migicovsky
Director of Administration.....	Dr. D. H. Laughland
Director, Animal Research Institute.....	Dr. R. S. Gowe
Director, Entomology Research Institute.....	G. P. Holland
Director, Food Research Institute.....	Dr. R. P. A. Sims
Director, Genetics and Plant Breeding Institute.....	Dr. A. W. S. Hunter
Director, Microbiology Research Institute.....	Vacant
Director, Plant Research Institute.....	Dr. R. A. Ludwig
Director, Soil Research Institute.....	Dr. P. C. Stobbe
Research Institute, Belleville, Ontario.....	Dr. B. P. Beirne
Research Institute, London, Ontario.....	Dr. E. Y. Spencer

Health of Animals Branch

Veterinary Director-General.....	Dr. K. F. Wells
Director, Animal Pathology Laboratories (Hull, Que.)....	Dr. P. J. G. Plummer
Director, Contagious Diseases Control.....	Dr. R. J. McClenaghan
Director, Meat Inspection.....	Dr. C. K. Hetherington

Production and Marketing Branch

Director-General.....	W. C. Cameron
Director, Dairy Products Division.....	D. B. Goodwillie
Director, Fruit and Vegetable Division.....	E. A. Eardley
Director, Livestock Division.....	R. K. Bennett
Director, Plant Products Division.....	Vacant
Director, Plant Protection Division (K. W. Neatby Building, Carling Avenue).....	Dr. C. W. Farstad
Director, Poultry Division.....	A. D. Davey
Director, General Service Division.....	P. W. Clement
Chief, Consumer Section (370 Sparks Street).....	Miss L. M. Hurst

Departmental Administration

Director General.....	J. S. Parker
Director, Organization and Personnel.....	R. J. Groves
Director, Property and Finance.....	C. B. Grier
Director, Management Services.....	F. W. Buser
Chief, Data Processing.....	H. F. Beingessner
Co-ordinator, Emergency Measures.....	H. W. Leggett
Chief Librarian.....	Mrs. M. N. Reynolds

The Department of Agriculture (originally the Bureau of Agriculture established by an Act of Legislature of the Province of Canada in 1852) was created by an *Act of the Organization of the Department of Agriculture* (S.C., 1867-68, Chapter 53) now the *Department of Agriculture Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 66).

The Research Branch is the principal research agency of the Department. Formed in 1959 by amalgamation of the Experimental Farms Service and the Science Service, it is responsible for a broad program of basic and applied research on agricultural

problems. It is comprised of Executive and Administrative Headquarters at Ottawa, eight Research Institutes, 14 Research Stations, 27 Experimental Farms, one Research Laboratory and 19 Substations spread from coast to coast and north into the Yukon and Northwest Territories. In serving Canada's main agricultural areas, it works in co-ordination with other federal agencies such as the National Research Council, and with universities and provincial governments.

The Director-General and Associate Director-General are the chief executive officers. The Director-General is chairman of the Research Branch Executive which includes the Associate Director-General, four Assistant Directors-General, and the Director of Administration.

The Assistant Directors-General deal respectively with institutes, establishments in Eastern Canada, establishments in Western Canada and Research Co-ordination and Services. A group of twelve Research Co-ordinators, who are specialists in various scientific disciplines, assist both the Executive and research establishments in maintaining liaison, communication and a co-ordinated program of research in their respective areas.

The Director of Administration is responsible for the Architectural and Engineering, Personnel, Property and Finance, Ottawa Services and Scientific Information Sections.

Three Research Services, located in Ottawa, provide the Branch with specialized leadership and new equipment and technique development in the fields of Statistics, Engineering and Analytical Chemistry.

The Research Institutes are primarily engaged on research of wide application to agricultural problems. In addition, they perform related national services such as identifying plants, insects, and pathogens. Of the eight Institutes, six are at Ottawa, one at London, and one at Belleville.

The organization of establishments other than Research Institutes reflects the primary problems in the various agricultural areas in which they are situated. In well-developed areas certain persistent problems are studied in depth by teams of highly trained and specialized research officers. Conversely, in pioneer areas, such as Mile 1019, Yukon Territory, and Fort Simpson, Northwest Territories, scientists are developing general agricultural practices.

The Health of Animals Branch administers the *Animal Contagious Diseases Act* and the *Meat Inspection Act*, and operates laboratories for animal disease research, investigation and diagnosis. The Branch is comprised of three Divisions, Contagious Diseases, Meat Inspection, and Animal Pathology, who report to a Veterinary Director General. The *Animal Contagious Diseases Act* is designed to protect the Canadian livestock industry against destructive animal diseases of a contagious nature. The purpose of the *Meat Inspection Act* is to ensure an adequate supply of wholesale meat and meat food products from healthy animals slaughtered in establishments operating under Departmental supervision. Research and investigation are carried out by the Animal Pathology Division of the Branch into the cause and control of diseases and parasites infesting farm animals, poultry, fur-bearing animals, and wildlife. The Section also manufactures tuberculin and other diagnostic reagents and biological products and provides analytical and diagnostic services.

The Production and Marketing Branch brings under unified direction all departmental activities in the fields of agricultural production and marketing. The Branch is comprised of six Divisions, responsible to a Director General, which administer legislation and policies in the fields of Agricultural production, marketing, and plant disease control.

Performance testing programs and the grading and inspection of meats, poultry and eggs, are included in the responsibilities of the Livestock Division and the Poultry Division. The former is also charged with the supervision of race track betting.

The Dairy Products Division carries on grading and inspection of dairy products, and the Fruit and Vegetables Division does similar work for fruits, vegetables, maple products and honey. Legislation respecting seeds, feeds, fertilizers and pesticides is administered by the Plant Products Division; while the Plant Protection Division administers regulations under the *Destructive Insect and Pest Act* and for the certification of seed potatoes and flower bulbs.

Departmental Administration is concerned with the many details involved in servicing the operations of a large and complex organization. The Administration Branch is composed of six divisions and services as follows: the Organization and Personnel Division, the Property and Finance Division, Management Services, the Data Processing Service, the Emergency Measures Group and the Departmental Library. The first two divisions are concerned with administering the human and physical resources of the Department. The broad objective of Management Services is to assist branches and units of the Department in achieving and maintaining efficient administration and operation. The Data Processing Service provides a unit record equipment and an electronic data processing service to assist the administrative, regulatory and scientific elements of the Department. The Emergency Measures Group co-ordinates the planning of the Department's program which would be implemented in the event of a nuclear disaster. The Departmental Library services not only the Department, but because it has the most complete collection in the life sciences in Canada, its facilities are available to the scientific community as a whole.

The Economics Branch, with its five regional offices acts as an economic and statistical research agency, collecting, analysing and interpreting economic information wherever these services are required within the department. It represents the department on credit, insurance and tariff matters; also in relation to international commodity agreements and the operations of various international organizations.

The Information Division is the principal departmental agency concerned with collecting and disseminating information on the work of the department. The division edits and publishes departmental publications, releases information in news story form to the press, radio and television, carries on a visual program involving motion pictures for screening and television use, produces exhibits for exhibitions, and records and distributes radio tapes to radio stations.

The Agricultural Stabilization Board administers the *Agricultural Stabilization Act* (S.C., 1957-58, Chapter 22), which provides for a guaranteed yearly price for any agricultural product for which support, in the opinion of the board, may be necessary. The legislation aims at assuring stability of income to farmers by protecting them against a sudden and drastic decline in prices.

The Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada was established by *The Canada Grain Act* (S.C., 1925, Chapter 33—now the *Canada Grain Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 25, as amended). The Board is responsible for the administration of the *Canada Grain Act*, including the inspection, weighing, storage and transportation of grain, the fixing of certain tariffs, the establishment of certain standards, and the operation of the Canadian Government Elevators.

The Prairie Farm Assistance Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 213, as amended) provides, through the Prairie Farm Assistance Administration, for benefit payments to farmers of the Prairie Provinces in townships having low crop yields because of drought, insect damage and other causes.

The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 214) deals with the rehabilitation of drought and soil drifting areas in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskat-

chewan and Alberta. The policies and projects vary widely in nature and scope, but each has as its objective either the better utilization of land to minimize problems of drought or the conservation of water for farm use. Projects are undertaken by special arrangements with the provinces concerned.

The P.F.R.A. program is carried out by 3 operational Services, from an administrative headquarters in Regina, Saskatchewan.

The Water Development Service is responsible for the investigation and construction of farm and community water storage and irrigation projects; for the operation of tree nurseries at Indian Head and Sutherland, Saskatchewan for irrigation works in Southwestern Saskatchewan, and for the management of the Bow River Irrigation Project in Alberta. The Land Use Service is responsible for the development, construction, and management of 83 community pastures involving nearly 2,500,000 acres carrying over 150,000 head of cattle.

The Engineering Service is responsible for design, soil mechanics, hydrology and air photo analysis and engineering geology studies, as well as legal and engineering surveys required in the planning of P.F.R.A. Projects. It is also responsible for the construction of major works such as the South Saskatchewan and St. Mary River Projects. Field engineering projects are carried out by three regional offices at Regina, Calgary, and Winnipeg, respectively.

AIR CANADA

Place Ville Marie, Montreal

A wholly owned affiliate of the Canadian National Railways

Minister Responsible

The Honourable J. W. Pickersgill, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Transport

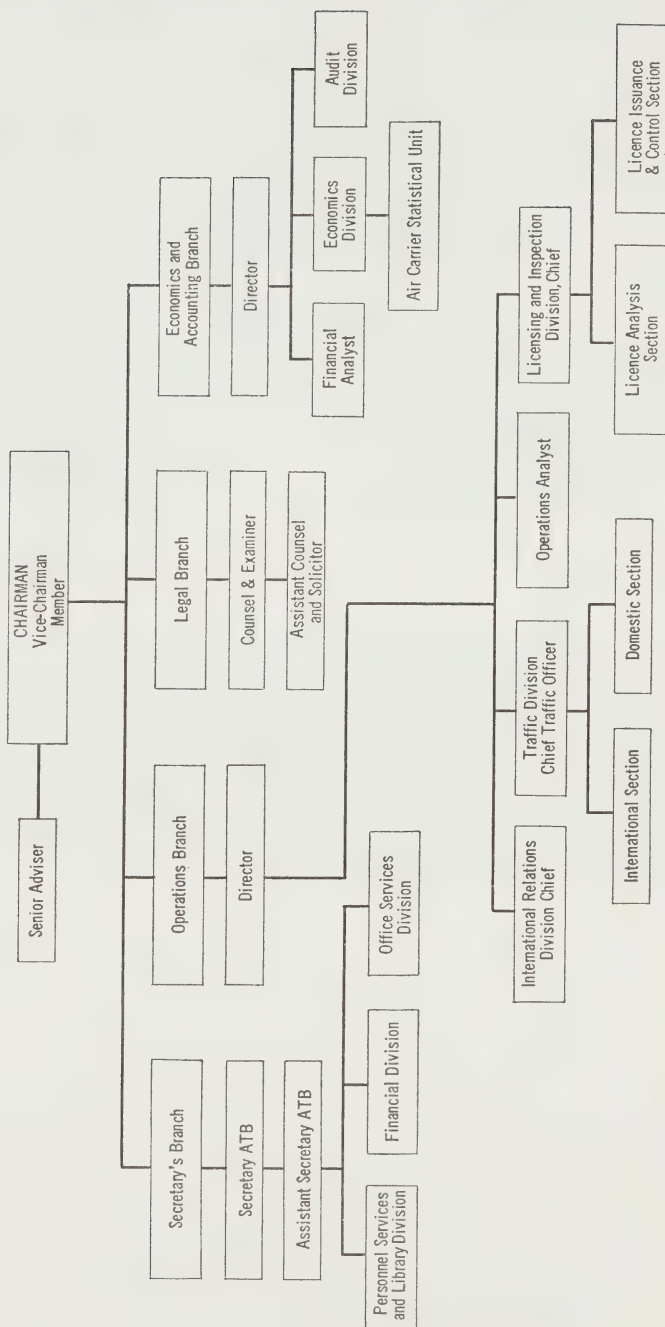
Principal Officers

President.....	G. R. McGregor
Senior Vice President—Operations.....	H. W. Seagrim
Senior Vice President—Sales.....	W. G. Wood
Vice President—Finance.....	W. S. Harvey
Vice President—Purchases and Stores.....	H. C. Cotterell
Vice President—Administrative Services.....	S. W. Sadler
Secretary.....	R. T. Vaughan
General Counsel.....	H. C. Friel, Q.C.

Formerly Trans-Canada Air Lines, Air Canada was incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1937 to provide a publicly owned air transportation service, with powers to carry on its business throughout Canada and outside of Canada. Air Canada now maintains passenger, mail and commodity traffic services over nation-wide routes and also services to the United States, England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Switzerland, West Germany, Austria, Bermuda, the Bahamas, Jamaica, Antigua, Barbados and Trinidad. Air Canada is responsible to Parliament through the Minister of Transport.

The members of the Board of Directors are: R. A. Brown, Jr., Hon. Leslie M. Frost, Donald Gordon, Walter C. Koerner, J. Louis Levesque, G. R. McGregor, R. S. Misener, J. G. Simpson, Bernard Tailleux.

AIR TRANSPORT BOARD



AIR TRANSPORT BOARD

Queensway Towers, 200 Isabella Street, Ottawa 1

Minister Responsible

The Honourable J. W. Pickersgill, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Transport

Members of the Board

Chairman.....F. T. Wood
Vice-Chairman.....J. L. G. Morisset
Member.....G. R. Boucher, Q.C.

Principal Officers

Senior Adviser.....A. S. McDonald, Q.C.
Board Counsel and Examiner.....J. T. Gray
Director, Operations Branch.....J. R. Belcher
Director, Economics and Accounting Branch.....J. W. Green
Secretary of the Board.....D. F. Quirt

The Air Transport Board was established by a new Part II added to the *Aeronautics Act* by Chapter 28, S.C., 1944-45 (now R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 2).

Its functions extend to the licensing of persons to operate commercial air services; the regulation of air carriers; making investigations and surveys as required by the Minister of Transport on the operation and development of commercial air services in Canada; advising the Minister in the exercise of his duties and powers under the *Aeronautics Act* in all matters relating to civil aviation.

The Senior Adviser is the senior staff member and advises the Board on policy matters, e.g. regulations, air agreements and intra-departmental arrangements. He also carries out liaison with the International Civil Aviation Organization, the International Air Transport Association, the Air Transport Association of Canada and with foreign governments.

The Board consists of four Branches: Legal, Operations, Economics and Accounting, and the Secretary's.

The Legal Branch is under the direction of the Board Counsel and Examiner who advises the Board on legal matters, conducts public or other hearing on behalf of the Board, prepares findings and makes recommendations thereon.

The Operations Branch includes the Traffic Division, the Operations Analyst, the Licensing and Inspection Division and the International Relations Division.

The Traffic Division analyzes tariffs; studies and reviews applications upon fare and rate structures; makes special studies on tariffs and rates; handles complaints; reviews assessed charges, invoices and free transportation returns; and maintains liaison with air carriers and other agencies in connection with tariffs.

The Licensing and Inspection Division handles applications for licences to operate domestic and international commercial air services, prepares and issues statistical reports on air carriers and maintains the Commercial Air Services Directory. It also

maintains close liaison with the Air Services Branch of the Department of Transport and with industry on licensing matters. This division also conducts field investigations concerning the adherence by air carriers to licences, regulations, orders and directives of the Board and prepares reports and recommendations on these investigations.

The International Relations Division is responsible for the preparation, organization and administration of matters relating to Board policy on International Air Service.

The Economics and Accounting Branch consists of the Economics Division, the Financial Analyst and the Audit Division. This Branch is responsible for advising the Board on the economic implications of present and proposed policies and regulations.

The Secretary's Branch includes the Personnel Services and Library, Financial, and Office Services divisions. The Secretary and the Assistant Secretary deal with all official correspondence of the Board, general administration and supervision of the divisions comprising the Branch and liaison with the public, industry and government departments.

ATLANTIC DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Minister Responsible

The Honourable J. W. Pickersgill, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Transport

Members

Ian MacKeigan, Q.C., Chairman Halifax, N.S.
Stephen Dolhanty Florence, N.S.
Frank H. Sobey Stellarton, N.S.
Robert C. Eddy Bathurst, N.B.
Armand H. Cormier Moncton, N.B.
Carl F. Burke Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Melvin J. McQuaid, Q.C. Souris, P.E.I.
Capt. Max Burry Glovertown, Nfld.
Albert Martin, Vice Chairman Corner Brook, Nfld.
Fred Ayre St. John's, Nfld.
Dr. Stephen Weyman Saint John, N.B.

Principal Officers

Executive Director Dr. E. P. Weeks
Secretary C. P. Russell

The Atlantic Development Board was established in December 1962 under the *Atlantic Development Board Act* (S.C. 1962-63, Chapter 10, amended in July 1963 by S.C. 1963, Chapter 5).

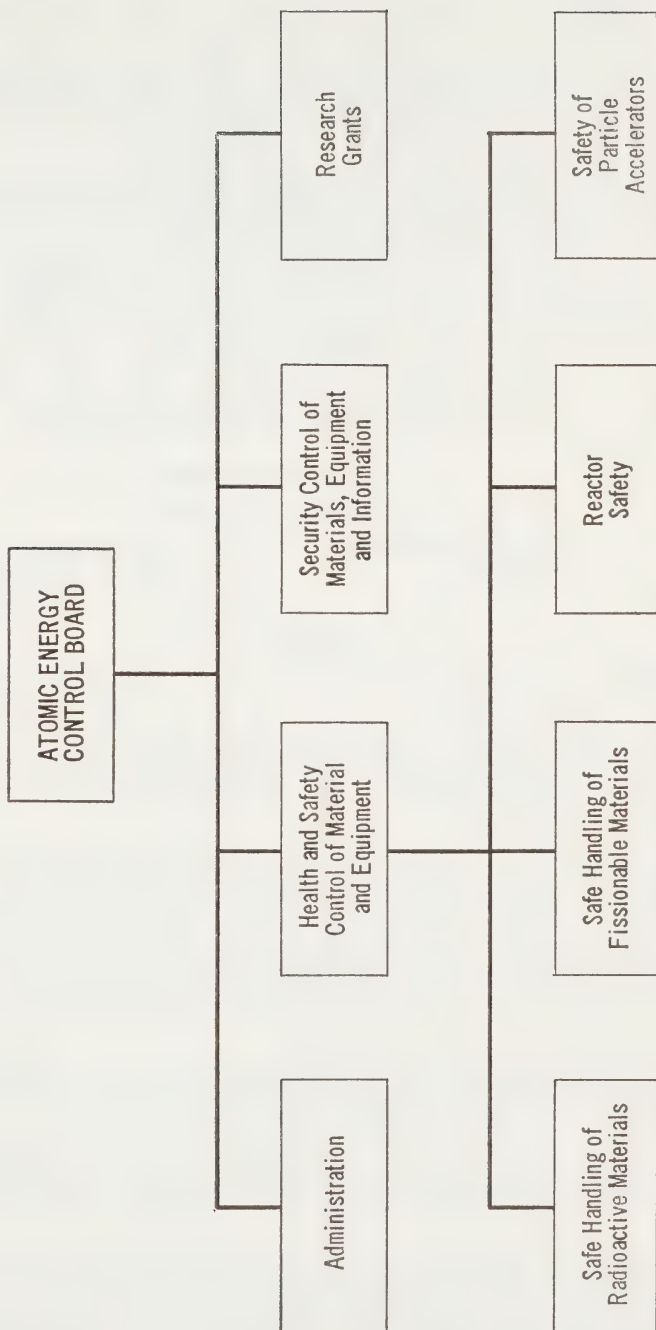
The objects of the Board are to inquire into and report to the Minister upon programs and projects for fostering the economic growth and development of the Atlantic region of Canada, and to consider, report and make recommendations to the Minister concerning programs and projects not involving the use of the Fund and programs and projects involving the use of the Fund; and without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the Board may, in furtherance of its objects, (a) prepare, in consultation with the Economic Council of Canada, an overall co-ordinated plan for the promotion of the economic growth of the Atlantic region; (b) keep under constant review appropriate methods of furthering the sound economic development of the Atlantic region, whether such methods involve new programs and projects or the removal or mitigation of existing factors that may be considered to inhibit such development; (c) with respect to particular programs or projects that may be referred to it by the Minister or that the Board may on its own initiative investigate, inquire into, assess and report to the Minister upon the feasibility of such programs or projects and the effect thereof in relation to the economy of the Atlantic region, and make recommendations to the Minister with respect to any such programs or projects that, in the opinion of the Board, will contribute to the growth and development of the economy of the Atlantic region; and (d) with the approval of the Governor in Council, enter into agreements with (i) the government of any province comprised in the Atlantic region or the appropriate agency thereof, or (ii) any other person, respecting the use of the Fund

in financing or assisting in financing the undertaking and the carrying out of particular programs or projects described in subsection (1) of section 16.

The Board shall, to the greatest possible extent consistent with the performance of its duties under this Act, consult and co-operate with the Economic Council of Canada and all departments, branches and other agencies of the Government of Canada having duties related to, or having aims or objects related to those of the Board.

The Board consists of eleven members under a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman.

ATOMIC ENERGY CONTROL BOARD



ATOMIC ENERGY CONTROL BOARD

Kent Building, 150 Kent Street,
P.O. Box 1046, Ottawa

Other Offices—c/o Atomic Energy of Canada Limited,
Chalk River, Ontario
c/o Douglas Point Nuclear Generating Station,
P.O. Box 1000, Port Elgin, Ontario

Minister Responsible

The Honourable C. M. Drury, C.B.E., D.S.O., Q.C., M.P.,
Minister of Industry and of Defence Production

Members of the Board

Dr. G. C. Laurence

Dr. H. Gaudefroy

W. M. Gilchrist

J. L. Gray

Dr. B. G. Ballard

Principal Officers

President.....Dr. G. C. Laurence
Legal Adviser and Secretary.....G. M. Jarvis

The Atomic Energy Control Board was established by *The Atomic Energy Control Act, 1946* (S.C., 1946, Chapter 37—now the *Atomic Energy Control Act, R.S.C., 1952*, Chapter 11, as amended).

The primary function of the Board, as stated in the preamble to the Act, is to make provision for the control and supervision of the development, application and use of atomic energy, and to enable Canada to participate effectively in measures of international control of atomic energy that may hereafter be agreed upon. The Act, accordingly, provides for control by the Board of materials, equipment and information related to atomic energy and for the making of regulations for these purposes. The Act also authorizes the Board to establish scholarships and grants in aid relating to atomic energy research.

Controls are exercised over strategic materials (e.g. uranium, plutonium, heavy water) and equipment through a permit system operated with the co-operation of the Department of Trade and Commerce and National Revenue.

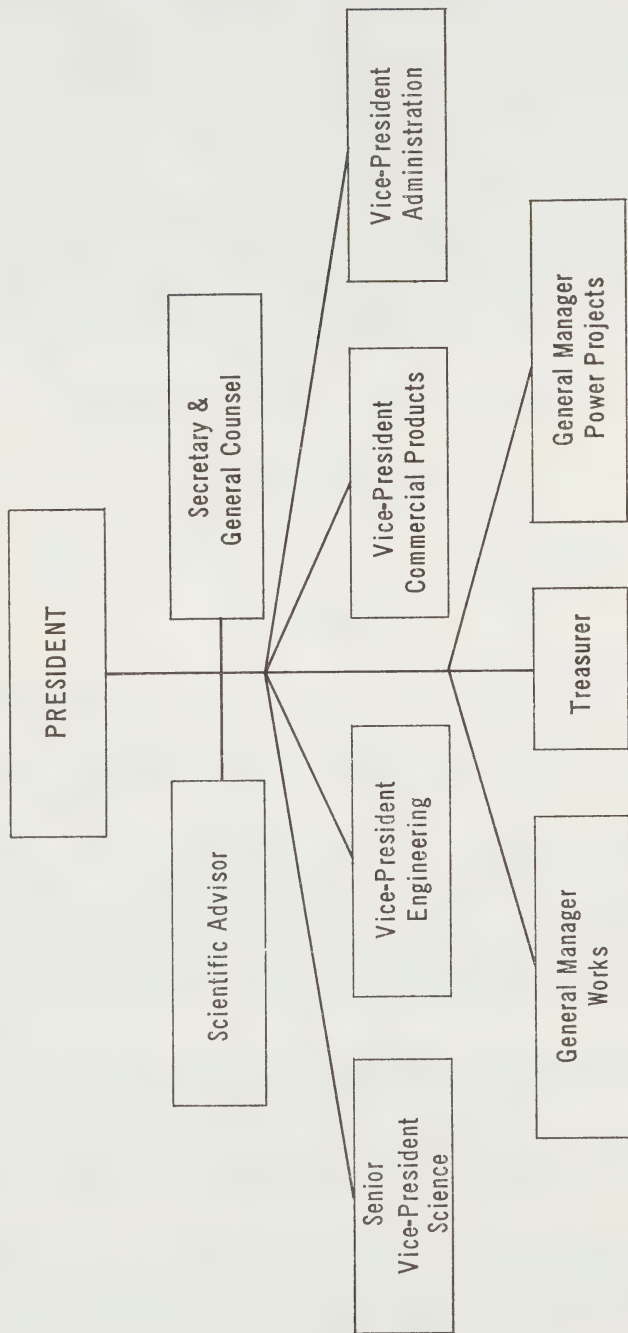
Controls are exercised over all radioactive materials in the interests of health and safety. In health matters the Board acts upon the advice of the Department of National Health and Welfare and, through it, the appropriate provincial health department.

Controls are also exercised over all appreciable quantities of enriched uranium or plutonium processed or used by industries other than Atomic Energy of Canada Limited to prevent the accidental reaction of critical masses. In licensing such dealings, the Board obtains the advice of the Criticality Panel of Atomic Energy of Canada Limited.

The construction and operation of non-government nuclear reactors are also controlled by a licensing system with advice being provided by the Board's Reactor Safety Advisory Committee. The members of this Committee include reactor specialists and health and safety experts from the Board, Atomic Energy of Canada Limited and the Department of National Health and Welfare, outside engineers, and representatives of provincial and municipal governments concerned in particular projects.

Grants to Canadian universities for atomic energy for atomic energy research and for the provision of special atomic energy equipment are administered with the assistance of the National Research Council. The Board's Advisory Committee on the Safety of Particle Accelerators reviews the health and safety aspects of particle accelerators supported by Board funds. The members of the Committee include specialists from the Board, Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, the National Research Council and the Department of National Health and Welfare plus a representative of the department of health of the province in which the project under review is located.

ATOMIC ENERGY OF CANADA LIMITED



Note: Not shown is Whiteshell Division which will report directly to the President during its present organizational phase.

ATOMIC ENERGY OF CANADA LIMITED

Head Office—Kent Building, 150 Kent Street
Ottawa 4

Minister Responsible

The Honourable C. M. Drury, C.B.E., Q.C., M.P.,
Minister of Industry and of Defence Production

Board of Directors

D. A. Golden	J. C. Lessard
A. R. Gordon	G. M. Shrum
J. L. Gray	D. M. Stephens
C. A. Grinyer	James Stewart
R. L. Hearn	W. R. Strike
	F. C. Wallace

Principal Officers

President.....	J. L. Gray
Senior Vice-President, Science.....	W. B. Lewis
Scientific Advisor to the President.....	D. A. Keys
Vice-President, Engineering.....	L. R. Haywood
Vice-President, Commercial Products.....	R. F. Errington
Vice-President, Administration.....	D. Watson
General Manager, Power Projects.....	J. S. Foster
General Manager, Works.....	R. F. Wright
Treasurer.....	G. H. Sprague
Secretary and General Counsel.....	A. H. M. Laidlaw

Regional Offices—Company Locations

Chalk River Nuclear Laboratories—Chalk River, Ontario
Commercial Products—P.O. Box 93, Ottawa
Power Projects—P.O. Box 905, Toronto 18, Ontario
Whiteshell Nuclear Research Establishment—Pinawa, Manitoba

Atomic Energy of Canada Limited was incorporated as a Crown company in 1952 under the provisions of the *Companies Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 53). On April 1, 1952 the Company took over the operations of the Chalk River project from the National Research Council which had been operating this establishment previously.

The main activities of the Company are (a) the development of economic nuclear power, (b) scientific research and development in the atomic energy field, (c) the operation of nuclear reactors and (d) the production of radioactive isotopes and associated equipments such as Cobalt-60 beam therapy units for the treatment of cancer.

The principal divisions are shown in the accompanying chart. All are located in Chalk River except the Head Office (Ottawa), Power Projects (Toronto), Commercial Products (Ottawa), and the Whiteshell Nuclear Research Establishment (Pinawa, Manitoba).

BANK OF CANADA

234 Wellington Street, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Walter L. Gordon, P.C., M.P., Minister of Finance

Principal Officers

Governor.....	L. Rasminsky, C.B.E.
Deputy Governors.....	J. R. Beattie R. B. McKibbin L. Hébert R. W. Lawson
Adviser.....	Wm. C. Hood
Secretary.....	L. F. Mundy
Chief Accountant.....	A. J. Norton
Research Department, Chief.....	G. K. Bouey
Securities Department, Chief.....	J. B. MacFarlane
Foreign Exchange Department, Chief.....	A. Jubinville
Auditor.....	E. Metcalfe

The Bank of Canada was incorporated by the *Bank of Canada Act* (S.C., 1934, Chapter 43—now R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 13, as amended by R.S.C., 1952, C. 315, 1953-54, C. 33). In accordance with the provisions of the statute the capital stock (amounting to \$5,000,000) was subscribed by private investors. In 1936 an amendment provided for the issue of additional shares to a value of \$5,100,000 in the name of the Minister of Finance, and in 1938 a further amendment provided for the compulsory purchase and subsequent cancellation of all shares outstanding in the hands of the public and for the reduction of the Bank's capital to \$5,000,000, all of which is held by the Minister of Finance on behalf of Canada.

The Bank is authorized by statute to buy and sell bullion, coin and foreign exchange, Canadian Government securities and certain other securities, short term bills of exchange and promissory notes; to make loans and advances to chartered banks and savings banks and to the Government of Canada and the government of any province; to buy and sell in the open market—either in or outside Canada—securities, cable transfers, bankers' acceptances and bills of exchange; to accept deposits from banks and governments; to maintain accounts with other central banks; and to do any other banking business incidental to or consequential upon the provisions of the *Bank of Canada Act*. It has the sole right to issue Canadian currency. The Bank is also required to act as fiscal agent of the Government of Canada without charge, and may by agreement act as banker or fiscal agent of the government of any province. The bank acts as agent of the Government of Canada within Canada in the payment of interest and principal and generally in respect of the management of the public debt of Canada.

The Bank is under the supervision of a Board of Directors, composed of a Governor and Deputy Governor and twelve Directors; the latter are appointed for terms of three years by the Minister of Finance with the approval of the Governor in Council. In

addition, the Deputy Minister of Finance is a member of the Board but does not have the right to vote. The Governor and Deputy Governor are appointed for terms of seven years by the Directors with the approval of the Governor in Council. The affairs of the Bank are audited by two auditors appointed by the Governor in Council.

The Bank of Canada has six departments: Foreign Exchange, Research, Secretary's, Securities, Chief Accountant's and Audit.

Agencies of the Bank of Canada are maintained at Halifax, N.S., Saint John, N.B., Montreal, P.Q., Ottawa and Toronto, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., Regina, Sask. Calgary, Alta., and Vancouver, B.C.

Information concerning the organization of the Industrial Development Bank (a subsidiary of the Bank of Canada) will be found on page 195 of this publication.

BOARD OF BROADCAST GOVERNORS

Transportation Building, 48 Rideau St., Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Maurice Lamontagne, P.C., M.P.,
Secretary of State and Registrar General of Canada

Full-Time Members

Chairman.....	Dr. Andrew Stewart, Edmonton, Alta.
Vice-Chairman.....	Carlyle Allison, Winnipeg, Man.
Member.....	Vacant

Part-Time Members

Mr. J. F. Brown.....	Vancouver, B.C.
Mrs. Alan Sweatman.....	Winnipeg, Man.
Mr. F. G. Holmes.....	Riverside, Ont.
Mr. J. W. Grittani.....	Toronto, Ont.
Mr. J. M. Coyne.....	Ottawa, Ont.
Mr. J. P. Lefebvre.....	Montreal, Que.
Mr. J. B. Lewis.....	Montreal, Que.
Mr. C. B. Gagnon.....	Quebec, Que.
Rev. T. J. Watson.....	Fredericton, N.B.
Prof. Wm. J. Woodfine.....	Antigonish, N.S.
Mr. Keir Clark.....	Montague, P.E.I.

The Board of Broadcast Governors was established in 1958 by the *Broadcasting Act* (S.C. 1958, Chapter 22.)

The Board is authorized to regulate the establishment and operation of networks of broadcasting stations, the activities of public and private broadcasting stations in Canada and the relationship between them, and provide for the final determination of all matters and questions in relation thereto. Its main purpose is to ensure the continued existence and efficient operation of a national broadcasting system and the provision of a varied and comprehensive broadcasting service of a high standard that is basically Canadian in content and character.

It consists of three full-time members nominated during good behaviour for a period of seven years, and twelve part-time members for a period of five years. Members are nominated by the Governor in Council.

The Board holds Public Hearings and meetings in Ottawa and other centres in Canada. Certain powers and functions of the Board, other than those connected with regulations, licences and networks are delegated to an Executive Committee consisting of the three full-time members and four part-time members appointed by the Board. The Board of Broadcast Governors reports its activities to parliament through the Minister responsible.

THE CANADA COUNCIL

Victoria Building, Wellington St., Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Maurice Lamontagne, P.C., M.P.,
Secretary of State

Members

Chairman, Jean Martineau, Q.C.,
Montreal, Que.

Vice-Chairman, J. F. Leddy,
Windsor, Ont.

Rev. Jean Adrien Arsenault	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Mrs. W. J. Dorrance	Vancouver, B.C.
Marcel Faribault	Montreal, Que.
G. Edward Hall	London, Ont.
Henry D. Hicks	Halifax, N.S.
D. Park Jamieson	Sarnia, Ont.
Stuart Keate	Vancouver, B.C.
Luc Lacourcière	Quebec, Que.
Mme Annette Lasalle-Leduc	Montreal, Que.
Napoléon LeBlanc	Quebec, Que.
Douglas V. LePan	Toronto, Ont.
F. Lynch-Staunton	Lundbreck, Alta.
C. J. Mackenzie	Ottawa, Ont.
Trevor F. Moore	Toronto, Ont.
Miss Kathleen Richardson	Winnipeg, Man.
J. W. T. Spinks	Saskatoon, Sask.
Samuel Steinberg	Montreal, Que.
Gerald Winter	St. John's, Nfld.

Executive Officers

Director	Jean Boucher
Associate Director	Peter M. Dwyer

Investment Committee Members

Chairman	Graham Towers
J. G. Hungerford	Marcel Faribault
Arnold Hart	Jean Martineau

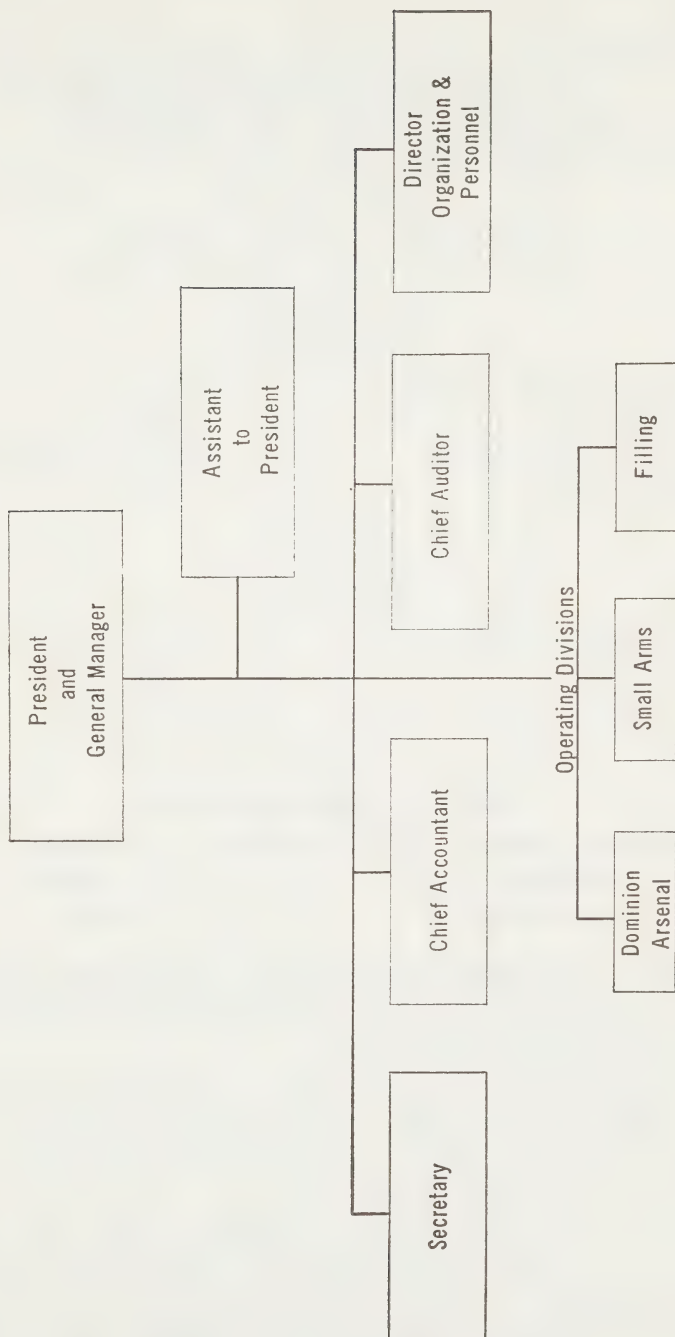
The Canada Council was established on March 28, 1957, under the *Canada Council Act* (S.C. 1957, Chapter 3), to foster and promote the study and enjoyment

of, and the production of works in, the arts, humanities and social sciences. Other related objectives include functions and duties in relation to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

The Council consists of a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman who are appointed by the Governor in Council for a period of five years, and nineteen members appointed for a period of three years. It consists also of a Director and an Associate Director who are appointed by the Governor in Council on a full-time basis. The Council meets at least three times a year.

An Investment Committee, consisting of the Chairman of the Council, a member designated by the Council and three other persons appointed by the Governor in Council, is appointed to aid and advise the Council in making, managing and disposing of investments. The Council is deemed to be a charitable organization in Canada, and is not an agent of Her Majesty.

CANADIAN ARSENALS LIMITED



CANADIAN ARSENALS LIMITED

No. 2 Temporary Building, 70 Lyon Street, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable C. M. Drury, P.C., Q.C., M.P.,
Minister of Industry and of Defence Production

Board of Directors

J. R. Brisson

Air Vice-Marshal W. W. Bean,
O.B.E., C.D.

Rear Admiral J. B. Caldwell,
M.B.E., C.D.

C. L. Muir

D. B. Mundy

Maj. Gen. R. P. Rothschild,
M.B.E., C.D. (F)

G. W. Hunter

Principal Officers

President and General Manager.....J. R. Brisson
Vice-President.....G. W. Hunter
Assistant to President.....S. Stucken
Secretary.....K. J. Price

Managers — Operating Divisions

Dominion Arsenal, Quebec City and Val Rose, Quebec...T. F. Duchene
Small Arms, Long Branch, Ontario.....J. W. Leavens
Filling, St. Paul l'Ermite, Quebec.....A. Delage

Canadian Arsenals Limited was established as a Crown Company in September, 1945, under Part I of *The Companies Act, 1934* (S.C., Chapter 33—now the *Companies Act, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 53*) as a result of government acceptance of the recommendations of the Joint Arsenals Planning Board.

The Company acquired the best of each type of wartime munitions plant and retained sufficient skilled personnel, techniques, equipment and tools, not only to supply normal peacetime requirements of munitions which civilian industry could not ordinarily be called upon to produce, but also to form the base from which production capacity could be expanded in the event of war.

The duties of the Company include the production of stores and equipment to the order of the Department of Defence Production, the development of new military equipment carried out to the requirements of the Services, the development and planning of manufacturing processes, the conservation of production records, and the maintenance of the special skills related to the above functions which are not normally retained in industry.

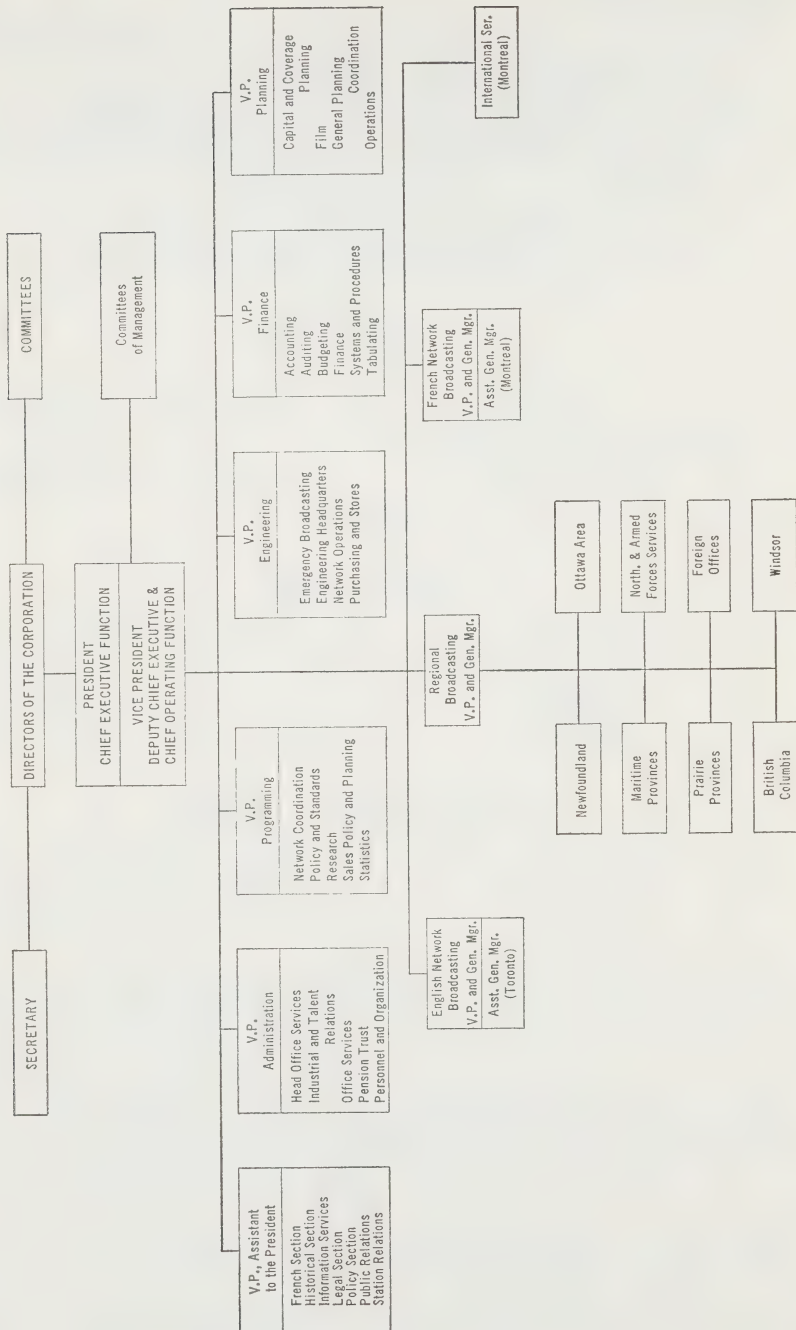
In addition to its Head Office in Ottawa, the Company has three operating Divisions, as follows:

Dominion Arsenal, Quebec City and Val Rose, Quebec, (manufacture of artillery, cartridge cases and small arms ammunition);

Small Arms, Long Branch, Ontario, (manufacture of small arms);

Filling, St. Paul l'Ermite, Quebec (filling and assembly of artillery ammunition, mines, bombs, grenades, rockets and other specialities up to torpedo warheads).

CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION



CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

P. O. Box 478,
Terminal "A"
Ottawa 2, Ontario

1500 Bronson Ave.,
Ottawa 2, Ontario
Phone: 733-3111

Minister through whom CBC is Accountable to Parliament

The Honourable Maurice Lamontagne, P.C., M.P.,
Secretary of State of Canada

Board of Directors

Alphonse Ouimet, President
Capt. W. E. S. Briggs, Vice President

Dr. J. M. R. Beveridge Wolfville, N.S.
F. L. Jenkins London, Ont.
D. M. MacAulay Sackville, N.B.
T. W. L. MacDermot Lennoxville, Que.
E. B. Osler Winnipeg, Man.
Dr. S. Potoski Yorkton, Sask.
J. G. Prentice Vancouver, B.C.
Dr. André Raynauld Outremont, Que.
R. N. Séguin Ottawa, Ont.

Principal Officers

President Alphonse Ouimet
Vice-President Capt. W. E. S. Briggs
Vice-President, Assistant to the President R. C. Fraser
 Director of Information Services A. W. Wilson
 Director of Public Relations J. D. Lusher
 Director of Station Relations I. Ritchie
 Director of Policy Section L. B. MacDonald
 Director of Historical Section W. A. Macdonald
 General Counsel J. R. Allyn
Vice-President, Administration (J. P. Gilmore—Acting)
 Director of Personnel and Organization G. Coderre (Acting)
 Director of Industrial and Talent Relations C. B. McKee
Vice-President, Programming E. S. Hallman
 Assistant Vice-President, Programming J. M. Beaudet
 Director, Program Policy D. L. Bennett
 Director of Sales Policy and Planning O. J. W. Shugg
 Director of Research A. J. Laird
 Director of Networks Co-ordination *
Vice-President, Engineering J. E. Hayes
 Chief Engineer (E.H.Q. Montreal) R. D. Cahoon
 Director of Purchasing and Stores C. E. Stiles
 Director of Special Projects F. P. Johnson

Vice-President, Finance.....	V. F. Davies
Director of Accounting.....	C. G. Spence
Director of Budgeting.....	*
Director of Auditing.....	J. Pelland
Director of Head Office Accounts.....	M. J. McGoe
Director of Management Services.....	A. A. Rudy
Vice-President, Planning.....	J. P. Gilmore
Director, General Planning—Co-ordination.....	*
Director, Capital and Coverage Planning.....	W. Duffield
Director of Operations.....	D. C. West
Director of Statistics.....	R. L. Lewis
Director of Broadcasting, Expo '67.....	J. W. R. Graham
Vice-President and General Manager,	
Network Broadcasting, English.....	H. G. Walker
Assistant General Manager, Network Broadcasting,	
English (Tor.).....	R. W. McGall
Director, News and Public Affairs (Tor.).....	W. H. Hogg
Director of Television (Tor.).....	M. L. Munro
Director of Radio.....	*
Vice-President and General Manager,	
Network Broadcasting, French.....	Marcel Ouimet
Assistant General Manager, Network Broadcasting,	
French (Mon.).....	R. David
Director, News and Public Affairs (Mon.).....	Jean Grand-Landau
Director of Television.....	J. Blais
Director of Radio.....	Fernand Guérard
Vice-President and General Manager,	
Regional Broadcasting.....	Charles Jennings
Director of the Province of Newfoundland (St. John's).....	W. F. Galgay
Director for the Maritime Provinces (Halifax).....	S. R. Kennedy
Director for the Prairie Provinces (Winnipeg).....	J. R. Finlay
Director for the Province of British Columbia	
(Vancouver).....	K. P. Caple
Director, Ottawa Area (Ottawa).....	J. J. Dunn
Director of Northern and Armed Forces Services	
(Ottawa).....	A. G. Cowan
Station Manager, Windsor.....	K. A. Murray
CBC Representative (London).....	Spencer Moore
CBC Representative (Paris).....	Jean Saint-Georges
CBC Representative (New York).....	Fergus Mutrie
Director of International Service.....	C. R. Delafield

*Vacant at time of publication

The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, created in 1932 as the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission, was established under its present name by the *Canadian Broadcasting Act, 1936*.

Under the *Broadcasting Act, 1958*, the Corporation is authorized to carry on a national broadcasting service within Canada: (a) to establish, equip, maintain and operate broadcasting stations and networks of broadcasting stations; (b) to originate programs and secure programs from within or outside Canada and make arrangements necessary for their transmission; (c) to make operating agreements with private stations for the broadcasting of programs.

The Corporation consists of eleven Directors appointed by the Governor-in-Council and chosen to give representation to the principal geographic divisions of Canada. The executive direction and day-by-day operations are carried out by the President and Vice-President, appointed by the Governor-in-Council.

Other chief executive staff are as follows:

Vice-President, Administration—Provides leadership, guidance and services in the field of relations with the Corporation's staff and talent resources; supervises the Office Services function and local administration of the Head Office location.

Vice-President, Assistant to the President—Assists the President in developing broad policies of the Corporation as well as corporate policies, plans and projects designed to ensure effective relations with the public, government and government agencies, privately-owned radio and television broadcasters and other interested groups. Provides or arranges for the provision of legal advice and services to Management at all levels. Ensures that the public is kept informed on all relevant broadcasting matters pertaining to the Corporation.

Vice-President, Engineering—Provides specialist leadership and services to corporate and operating management in the engineering aspects of land, buildings and operating equipment management, and supervises the direction of the Corporation's Purchasing and Stores activities.

Vice-President, Finance—Acts as principal financial officer of the Corporation. Provides specialist advice and services in financial activities and a program of systems development to corporate management. Provides leadership, co-ordination and counsel to operating management, supplying financial information to assist in the control of operations. Analyzes and assesses financial results and ensures the custody and safeguarding of the Corporation's assets.

Vice-President, Planning—Provides the staff function of administering the preparation, maintenance, revision, communication and achievement reporting of the corporate long-range plan and of short-term capital, coverage and operating plans. Provides specialized leadership and services in radio and television production operations management and provides statistical services at the corporate level.

Vice-President, Programming—Provides corporate leadership, co-ordination and assessment of the programming and sales functions and directs the activities of the research units.

Vice-President and General Managers—Three Vice-Presidents and General Managers direct the activities of the three operating divisions, English Networks, French Networks, and Regional Broadcasting, in accordance with the general objectives of the Corporation. The three Vice-Presidents and General Managers have their headquarters at Head Office and participate in corporate management activities.

Director of International Service—The Director of International Service is responsible for planning and directing the operations of the International Service within established Corporation policies, standards and procedures. He maintains liaison with External Affairs which provides policy guidance for I.S. Programming. The Director regularly appraises the effectiveness of I.S. operations and reports to the Vice-President on current operations and the President on policy matters.

CBC Operations

The *Broadcasting Act* designates the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation as a crown corporation for the purpose of operating the national broadcasting service.

CBC finances come from the commercial operations on its networks and stations and from annual votes by Parliament. The Act requires CBC to submit annual capital and operating budget and a five-year capital program.

To carry out a national program service, the CBC operates two radio networks, one in French and one in English, comprising 41 CBC owned stations and 88 of the country's more than 200 privately-owned and operated radio stations and two television networks—English and French—made up of 16 CBC owned stations and 44 private stations. Canada's geography and the fact that its population inhabits a relatively narrow strip along its southern boundary complicates the provision of radio and television service. In radio, partly for this reason and partly to overcome topography, CBC has installed 128 low power relay transmitters connected to the wirelines which link its network stations. In television a parallel development involves installation of some 29 CBC rebroadcasting and network relay stations and 97 privately-owned. In both radio and television extensions are under construction and more are planned.

The national system provides radio service to some 97% of the Canadian population and television service to approximately 95%.

A Northern Service was established in 1958 to extend the national broadcasting system to the Yukon and the Northwest Territories and the northern parts of all the provinces except the Maritimes. With its establishment, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's system of regional organization covering the whole of Canada was completed. The Northern Region extends north to the Pole and south to an imaginary line that would include those listeners who do not receive a consistent and adequate broadcast signal from CBC network stations or private stations located "outside". By this definition, it covers almost two million square miles and has a population of about 80,000.

A CBC Armed Forces Service acts on behalf of the Department of National Defence in providing a programme service to the Armed Forces radio stations in Europe. It was on March 21, 1956, that the Army Radio Station, CAE, a 250 watt FM transmitter in Werl, Germany, began operations. The CBC supplies radio CAE with approximately 67 hours of programming, featuring plays, music, school broadcasts, etc., which are flown from Montreal each week. News and sports broadcasts are picked up for rebroadcast in Germany from the CBC's shortwave transmitters at Sackville, N.B. In addition to CAE there now exists a Canadian Forces Network which began broadcasting from its new studios at Metz, France, on May 21, 1962. The network is comprised of five 50-watt FM transmitters, one at each base of the Air Division, with the headquarters at Metz, and five studios for local production at the Wings and at Metz. The network connection is provided by Armed Forces microwave voice circuits and separate shipments of taped programs are sent to CAE and CFN each week ensuring that the programs are not more than one week old.

In addition to the national radio and television service the Corporation operates the International Service (Shortwave) for the Government of Canada. The International Service was inaugurated on February 25, 1945, and its principal function is to present a picture of Canada and Canadian life to listeners in other countries through information talks, commentaries, news and entertainment programmes, taped for overseas shipment or by shortwave broadcasts. The administrative and programme offices of the Service are located in the Radio-Canada Building, Montreal, Que., and three 50,000 watt shortwave transmitters are located at Sackville, N.B. Programs are broadcast in 11 languages as follows: English, French, German, Spanish, Portuguese, Czech, Slovak, Russian, Ukrainian, Polish and Hungarian.

CANADIAN CENTRE FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

Principal Officers

Co-ordinator.....	G. H. Southam
Assistant to the Co-ordinator.....	H. E. Kidd
Theatre Advisers.....	John Hirsch, Winnipeg Jean Gascon, Montreal
Music Adviser.....	Louis Applebaum, Toronto
Technical Adviser.....	Wallace Russell, Toronto

Canada Festival Agency

Director.....	Henry Wrong
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The Canadian Centre for the Performing Arts has been requested by the Centennial Commission to form a Festival Agency, whose function will be primarily to assemble and analyse pertinent information relating to organization and coordination of a festival of the performing arts throughout Canada in 1967. The festival is to take the form of a series of special performances in some 30 cities, which will be spread throughout the year and will be known collectively as Canada Festival-1967-Festival du Canada. The Festival Agency will work in consultation with provincial and municipal centennial committees and with the performing arts organizations themselves and will advise the Centennial Commission on disposition of funds for Festival touring. Mr. Henry Wrong, who has been serving as Management Adviser to the Centre is Director of the Agency.

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL CORPORATION

Macdonald Building, 123 Slater Street, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable C. M. Drury, P.C., Q.C., M.P.,
Minister of Industry and of Defence Production

President

M. H. Lamoureux

Directors

W. H. Huck
Assistant Deputy Minister
Department of Defence Production

R. M. Keith
Assistant Deputy Minister
Department of Defence Production

D. M. Erskine
Director
Regional Purchasing Branch
Department of Defence Production

A. G. Bland
President
Defence Construction (1951) Ltd.

D. B. Mundy
Assistant Deputy Minister
Department of Defence Production

H. T. Aitken
President
Exports Credits Insurance Corp.

R. M. Trites
Director
International Programs Branch
Department of Defence Production

Principal Officers

Secretary and Legal Adviser F. F. Waddell
Acting Comptroller N. R. MacLean

Canadian Commercial Corporation was established on May 1, 1946, by the *Canadian Commercial Corporation Act* as a Crown Corporation, wholly owned by the Government of Canada. The Corporation is responsible to the Minister of Industry and Defence Production.

Its principal purpose is to assist in the development of trade between Canada and other nations by acting on behalf of the Canadian government as the contracting agency when other countries wish to purchase defence or other supplies and services from Canada on a government-to-government basis.

Management and staff for the Corporation are provided by the Department of Defence Production which procures defence supplies and services for the Canadian Armed Forces. Thus, procurement on behalf of foreign governments, undertaken by the Corporation, is carried out by the same officers and according to the same standards as that being undertaken for the Canadian Armed Forces. Furthermore as the Department of Defence Production, the defence procurement agency of the Government of Canada, arranges bilateral and multilateral co-operative programmes with other governments covering defence research, development and production, the

experience gained by DDP officers under these programmes is available to governments procuring supplies in Canada through the Canadian Commercial Corporation.

The Corporation is prepared, on request, to quote on price and availability of any Canadian defence product and to provide full contract management services in respect of any procurement made in Canada by another country. Such Canadian government contract management ensures that the country procuring defence supplies in Canada will enjoy the same standards of price, quality and delivery in respect of any such procurement as would the Canadian government were it procuring the supplies on its own behalf in comparable circumstances.

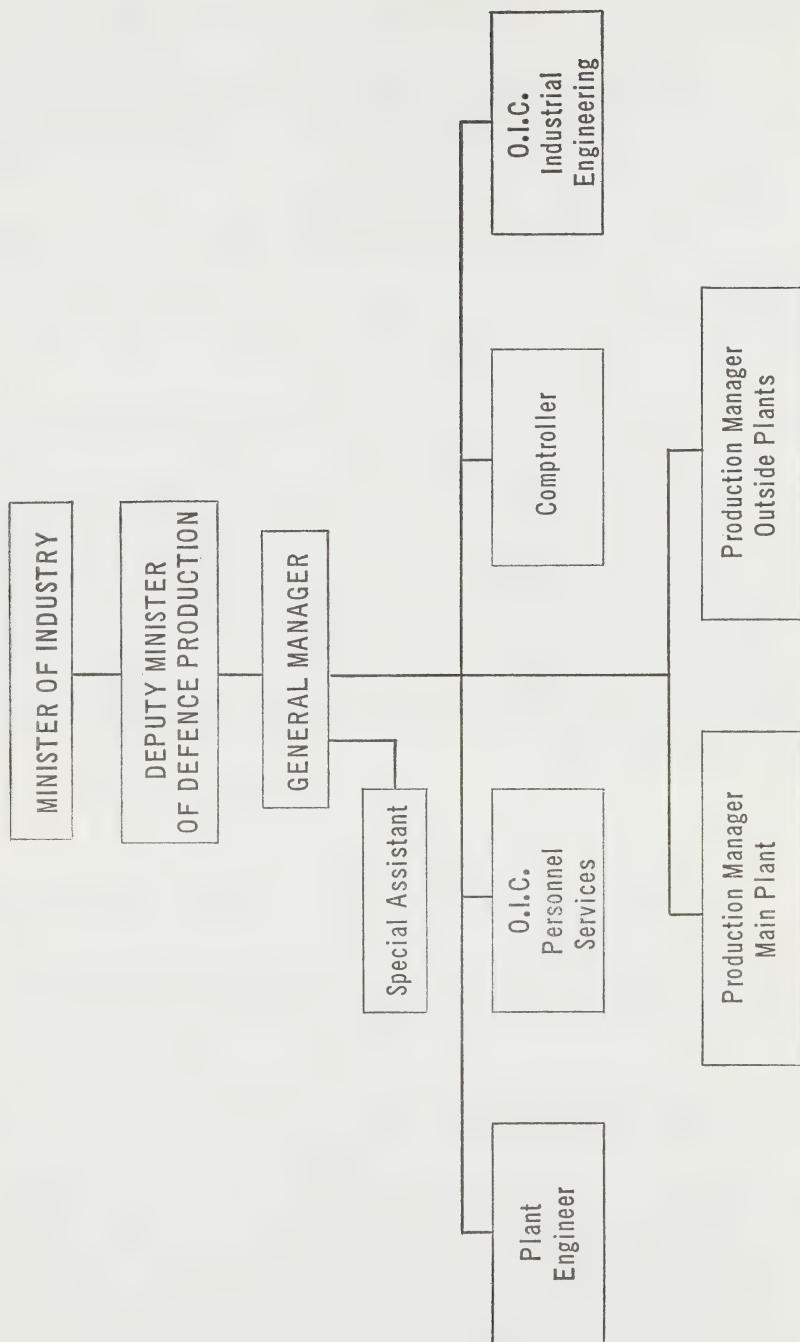
In the course of this business, the Corporation deals with a heavy volume of invitations to bid from U.S. and other NATO and allied countries; sources them appropriately with Canadian firms; submits responsible bids as offers to sell to the governments of the procuring countries; negotiates and executes the resulting government-to-government contracts; procures the supplies from Canadian firms under separate domestic contracts and delivers them to destination.

Another important function of the Corporation is the procurement in Canada of goods, equipment and facilities which the Government of Canada contributes to other nations under the Colombo Plan and other aid programs.

While the Corporation has retained its corporate identity, the complete integration with the Department of Defence Production has made available to the Corporation the fully co-ordinated support of the Department in the whole area of the Corporation's activities, commencing with the stimulation of defence export opportunities, proceeding through the negotiation and management of defence export contracts and ending with the ultimate delivery of the supplies to the purchasing governments.

While the services of the Corporation are available without charge to any foreign government, there is no requirement that this procurement channel be used, and foreign governments may at their discretion procure in Canada directly from Canadian manufacturers. In such circumstances, the Corporation is prepared to provide advice and assistance upon request.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT PRINTING BUREAU



CANADIAN GOVERNMENT PRINTING BUREAU

Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable C. M. Drury, P.C., Q.C., M.P.,
Minister of Industry

Deputy Minister, Defence Production,
G. W. Hunter

Principal Officers

General Manager	C. B. Watt
Special Assistant	J. B. Archambault
Production Manager (Main Plant)	F. E. Everett
Production Manager (Outside Plants)	J. A. Kiefl
Plant Engineer	P. F. Rogers
O.I.C., Industrial Engineering	C. W. Sculthorpe
Comptroller	
O.I.C., Personnel Services	G. Neyron

The Canadian Government Printing Bureau was transferred under the Department of Defence Production by authority of Order-in-Council P.C. 1963-1254 of August 21, 1963. The function of the Canadian Government Printing Bureau is the execution of certain printing required by Parliament, government departments and other agencies. The main plant and offices are located in Hull, P.Q.

The various functions of the Canadian Government Printing Bureau are grouped under the General Manager who is directly responsible to the Deputy Minister of Defence Production for the management, control and operation of the Bureau. These functions are divided into the following, namely Personnel Services, Financial Services, Engineering Services, Industrial Engineering Services, Production Services (Main Plant), and Production Services (Outside Plants). In addition, there is a Special Assistant who assists the General Manager in his executive and administrative duties.

The functions of Personnel Services include personnel management, staff establishments and their control, industrial relations, staff training and development.

The Financial Services, under the Comptroller, perform all the financial functions of the Printing Bureau, including the preparation of annual estimates; analysis of the cost of operations; compilation and invoicing of charges for printing; internal audit; systems, methods and data processing.

Under the Plant Engineer, Engineering Services are responsible for the maintenance of all printing equipment used in the Main Plant and in the Outside Plants, and for various projects dealing with plant layout and mechanical and electrical installation. Detailed records of equipment specifications, performance reports and service contracts are maintained. It is also responsible for forecasting future engineering requirements.

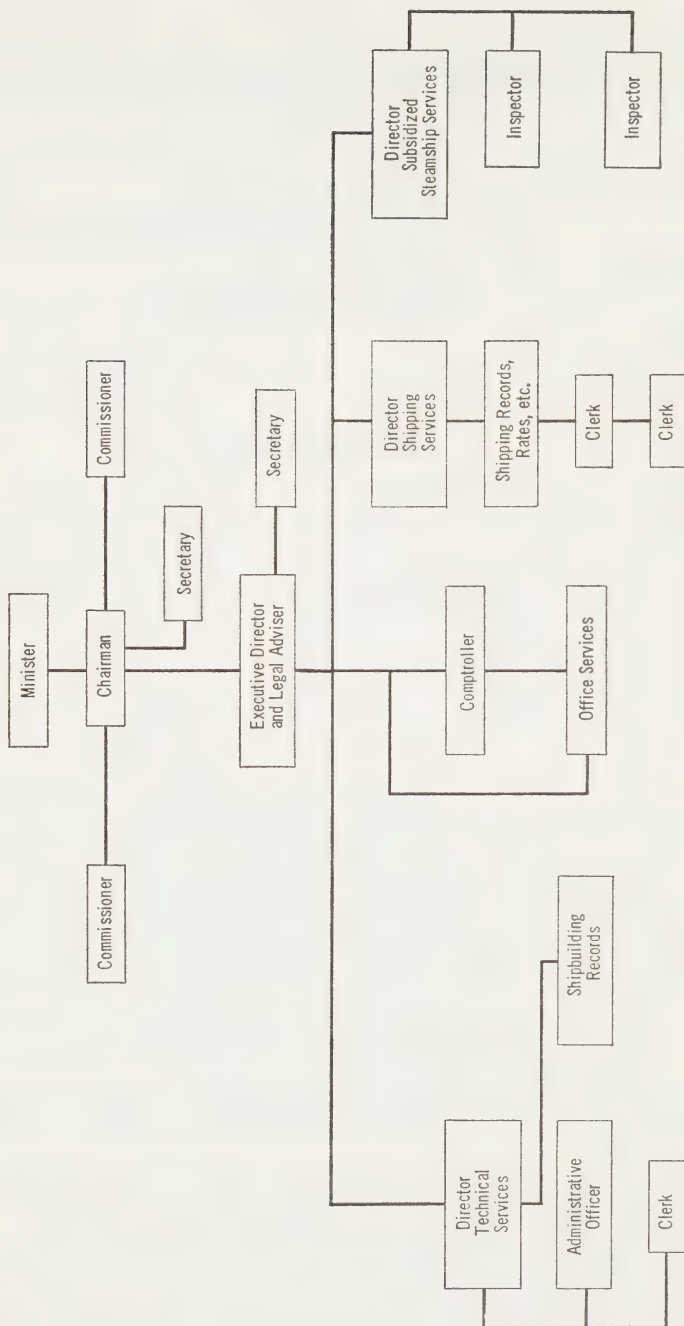
The Industrial Engineering Services are responsible for the development of measured time standards for all production operations and the conduct of special tech-

nical studies. This includes advice and assistance in formulating plans for the efficient operation of the Main Plant and Outside Plants, the maintenance of a work measurement programme and production standards, and related responsibilities.

The Production Services (Main Plant) are responsible for printing requisitioned by Parliament and government departments and produced at the Main Plant in Hull. A most important aspect of its work involves the production of printed matter for both Houses of Parliament, including such important publications as *Hansard* (the daily record of Parliamentary Debates), the *Statutes of Canada* and various parliamentary papers. In addition to parliamentary work, the Services also produce printed matter for government departments and agencies. Some well known publications printed in the Main Plant include the *Canada Gazette*, the *Labour Gazette*, and the annual reports of government departments.

The Production Services (Outside Plants) supervise and co-ordinate all printing operations in plants located outside the Main Plant, including the responsibility for the operations of the printing plant located in the Bureau of Statistics building at Ottawa, which produces printed matter required by the Bureau of Statistics. In addition, there are thirteen plants in the Ottawa area, fifteen outside of Ottawa and ten sub plants also outside of Ottawa. These plants are designed to meet the local printing requirements of customer departments in work involving the use of the photo-offset process. The type of work requested covers such matters as precis, syllabi, forms, directives, notices, pamphlets, posters, etc.

CANADIAN MARITIME COMMISSION



CANADIAN MARITIME COMMISSION

124 O'Connor Street, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable J. W. Pickersgill, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Transport

Members of the Commission

Chairman.....	H. J. Darling
Commissioners.....	Vacant
	J. C. Rutledge

Principal Officers

Executive Director and Legal Adviser.....	L. J. Leavey
Shipping Services Director.....	Capt. C. P. Balfry
Comptroller.....	
Technical Services Director.....	H. K. McIntosh
Executive Assistant and Shipbuilding Records.....	L. C. Crosthwait
Subsidies Branch, Director.....	Capt. H. R. Coles
Subsidies Branch, Inspector.....	J. P. Cloutier
Subsidies Branch, Inspector.....	G. R. Blanchet
Shipping Records.....	Miss B. M. Cookson

The Canadian Maritime Commission was established by *The Canadian Maritime Commission Act* (S.C., 1947, Chapter 52—now the *Canadian Maritime Commission Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 38) to “consider and recommend to the Minister from time to time such policies and measures as it considers necessary for the operation, maintenance, manning and development of a merchant marine and a shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry commensurate with Canadian maritime needs.” By the terms of its Act, the Canadian Maritime Commission is an autonomous corporation responsible to, subject to the direction of and reporting to the Minister of Transport.

Among its statutory responsibilities the Commission is directed to:

“Administer in accordance with the Regulations of the Governor in Council any steamship subventions voted by Parliament.”

Subventions are paid annually for the maintenance of a number of essential coastal steamship services. These subventions are administered under contracts with the various operators.

A capital subsidy is paid towards the construction of commercial ships and steel trawlers administered under Regulations of the Governor in Council.

Additional duties and responsibilities of the Canadian Maritime Commission are set out in the act incorporating the Commission and in the *Canadian Vessel Construction Assistance Act*. Other functions are summarized hereunder:

(a) Co-ordinate shipbuilding and ship repairing requirements of the Canadian navy.

(b) Act as co-adviser of the administration of section 673 of the *Canada Shipping Act*.

(c) Act in conjunction with the Department of National Defence, Canadian Commercial Corporation and shipping lines in arranging terms of carriage and other details in connection with the overseas movement of military cargo and personnel.

(d) The determination of capital values with respect to new construction, conversion and such like for projects carried out under the *Canadian Vessel Construction Assistance Act*.

(e) The control and application of tax deduction moneys as required under the *Canadian Vessel Construction Assistance Act*.

The general activities of the Commission are handled by six branches: Comptroller, Executive, Technical Services, Steamship Subsidies, Shipping Services and Shipping Records.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

System Headquarters—935 LaGauchetiere St. W., Montreal

Minister Responsible

The Honourable J. W. Pickersgill, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Transport

Principal Officers

President and Chairman	Donald Gordon, C.M.G., LL.D.
Executive Vice-President	N. J. MacMillan, Q.C.
System Vice-President	S. F. Dingle
Vice-President and Executive Assistant	R. H. Tarr
Vice-Presidents	E. A. Bromley H. C. Friel, Q.C. W. T. Wilson J. L. Toole A. H. Hart J. W. Demcoe F. A. Gaffney M. Archer P. Delagrave
Secretary of the Company	R. T. Vaughan
Regional Vice-Presidents	H. C. Grayston, Moncton, N.B. J. A. McDonald, Montreal, Que. D. V. Gonder, Toronto, Ont. W. C. Bowra, Winnipeg, Man. G. R. Graham, Edmonton, Alta.

The Canadian National Railway Company was incorporated by Chapter 13 of the *Statutes of Canada*, 1919, and was brought into existence by Order in Council of October 4, 1922. By 1923, the Canadian National Railway comprised The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada (amalgamated with the Canadian National Railway Company in 1923) and The Canadian Northern Railway and The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Companies (amalgamated with the Canadian National Railway Company in 1956). Also by Order in Council of January 20, 1923, the old Intercontinental Railway and various eastern railway lines (all embraced in the Canadian Government Railways) were turned over to the Canadian National Railway Company for management and operation. In other years The Hudson Bay Railway, which was constructed by the Canadian Government, and the Newfoundland Railway were also entrusted to the Canadian National Railway Company for management and operation. Today the average miles of road operated by the Canadian National System is 24,709.

The direction and control of the Canadian National Railway Company and its undertaking are vested in a Board of Directors responsible to Parliament through the Minister of Transport. The members of the Board of Directors are: Donald Gordon, C.M.G., LL.D., Chairman; D. A. Anderson; R. A. Brown; C. A. Curtis; N. P. Dryden; J. R. Griffith; H. T. Huston; W. C. Koerner; J.-Louis Levesque; C. A. Pippy; Renault St-Laurent; Bernard Tailleur.

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graph TD
    MOT[Minister of Transport] --> BOT[Board of Directors]
    MOT --> PM[President and General Manager]
    PM --> VPV[Vice-President, Finance]
    PM --> VPIS[Vice-President, Traffic & Operations]
    PM --> VPSS[Vice-President, Security & Safety]
    VPV --> C[Comptroller]
    VPV --> ASSE[Asst. Ch. Engineer, Engineering]
    VPV --> ASSEI[Asst. Ch. Engineer, Equipment & Installation]
    VPV --> ASSEPS[Asst. Ch. Engineer, Planning and Special Projects]
    C --> MA[Manager, Public Relations]
    C --> PA[Purchasing Agent]
    C --> MP[Manager, Personnel]
    C --> CA[Chief Accountant]
    CA --> TA[Traffic Accountant]
    CA --> GA[General Accountant]
    CA --> IAS[Internal Auditor/Systems & Procedures]
    ASSE --> AMW[Area Manager, Western Area]
    ASSE --> AME[Area Manager, Eastern Area]
    ASSEI --> SMW[Station Mgrs., Western Area]
    ASSEI --> SME[Station Mgrs., Eastern Area and Technical Superintendent]
    ASSEPS --> CTB[Chief of Tariff Bureau]
    CTB --> ATM[Asst. Traffic Manager]
    ATM --> MCD[Manager, Commercial Division]
    MCD --> SSS[Special Studies and Assignments]
    VPIS --> AGM[Asst. General Manager, Traffic & Operations]
    AGM --> TM[Traffic Manager]
    TM --> EIR[Exec. Asst., International Relations]
    EIR --> PM2[Property Manager]
    VPSS --> SIO[Superintendent Operations]
    SIO --> GTO[General Traffic Officer]
    SIO --> ST[Supervisor Tariffs]
  
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CANADIAN OVERSEAS TELECOMMUNICATION CORPORATION

625 Belmont Street, Montreal 3

Minister Responsible

The Honourable J. W. Pickersgill, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Transport

Principal Officers

President and General Manager.....	D. F. Bowie
Vice-President, Finance.....	G. M. Waterhouse
Vice-President and Secretary.....	C. S. Gregory
Assistant General Manager, Traffic and Operations.....	J. R. Lamb
Assistant General Manager, Engineering.....	E. Eliassen

The Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation, established by *The Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation Act* (S.C., 1949 (Second Session) Chapter 10—now the *Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 42, as amended), was created for the following purposes: (a) to establish, maintain and operate in Canada and elsewhere external telecommunication services for the conduct of public communications; (b) to carry on the business of public communications by cable, radiotelegraph, radiotelephone or any other means of telecommunication between Canada and any other place and between Newfoundland and any other part of Canada; (c) to make use of all developments in cable and radio transmission or reception for external telecommunication services; (d) to conduct investigations and researches with the object of improving the efficiency of telecommunication services generally; and (e) to coordinate Canada's external telecommunication services with the telecommunication services of other parts of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

To carry out the above objectives the Corporation took over the overseas wireless communication services of the Canadian Marconi Company and the assets in Canada of Cable and Wireless Limited, a company wholly-owned by the United Kingdom Government and operating in Canada under the name of Pacific Cable Board. The acquisition by the Corporation of these assets is in keeping with the Commonwealth Telegraphs Agreement, signed on May 11, 1948. This Agreement was designed to bring about the consolidation and strengthening of the radio and cable communication system of the Commonwealth.

The Corporation also maintains offices at the following locations:

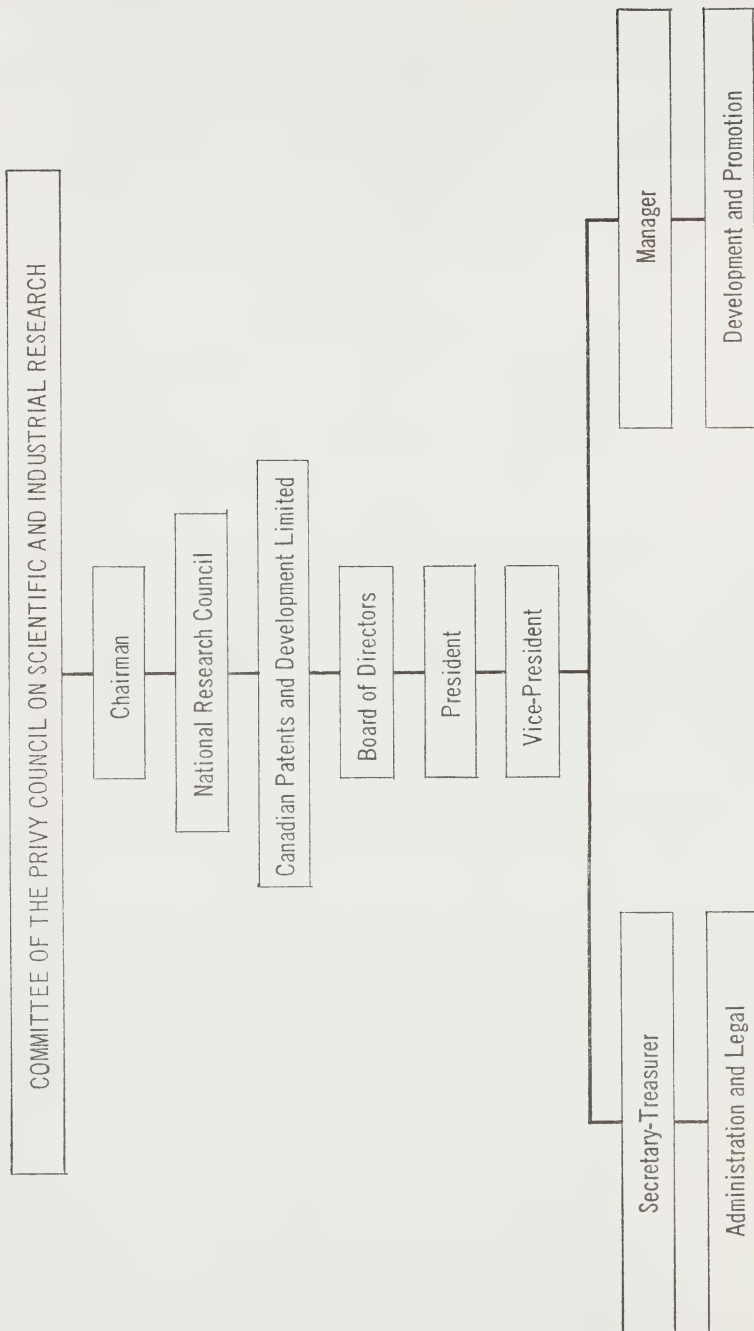
Officer in Charge

St. John's, Nfld.....	D. M. Burke
Deer Lake, Nfld.....	} J. Vienneau
Corner Brook, Nfld.....	
Halifax, N.S.....	W. J. Henry
Mill Village, N.S.....	F. N. Ricketts
Drummondville, Que.....	R. B. Miller
Yamachiche, Que.....	T. A. Archer

Officer in Charge

Grosses Roches, Que.....	R. Gagnon
Toronto, Ont.....	L. J. Logan
Winnipeg, Man.....	G. H. Cunningham
Ladner, B.C.....	} D. B. Read
Langley, B.C.....	
Port Alberni, B.C.....	P. E. Cherry
Vancouver, B.C.....	K. L. Spark
Keawaula, Hawaii.....	V. A. Brown

CANADIAN PATENTS AND DEVELOPMENT LIMITED



CANADIAN PATENTS AND DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

National Research Building, Sussex Drive, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

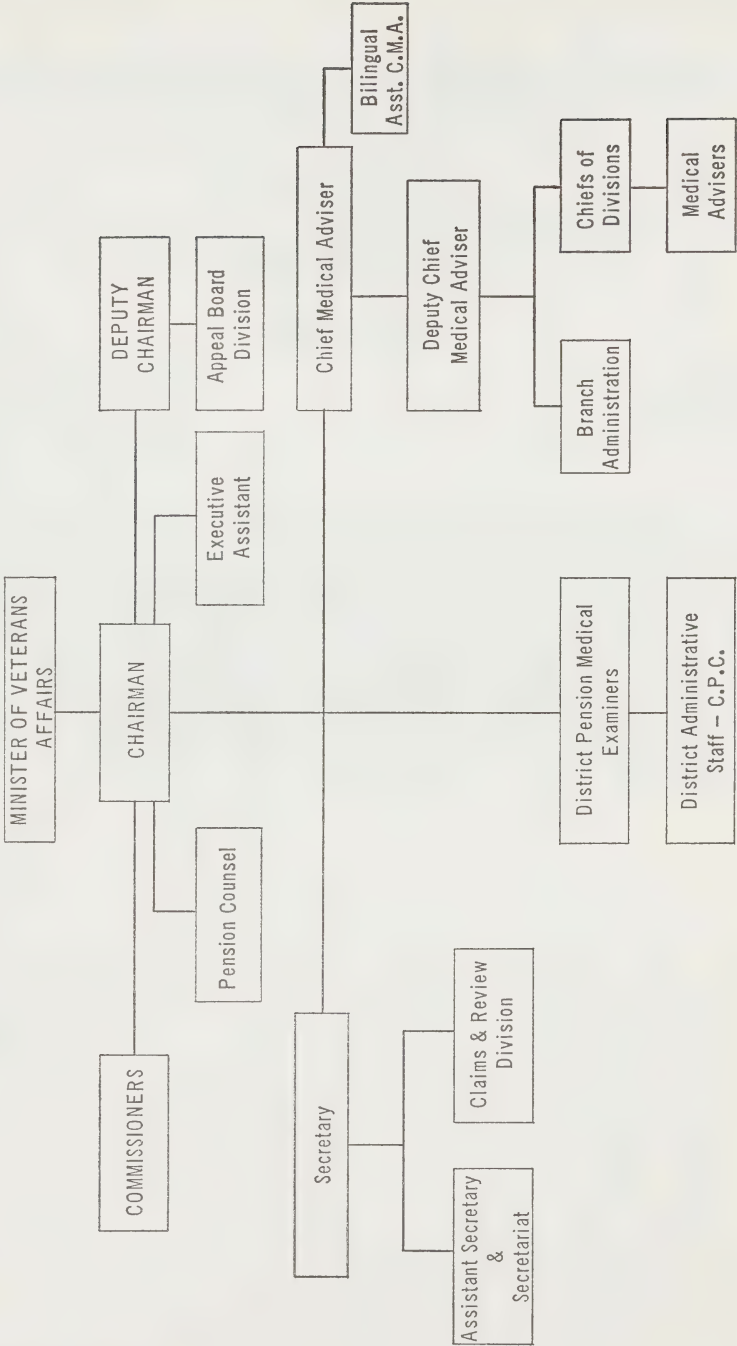
The Honourable Charles Mills Drury, P.C., C.B.E., D.S.O., Q.C., M.P.,
Chairman of the Committee of the Privy Council on
Scientific and Industrial Research

Principal Officers

President F. T. Rosser
Vice-President F. L. W. McKim
Secretary-Treasurer F. R. Charles
Manager J. R. Johnson

Canadian Patents and Development Limited is a Crown company, wholly subsidiary to the National Research Council. It was incorporated in 1947 under Part I of the *Companies Act*, 1934 (S.C., 1934, Chapter 33—now the *Companies Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 53). The company was set up for the purpose of obtaining patents on the inventions of scientific workers in the laboratories of the National Research Council and for promoting the use of those inventions by industry through licensing arrangements. The operations of the Company have since been broadened to include inventions from Canadian universities and provincial research organizations, and the administration and control of inventions under the *Public Servants Inventions Act*. The Board of Directors is composed of representatives from industry, universities and the National Research Council.

CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION



CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION

Veterans Affairs Building, Lyon and Wellington Streets, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Roger Teillet, P.C., M.P.
Minister of Veterans Affairs

Commissioners

Chairman.....	T. D. Anderson
Deputy Chairman.....	L. A. Mutch, M.A.
Commissioners.....	J. M. Forman, D.F.C. J. R. Painchaud, E.D., LL.B. Dr. J. F. Bates S. G. Mooney, Q.C. Dr. U. Blier, C.D. Dr. R. R. Laird D. G. Decker, B.S.W. W. T. Nixon, C.D. W. D. Flatt, E.D., B.A.SC. Dr. J. A. Forrester W. P. Power, B.C.L. W. A. Gilmour, LL.B. Dr. N. S. Knapp

Principal Officers

Secretary.....	A. L. Fortey, E.D., C.D.
Chief Medical Adviser.....	Dr. W. F. Brown, F.R.C.P. (EDINBURGH)
Pension Counsel.....	P. G. Nutter

The Board of Pension Commissioners (forerunner of the Canadian Pension Commission), originally established in 1916, was the first organization created to deal solely with war pensions, the work of paying and administering pensions for war service in the Canadian armed forces previously having been performed by the Pensions and Claims Board, Department of National Defence. *The Pension Act* (S.C., 1919, Chapter 43—now the *Pension Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 207, as amended) made statutory provision for a Board of Pension Commissioners to consist of three members, one of whom was to be designated as Chairman, to be appointed by the Governor in Council. This Board was vested with exclusive power and authority to adjudicate upon pension claims and to award pensions for disability or death resulting from military service.

An amendment to the Act in 1933 abolished the Board of Pension Commissioners and created the Canadian Pension Commission, which was to consist of from eight to twelve members to be appointed, together with a Chairman from their number, by the Governor in Council. This Commission was given similar powers and functions to those which had been exercised by the Board of Pension Commissioners. Subsequent

amendments provided for an increase in the Commission's establishment of not more than five *ad hoc* Commissioners for periods not in excess of one year and for the appointment of one of the Commissioners as Deputy Chairman.

The Commission has full unrestricted power and authority and exclusive jurisdiction to deal with and adjudicate upon all questions relating to the award, increase, decrease, suspension or cancellation of any pension under the *Pension Act* with respect to disability or death incurred on or attributable to military service with the Canadian forces since the commencement of World War I, and to the recovering of any overpayment which may have been made. In addition it considers, under special authority contained in the *Pension Act*, applications for the supplementing to Canadian rates of pensions awarded Canadians who, legally residing in Canada at the outbreak of World War I, or World War II, served with the Imperial or allied forces during World War I, or World War II, as a consequence of which they were awarded pensions by the governments of those countries; and also considers applications for pension under the terms of the *Pension Act* at Canadian rates from such Canadians whose claims have been rejected by the Government of the country in whose forces they served.

The Commission's functions have not changed since 1933, but its duties have been enlarged. In addition to administering the *Pension Act*, it also administers Parts I to X of the *Civilian War Pensions and Allowances Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 51, as amended) which makes provision for a number of groups who were specially engaged during World War II, including merchant seamen, auxiliary services personnel, fire-fighters who served in the United Kingdom, special constables with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, overseas welfare workers and the like.

Further duties with which the Commission has been charged include: the authorization and payment of monetary grants accompanying certain gallantry awards granted members of the Armed Forces of Canada; adjudication upon claims for pension for injury or disease made by certain members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police; expressions of opinion under the *Defence Services Pension Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 63, as amended); claims under the *Special Operators War Service Benefits Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 256), and the supplementing of pensions paid under the *Women's Royal Naval Services and the South African Military Nursing Service (Benefits) Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 297); claims made under the Civilian Government Employees (War) Compensation Order; regulations made under the Flying Accidents Compensation Order; and the administration of certain trust funds donated to the Commission for relief of urgent cases of emergency and distress.

In addition to the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Commissioners, there are two main branches at head office: a Secretariat and a Medical Advisory Branch which report directly to the Chairman. Appeal Boards of the Commission, each consisting of three Commissioners, travel throughout Canada holding sittings at various centres.

The Commission has district offices in principal cities across Canada and in London, England, with a Senior Pension Medical Examiner in charge. These offices deal directly with a pension applicant or pensioner; carry out pension medical examinations, make tentative assessments of disabilities and forward same to head office for approval; deal with matters pertaining to dependants' pensions and submit reports with recommendations to head office for consideration; and handle new claims and pension matters generally.

District Offices

District Office Addresses

Senior Pension Medical Examiners

Veterans Pavilion, General Hospital, St. John's, Newfoundland.....	Dr. J. E. Walsh
Camp Hill Hospital, Halifax, N.S.....	W. N. Watt
Dominion Building, Queen and Richmond Sts., Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	Dr. Stewart MacDonald
Lancaster Hospital, St. John, N.B.....	Dr. F. G. Knoll
Ste. Foy Hospital, 2705 Blvd. Laurier, Ste. Foy, Quebec 10, Que.....	Dr. L. Carette
4545 Queen Mary Road, Montreal 26, Que.....	Dr. H. Payette
Room M-129, National Defence Medical Centre, Alta Vista Drive, Ottawa, Ont.....	Dr. F. L. Reardon
New Federal Building, Clarence Street, Kingston, Ont.....	Dr. F. L. Reardon
Sunnybrook Hospital, Toronto 12, Ont.....	Dr. R. R. M. Croome
Federal Building, Ferguson and Worthington Sts., North Bay, Ont.....	Dr. A. H. Moore
The National Revenue Building, Main and Caroline Sts., Hamilton, Ont.....	Dr. J. H. Hemming
"A" Wing, Westminster Hospital, London, Ont.....	Dr. W. R. Fry
Deer Lodge Hospital, Winnipeg, Man.....	Dr. V. J. McKenty
Motherwell Building, Rose St. and Victoria Avenue, Regina, Sask.....	Dr. J. G. McLeod
510 Federal Building, Saskatoon, Sask.....	Dr. C. A. Myers
Colonel Belcher Hospital, Calgary, Alta.....	Dr. J. G. Fyfe
Colonel Mewburn Pavilion, University of Alberta Hospital, Edmonton, Alta.....	Dr. C. Greenberg
Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver 9, B.C.....	Dr. J. M. Miller
Belmont Building, Victoria, B.C.....	Dr. E. H. Evans
41 Grosvenor Street, London, W.1, England.....	Dr. R. Gottlieb

THE CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD



THE CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD

423 Main Street, Winnipeg

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Mitchell Sharp, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

Commissioners

Chief Commissioner	W. C. McNamara
Assistant Chief Commissioner	W. Riddel
Commissioner	W. Earle Robertson
Commissioner	J. B. Lawrie
Commissioner	G. N. Vogel

Principal Officers

Comptroller-Secretary	C. E. G. Earl
Executive Assistant	R. L. Kristjanson
Executive Assistant	K. C. Aseltine
Treasurer	Peebles Kelly
Sales Manager (Wheat)	F. T. Rowan
Sales Manager (Coarse Grains)	W. H. Cockburn
Country Operations, Manager	C. A. McLean
Solicitor	H. B. Monk
Assistant Solicitor	R. W. Law

Branch Offices

Montreal Manager	J. Livingston
Calgary Manager	M. F. White
Vancouver Manager	D. D. Yates
London Manager	D. H. Treleaven
Tokyo, Representative in Japan	J. W. Snell

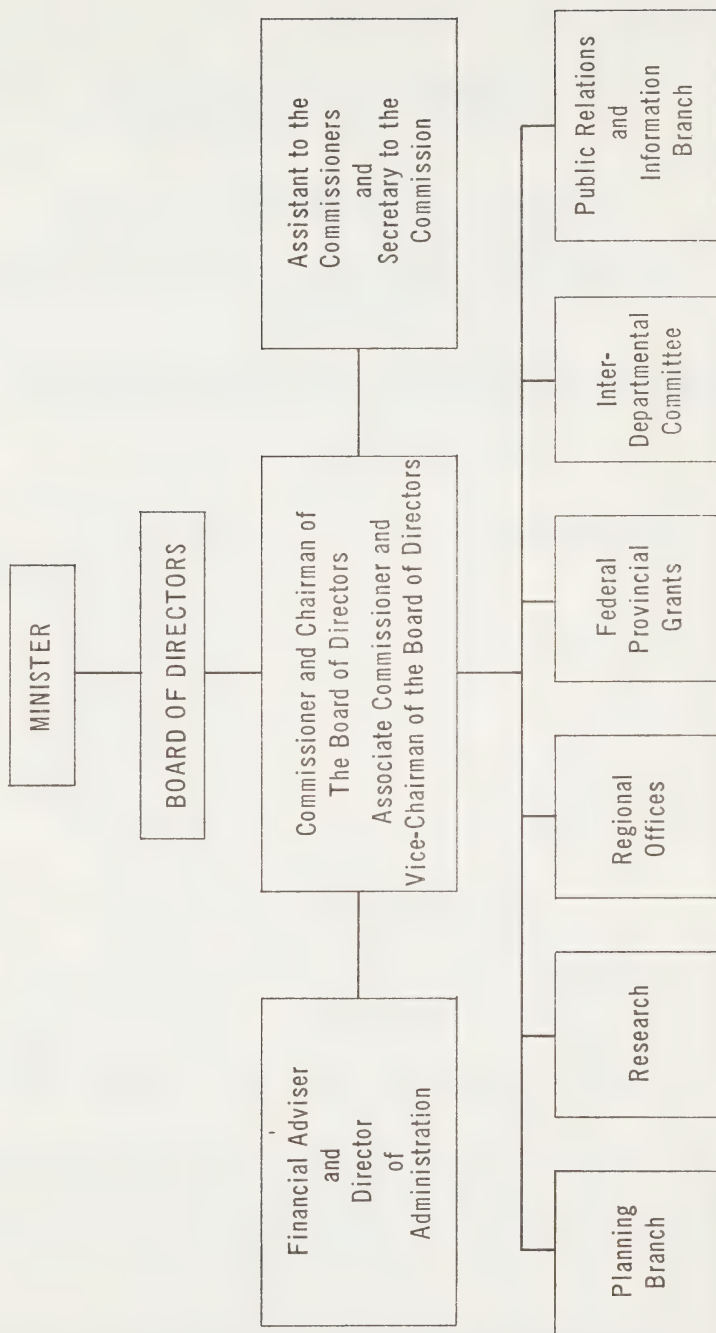
The Canadian Wheat Board was established by The *Canadian Wheat Board Act*, 1935 (S.C., 1935, Chapter 53—now the *Canadian Wheat Board Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 44, as amended).

The original Act established the Board as a marketing organization to purchase wheat from producers on a voluntary basis and to engage in the necessary marketing activities to dispose of wheat delivered to it. However, since September 27, 1943, the Board has been the sole marketing agency for Western Canadian wheat under authorization of a Regulation approved by the Governor in Council. Similarly, since August 1, 1949, the Board has been the sole marketing agency for oats and barley as well as wheat produced in Western Canada for commercial markets.

The Board's powers include authority to buy, take delivery of, store, transfer, sell, ship or otherwise dispose of grain. Only grain produced in the designated area, which includes Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the eastern part of British Columbia, and the western edge of Ontario, is purchased by the Board which controls the delivery of grain into elevators and railway cars in that area as well as the inter-provincial movement and export of wheat, oats and barley generally.

The Canadian Wheat Board maintains three branch offices in Canada at Montreal, Calgary and Vancouver, in addition to overseas offices in London and Tokyo.

CENTENNIAL COMMISSION



CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

Imperial Building, 251 Bank Street, Ottawa.

Minister Responsible

Hon. Maurice Lamontagne, P.C., M.P., Secretary of State

Commissioner and Chairman of the Board of Directors

John W. Fisher

Associate Commissioner and Vice-chairman of the Board of Directors

Georges-E. Gauthier

Members of the Board of Directors

Philip T. Davis,
2nd Vice-chairman of the Board,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Paul Desmarais,
Montreal, Quebec.

Mrs. Marianne E. Linnell,
Vancouver, B.C.

George C. Metcalf,
Toronto, Ontario.

Lorenzo Paré, Esq.,
Quebec, Quebec.

Ernest A. Côté, M.B.E.,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dr. John S. Hodgson, O.B.E.,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dr. Norman A. MacKenzie,
C.M.G., M.M. & BAR, Q.C., LL.D.,
Vancouver, B.C.

Hugh O. Mills, M.B.E.,
Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Fred G. McGuinness,
Medicine Hat, Alberta.

Douglas C. Hunt, Q.C.,
St. John's, Newfoundland.

A. R. Micay, C.R.,
Winnipeg, Man.

Senior Officers of the Administration

Assistant to the Commissioners and Secretary

of the Commission Claude Gauthier

Director of Information and Public Relations Peter H. Aykroyd

Director of Planning Robbins L. Elliott

Director of Research Jean-Pierre Houle, C.R.

Financial adviser and Director of Administration Chester F. Prevey

The Centennial Commission was established by the *Centennial of Canadian Confederation Act*, Part I (S.C. 1961, Chapter 60, as amended by S.C. 1963, C.36), to promote interest in, and to plan and implement programmes and projects relating to, the Centennial of Confederation in Canada in order that the Centennial may be observed throughout Canada in a manner in keeping with its national and historical significance.

The Commission may acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise any real or personal property, including securities, and own, hold, sell, manage or deal therewith or, therein as the Administration may determine, expend any moneys appropriated by Parliament

for the work of the Commission or received by the Commission through the conduct of its operations or by gift, donation, bequest or otherwise; undertake programmes and projects relating to the observance of the Centennial of Confederation in Canada; and engage in joint projects with, or make grants to, any province or any organization the objects of which are similar to the objects of the Commission for the observance of the Centennial of Confederation in Canada.

It consists of a Commissioner, an Associate Commissioner and twelve directors.

National Conference on the Centennial of Confederation

The National Conference on the Centennial of Confederation has been established by the *Centennial of Canadian Confederation Act*, Part II (S.C. 1961, Chapter 60, as amended by S.C. 1963, C.36), for the consideration and discussion of plans and programmes relating to the Centennial of Confederation in Canada.

It consists of the Secretary of State, as chairman, and sixty members, including at least two recommended by each of the ten provincial governments. The Vice-chairman is the Hon. J. R. Nicholson, Minister of Citizenship and Immigration.

CENTRAL MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORPORATION

Montreal Road, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable John R. Nicholson, P.C., O.B.E., Q.C., M.P.,
Minister of Citizenship and Immigration

Board of Directors

H. W. Hignett, M.B.E., President	Ottawa, Ont.
Jean Lupien, Vice-President	Ottawa, Ont.
R. B. Bryce	Ottawa, Ont.
Louis De G. Giguère	Montreal, Que.
Dr. A. F. Laidlaw	Ottawa, Ont.
Donald A. S. Lanskill	West Vancouver, B.C.
Mrs. J. D. Newman	Toronto, Ont.
J. F. Parkinson	Ottawa, Ont.
R. G. Robertson	Ottawa, Ont.
N. M. Zunic	St. Boniface, Man.

Principal Officers

Executive Directors	H. C. Linkletter I. R. MacLennan H. Saint-Pierre
General Counsel	A. D. Wilson
Comptroller	R. W. Desbarats
Administration, Director	K. C. Joynes
Advisory Group, Chairman	H. S. M. Carver
Chief Architect and Planner	D. E. Crinion
Chief Accountant	C. D. Armitage
Chief Engineer	A. J. E. Smith
Economics and Statistics, Director	R. T. Adamson
Information Division, Director	F. F. Field
Legal Division, General Solicitor	W. E. Scott
Loans Division, Director	H. Glover
Mortgage and Property Division, Director	L. T. Clue
Mortgage Marketing, Director	J. K. Rae
Organization and Methods Division, Director	G. J. Schryer
Urban Renewal and Public Housing Division, Director	H. Borland

The Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation was established on January 1, 1946, by *The Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation Act* (S.C., 1945, Chapter 15—now R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 46).

The major function of the Corporation is to administer the *National Housing Act, 1954* (S.C., 1953-54, Chapter 23, as amended). Under this Act the Corporation is authorized to insure mortgage loans made by approved lenders for new home-ownership and rental housing, existing housing is designated urban renewal areas, farm housing and dwellings built by co-operative associations. Where loans are not available from approved lenders the Corporation may make loans on its own account. It may also make loans to: (a) provinces, municipalities and public housing agencies for public housing and land assembly projects to be used for such developments; (b) non-profit corporations and limited-dividend housing companies for housing accommodation for families of low income and elderly persons; (c) provinces and municipalities for sewage treatment projects to assist in the control of water and soil pollution; and (d) universities for the provision of residential accommodation for students and their families.

In the lending field the Corporation is also authorized to guarantee up to 5% of the aggregate principal amount of home improvement loans made by banks and approved instalment credit agencies.

The Corporation may purchase and sell insured mortgage loans, administer insured loans, make loans to approved lenders on the security of mortgages and purchase the debentures of lending institutions.

The *National Housing Act, 1954*, also empowers the Corporation to assist in the improvement of housing in Canada through: (a) participation with provincial governments in the development of serviced land for residential purposes, the construction of new housing projects and the acquisition of existing buildings and their improvement or conversion for public housing; (b) contributions to provinces and municipalities for studies to identify blighted and substandard areas and for the development of urban renewal schemes as well as assistance, through contributions and loans, for implementing urban renewal programmes; (c) construction and management of housing projects on its own account and on behalf of Federal Government departments and agencies; and (d) research into housing conditions, community planning and other activities for the betterment of residential construction, and the experimental production of materials required for either improved construction or reduction in cost of construction. The Corporation makes a careful examination and investigation into any practical proposal for increasing the volume of housing in Canada, for improving housing conditions, and for producing housing of the required standards at lower cost.

The organizational divisions of the Corporation are: (a) the Loans Division, which carries out insurance and lending functions; (b) the Mortgage and Property Division, which handles the administration of mortgages, sales agreements and guarantees, and supervises property management; (c) the Urban Renewal and Public Housing Division, which handles the Corporation's responsibilities in these fields; (d) the Engineering and Construction Division, which is responsible for the administration of the construction programmes of the Corporation, which are at present mainly concerned with construction for the Department of National Defence and public housing built under the Federal-Provincial provision of the Act, (e) the Architectural and Planning Division which carries out the designing and planning of projects for which the Corporation is responsible; (f) the Information Division, which handles Corporation publications and information services; (g) the Economics and Statistics Division, which is responsible for all data, surveys and reports of a statistical nature prepared by the Corporation; (h) the Organization and Methods Division who examine all aspects of the Corporation's organization, methods and procedures, and administration research; and (i) the Administration Division which is responsible for the day-to-day operation of the Corporation.

In addition, an Advisory Group studies and advises on such aspects of housing as design, construction techniques, materials, community planning and land uses, and undertakes housing research.

The administrative units are Accounting, Budget, Internal Audit, Legal, Office Services and Personnel.

Five regional offices, located in the following cities, supervise the activities within the areas indicated: Halifax—the Atlantic Provinces, Regional Supervisor, J. A. Houston; Montreal—the Province of Quebec, Regional Director, H. Dion; Toronto—the Province of Ontario, Regional Supervisor, T. B. Pickersgill; Winnipeg—the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and that part of the territories north of these provinces, Regional Supervisor, A. E. Coll; and Vancouver—the Provinces of British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, Regional Supervisor, R. G. Clauson. Local offices are established in cities and towns where the operation of the *National Housing Act, 1954*, requires an administration centre.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICER OF CANADA

39 McArthur Avenue, Eastview

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Maurice Lamontagne, P.C., M.P.,
Secretary of State and Registrar General of Canada.

Principal Officers

Chief Electoral Officer.....	Nelson Castonguay
Assistant Chief Electoral Officer.....	E. A. Anglin, Q.C.
Executive Assistant.....	A. J. Gravelle
Chief Examiner of Election Accounts.....	M. Fauvelle
Supervisor.....	J. B. Bryson

The Office of the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada as such was established by the *Dominion Elections Act* (S.C. 1920, Chapter 46—now the *Canada Elections Act*, S.C. 1960, Chapter 39). Prior to that time *The Dominion Elections Act*, 1874 (S.C., 1874, Chapter 9) assigned to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery certain of the duties now carried out by the Chief Electoral Officer.

The *Canada Elections Act* provides that:

In the event of a vacancy in the office of Chief Electoral Officer it shall be filled by resolution of the House of Commons.

In the event of the death of the Chief Electoral Officer while Parliament is not sitting, or of his inability or neglect to perform the duties of his office, a substitute shall, upon the application of the Secretary of State, be appointed by the Chief Justice of Canada, or in his absence by the senior judge of the Supreme Court of Canada then present in Ottawa.

Upon his appointment such substitute shall exercise the powers and perform the duties of the Chief Electoral Officer in his place and stead until fifteen days after the commencement of the next following session of Parliament unless the Chief Justice of Canada, or the judge by whom the order appointing him was made, sooner directs that such order be rescinded.

In the absence of both the Chief Justice of Canada and of the judge of the Supreme Court of Canada by whom a substitute for the Chief Electoral Officer has been appointed the order appointing such substitute may be rescinded by any other judge of the said court.

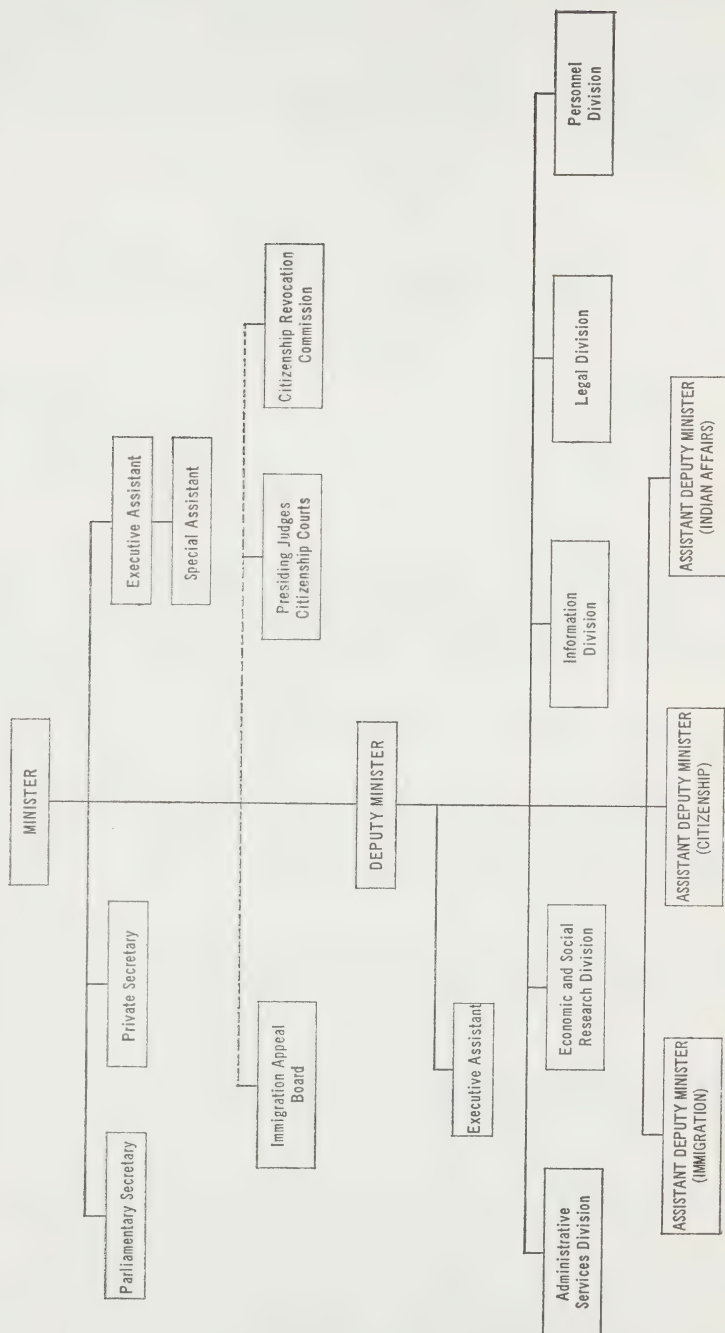
The Chief Electoral Officer is required by the Act to be compulsorily retired when he attains the age of sixty-five years, up to which time he is removable from office only for cause in the same manner as a Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada.

The Chief Electoral Officer, in addition to exercising the powers and performing the duties with respect to elections which were formerly those of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, exercises general direction and supervision over the administrative conduct of federal elections and, after an election, reports to the Speaker of the House of Commons on any matters arising out of the course of the election about which, in

his judgment, an account ought to be submitted to the House of Commons. In addition, throughout every election, he directs all returning officers. He is also responsible for any vote taken under the *Canada Temperance Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 30) and for the election of members of the Council of the Northwest Territories and the Council of the Yukon Territory.

For the purposes of administration the Office is divided into Administration and Accounting Divisions.

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION



DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

E. A. Bourque Memorial Building, Ottawa

Minister

The Honourable John Robert Nicholson, P.C., O.B.E., Q.C., M.P.,
Minister of Citizenship and Immigration

Parliamentary Secretary.....Hubert Badanai, M.P.
Private Secretary.....Miss P. Dewdney
Executive Assistant.....D. R. Fitzpatrick
Special Assistant.....L. S. Marchand

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister.....C. M. Isbister
Acting Executive Assistant.....H. Cunliffe

Departmental Staff and Service Divisions

Administrative Services Division, Acting Director.....R. F. Smith
Economic and Social Research Division, Director.....Z. W. Sametz
Legal Division, Chief.....R. E. Williams
Information Division, Director.....R. M. Erb
Personnel Division, Director.....R. A. Packman
Area Personnel Officers
—Atlantic Area, Halifax, N.S.....Miss A. M. E. Smith
—Eastern Area, Montreal, Que.....J. E. R. Desjardins
—Central Area, Toronto, Ont.....S. E. O'Donnell
—Western Area, Winnipeg, Man.....A. F. Hiltz
—Pacific Area, Vancouver, B.C.....T. W. Osborne

Immigration Appeal Board

Chairman.....J. C. A. Campbell

Canadian Citizenship Branch and Canadian Citizenship Registration Branch

Assistant Deputy Minister (Citizenship).....C. Lussier
Director, Canadian Citizenship Branch.....J. H. Lagassé
Executive Assistant.....G. E. Charron
Programmes and Materials Division, Chief.....W. H. Agnew
Liaison Division, Chief.....A. J. Cormier
Regional Liaison Officers
—Eastern Region, Montreal, Que.....J. A. P. Daigle
—Central Region, Toronto, Ont.....G. P. Allen
—Western Region, Edmonton, Alta.....G. E. Hughes

Dominion Carillonneur.....	R. Donnell
Registrar of Canadian Citizenship, Citizenship Registration Branch.....	K. C. Foster
Deputy Registrar of Canadian Citizenship.....	W. M. Haugan
Administration Division, Administrative Officer.....	D. Heatherington
Examination Division, Supervisor.....	V. Pals
Presiding Judges, Citizenship Courts	
—Moncton, N.B.....	K. B. Carson
—Montreal, Que.....	R. Deguire
—Ottawa, Ont.....	J. A. Dawson
—Toronto, Ont.....	W. M. Cory
—Hamilton, Ont.....	R. H. Tugman
—London, Ont.....	C. C. Calder
—Winnipeg, Man.....	G. T. Chapman
—Calgary, Alta.....	V. A. Cooney
—Edmonton, Alta.....	O. W. Allen
—Vancouver, B.C.....	E. V. Chown

Immigration Branch

Assistant Deputy Minister (Immigration).....	R. B. Curry
Acting Executive Assistant.....	J. B. Bissett
Public Relations Officer.....	Vacant
Policy and Planning, Director.....	E. P. Beasley
Special Services, Director.....	J. C. Morrison
Support Services, Acting Director.....	R. J. McGrath
Overseas Service, Director.....	B. Godbout
Regional Directors, Overseas Service	
—United Kingdom and Ireland.....	H. L. Voisey
—Continental Europe.....	E. A. McWilliam
—United States and Other Sources.....	Vacant
Canadian Service, Director.....	J. K. Abbott
Regional Directors, Canadian Service	
—Atlantic Region, Halifax, N.S.....	F. C. Crosman
—Eastern Region, Montreal, P.Q.....	L. R. J. Vachon
—Central Region, Toronto, Ont.....	I. R. Stirling
—Western Region, Winnipeg, Man. (Acting).....	J. S. Cross
—Pacific Region, Vancouver, B.C.....	L. C. Hawkins

Indian Affairs Branch

Assistant Deputy Minister (Indian Affairs).....	R. F. Battle
Executive Assistant.....	Vacant
Federal Provincial Relations Division, Chief.....	L. L. Brown
Financial Services Division, Chief.....	S. W. Kaiser
Agencies Division, Chief.....	A. G. Leslie
Development Directorate, Director.....	J. W. Churchman
Administration Directorate, Director.....	J. D'Astous
Education Directorate, Director.....	R. F. Davey

Regional Directors

- Maritime Region, Amherst, N.S.....F. B. McKinnon
- Quebec Region, Quebec, Que.....R. L. Boulanger
- Southern Ontario Region, Toronto, Ont.....T. L. Bonnah
- Northern Ontario Region, Fort William, Ont.....G. S. Lapp
- Manitoba Region, Winnipeg, Man.....R. M. Connelly
- Saskatchewan Region, Saskatoon, Sask.....J. G. McGilp
- Alberta Region, Edmonton, Alta.....R. D. Ragan
- District of Mackenzie Region, Fort Smith, N.W.T.....N. K. Ogden
- British Columbia and Yukon Region,
Indian Commissioner, Vancouver, B.C.....J. V. Boys

The Department of Citizenship and Immigration was established in 1950 by the *Department of Citizenship and Immigration Act* (S.C., 1949 (Second Session), Chapter 16—now R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 67). This proclamation brought under one Minister and Department four Branches which dealt with closely related activities, but previously had been placed in separate Departments. These four Branches—Canadian Citizenship, Canadian Citizenship Registration, Immigration, and Indian Affairs—plus five Departmental Staff and Service Divisions (Administrative Services, Economic and Social Research, Information, Legal, and Personnel) constitute the Department of Citizenship and Immigration.

The functions of the Department include all matters relating to naturalization, citizenship, Indian affairs and immigration, under the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada, which are not by law assigned to any other department. Some quasi-judicial functions of the Department are performed by independent boards or tribunals, responsible to the Minister but separate from the administrative processes of the Branches. These are: the Citizenship Revocation Commission, the Presiding Judges of the Citizenship Courts, and the Immigration Appeal Board.

Canadian Citizenship Branch

The functions of this Branch are to encourage more effective citizenship on the part of all Canadians through a better understanding of their role as citizens in a democratic society and through the assumption of individual responsibilities as citizens; to encourage programmes and projects, on the part of agencies, organizations and groups, designed to bring about mutual understanding and co-operation among groups in Canada, and to facilitate the integration of Indians and immigrants into Canadian life.

The Branch offers free services, upon request, to agencies, organizations and groups interested in citizenship, intergroup relations and integration. The services include information on available resources; educational and programme materials; professional advice and assistance on projects, programmes, conferences, training sessions and meetings. Under arrangements with provincial Departments of Education, the Citizenship Branch provides free textbooks and pays fifty per cent of the amount expended by the provinces towards the teaching costs of language classes for immigrants.

The Branch also accumulates information on the various ethnic groups in Canada, concerning their history, activities and contributions to Canadian life; and it assembles documentation on the aims, activities and structure of ethnic and other voluntary organizations in Canada.

The Director of the Citizenship Branch is responsible to the Assistant Deputy Minister (Citizenship). The Branch Headquarters is divided into a Liaison Division and a Programmes and Materials Division. There are eleven Field Offices at key centres across Canada; three of these also serve as Regional Headquarters.

Canadian Citizenship Registration Branch

The Citizenship Registration Branch is responsible for the administration of the *Canadian Citizenship Act*. The Act defines those who are Canadian citizens, natural-born or other than natural-born, and sets forth the qualifications for citizenship.

The Branch examines and approves applications for, and issues certificates of citizenship; provides Canadians with proof of citizenship; registers the births of Canadian children born abroad; and arranges the revocation and resumption of Canadian citizenship. It is also responsible for the maintenance of records under the Citizenship Act and the Naturalization Acts previously in force in Canada.

The Registrar of Canadian Citizenship is responsible to the Assistant Deputy Minister (Citizenship). The Branch consists of the Administration Division and the Examination Division at Ottawa, and ten Citizenship Courts at key centres across the country.

The Branch is also responsible for direction and guidance in the interpretation and administration of the *Canadian Citizenship Act* insofar as other courts are concerned. These include approximately 370 County, District, and Magistrate's Courts which accept and process some types of applications. In remote areas where there are no courts, the Department of Citizenship and Immigration appoints persons to accept and process applications for citizenship. There are 65 such persons acting in this capacity.

Immigration Branch

Canada seeks to increase her population through immigration in order to expand her domestic market, reduce the per capita cost of administering the country, and stimulate economic activity by providing new skills, ideas and enthusiasm. Subject to certain proscriptions and limitations imposed by the Act and Regulations, the policy therefore is to facilitate the selection, reception and permanent settlement of immigrants. Immigration policy is also designed to assist in the solution of the refugee problem.

Immigration Branch Headquarters

Immigration Branch Headquarters is responsible for the management and co-ordination of the entire Immigration Service. This includes the activities of field services in Canada and abroad; the administration of the Immigration Act and Regulations; the implementation of Immigration policy; and, the preparation, interpretation and disposition of rules, regulations, manual material and directives concerning Immigration procedure. It also includes the selection, admission, settlement and placement of immigrants, the maintenance of factual records of persons admitted to Canada, publicity and the preparation and dissemination of information.

The Assistant Deputy Minister (Immigration), who is also the Director of Immigration, is responsible to the Deputy Minister of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration for the achievement of the government's immigration objectives and for the efficient operation of the Immigration Branch. He has authority over all resources necessary to discharge his responsibilities. The Assistant Deputy Minister has five principal assistants known as Directors, each with authority and responsibility for one of the following areas:

Policy and Planning Directorate

This includes the long and short range planning of Immigration policies and programmes; interpretation of such policies and of the Immigration Act and Regulations, and co-ordination of policies developed within the Branch.

Overseas Service Directorate

This includes management of the Overseas Service, implementing approved programmes abroad, promotional activities abroad, the uniform application of selection standards and the pre-departure counselling and direction of immigrants.

Canadian Service Directorate

This includes management of the Canadian field service, transportation, reception and welfare of immigrants and their successful establishment as self-supporting members of Canadian communities either in jobs or self-operated enterprises.

Special Services Directorate

This includes identification and investigation of existing potential trouble areas, inquiries, deportation, control of non-immigrants in Canada and dealing with representations made on sponsored applications.

Support Services Directorate

This includes personnel (selection, training and career development, establishment), financial services (estimates, budgets, accounting procedures, financial analysis and reporting), and office services at Immigration Branch Headquarters, Field Canada and Abroad.

The Assistant Deputy Minister has also an Executive Assistant and Head of the Secretariat who provides day-by-day assistance in dealing with immigration matters of instant concern; and a Public Relations Officer for immigration cases who maintains liaison with the press and other news media.

Immigration Branch Field Services

Since the policy and Regulations are international in scope, the Branch maintains a field organization abroad in addition to a field organization in Canada.

Overseas Service

The objectives of the Overseas Service are: to provide an information programme in order to make potential immigrants aware of what Canada has to offer; to select immigrants who meet the requirements of the Act and Regulations; to counsel immigrants respecting working and living conditions in Canada; to direct immigrants to suitable locations in Canada and grant financial aid if required; to exercise control in specified countries over persons (non-immigrants) seeking entry for a temporary purpose.

To fulfil these objectives, the Overseas Service is divided into three Regions, each with a Regional Director reporting to the Director of the Overseas Service Directorate at Ottawa. There are thirty-six offices (or posts) abroad, each with one or more Canadian Immigration Officers and secretarial and clerical staff. The clerical staff are mainly locally engaged employees. In countries where the Department is not represented, the Department of External Affairs, through its missions abroad (or British Diplomatic or Consular Officers) looks after immigration matters.

Canadian Service

The objectives of the Canadian Service are: to provide a continuing flow of information to posts abroad respecting job and business settlement opportunities in Canada; to ensure that immigrants arriving in Canada are given reasonable assistance in becoming self-supporting in jobs or self-operated enterprises; to ensure that Canadian residents sponsoring immigrants do so within the provisions of the Regulations and departmental policies; to ensure the documentation of persons in accordance with the Regulations and departmental policies; to ensure that persons coming into Canada are admissible and that inadmissible persons (subject to their rights of appeal) are excluded

or expelled; to ensure that transportation companies abide by the provisions of the Act and Regulations and departmental policies pertaining to them; to ensure that moneys due the Crown on account of loans made for travel assistance are repaid.

To achieve these objectives, the Canadian Service is divided into five regions. The Regional Director and his Deputy represent top management and control all immigration activities within each region. The Regional Directors report to the Director of Canadian Service Directorate at Ottawa. There are 552 ports of entry across Canada and of these, 109 are staffed by full-time Immigration Officers. At the remaining ports of entry, Customs and R.C.M.P. Officers act as Immigration Officers.

The Branch maintains a close relationship with Federal and Provincial Government Departments, and organizations and private groups concerned with immigration activities.

Indian Affairs Branch

The function of the Indian Affairs Branch is to assist the Indians in managing their own affairs in a manner that will enable them to become increasingly self-supporting and integrated into the Canadian community.

The Branch is required to administer the provisions of the *Indian Act*, the most important of which are the definition and registration of Indians, the management of reserves and surrendered lands, the descent of property, administration of wills and distribution of property on intestacy, the management of Indian moneys, the making of regulations affecting Indians and their reserves, the election of Chiefs and Councillors and the establishment of Councils' Authority, the operation of the revolving Loan Fund, and the establishment and operation of Schools on Reserves.

The Minister of Citizenship and Immigration is the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs. The Assistant Deputy Minister (Indian Affairs) is responsible to him through the Deputy Minister.

To attain its objectives, the Branch is divided into a Headquarters structure, and a field organization consisting of nine Regions and eighty-eight Indian Agencies.

Indian Affairs Branch Headquarters

The Branch Headquarters consists of three Directorates: Development, Administration, and Education. There are also three Divisions at Ottawa H.Q.: Federal-Provincial Relations, Financial Services and Agencies.

Development Directorate

The Director of this Directorate is responsible for directing the Branch Community Development Programme, which includes economic, social and engineering projects in the regions; providing technical direction to Headquarters and Field Staff in the implementation of the Branch's Community Development Programme; co-operation with other Directors within the Branch in the formulation of policy; ensuring that Headquarters and Field Staff are suitably trained and developed, and are making effective contributions to the programmes; maintaining liaison and co-operating with other departments, provinces and other organizations; attending and addressing meetings, preparing reports and conducting important correspondence.

Administration Directorate

The Director of this Directorate has the overall responsibility and authority for providing a Branch Secretariate Service to the Assistant Deputy Minister, the Deputy Minister and the Minister; for the formulation of policy, related planning and the administration of Indian lands and Band funds in accordance with the provisions of the *Indian Act*: for the compilation and maintenance of records and legal surveys with respect to Indian lands; settlement of estates; keeping of Band Membership Lists, for

carrying out transactions relating to the Crown's obligations under Treaties and maintaining a record with respect thereto; for the provision of office services, supplies and equipment and for paper work management, systems and forms control; for the editing and issue of all general instructions.

Education Directorate

The Director of this Directorate has the overall responsibility and authority for the provision of education services and programmes to over 55,000 Indian children; for the development and co-ordination of educational policy, the direction and planning of operating procedures, the provision of educational facilities in 560 Indian communities, the recruitment and supervision of a staff of over 1,800 professional educationalists, negotiation of agreements with the provinces for the admission of Indian children to joint schools; the development and implementation of an adult education program, the vocational training programme and the placement of graduates in employment; for the operation of Hostels and Residential Schools for Indian children requiring special services.

Federal-Provincial Relations Division

The Indian Affairs Branch works closely with Federal, Provincial and Municipal agencies, not only to avoid duplication of effort but also to encourage the extension of certain essential services to the Indians. Discussions on wider Federal-Provincial co-operation in this field are in progress and a Division of Federal-Provincial Relations has been formed to carry out negotiations with Provincial Governments for the provision to Indian communities of services available to other Provincial citizens.

Financial Services Division

This Division provides financial advisory services to senior Branch officials. It is responsible for the overall direction of financial management within the Branch; the review and analysis of programme budgets at the Branch level; the accounting services of the Branch; and, the supervision of the Management Audit Programme.

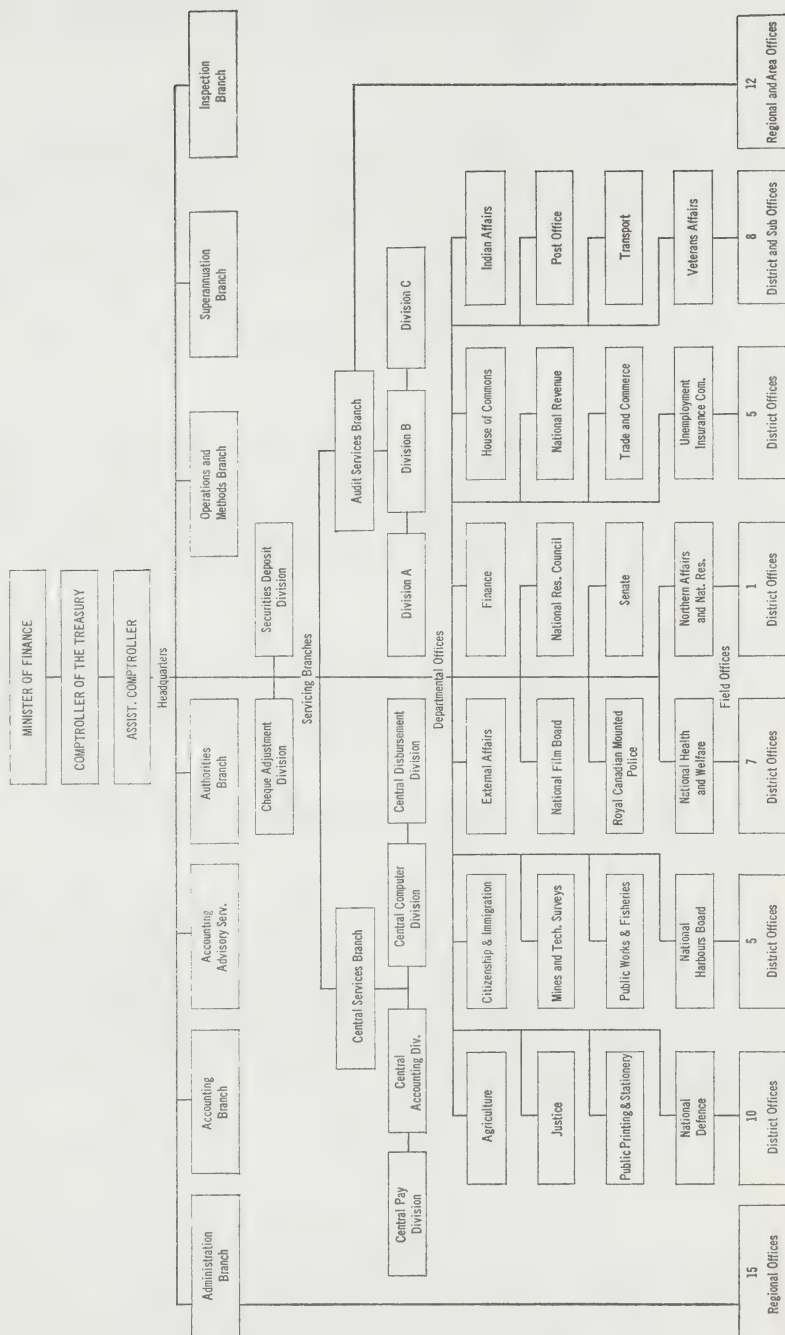
Agencies Division

This Division is responsible for staff management and for maintaining liaison between the Branch and the Departmental Personnel Division.

Indian Affairs Branch Field Organization

The purpose of the field organization is to implement, develop and co-ordinate activities related to the objectives of the three Headquarters Directorates. The country is divided into nine administrative regions, each directed by a Regional Director with the exception of British Columbia, which is under the supervision of an Indian Commissioner. The Regions are divided into agencies, directed by Superintendents. Within each agency there are one or more Indian reserves or settlements. All told, there are more than 2,200 Indian reserves across Canada, containing more than 6,000,000 acres. There are 557 Indian bands.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY



OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY

Gillin Bldg., Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Walter L. Gordon, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Finance

Principal Officers

Comptroller of the Treasury.....	H. R. Balls
Asst. Comptroller of the Treasury.....	J. O. Hodgkin
Director of Accounting.....	H. W. Johnson
Director of Audit.....	G. H. Cheney
Director of Authorities.....	W. L. Parr
Director of Accounting Advisory Services.....	A. G. Trickey
Director of Central Services.....	W. G. Drew
Director of Administration.....	E. L. Gerow
Director of Operations and Methods.....	B. A. MacDonald
Director of Superannuation Branch.....	W. J. Trudeau
Director of Inspection Branch.....	M. J. Fergus

The Comptroller of the Treasury is an officer of the Department of Finance appointed by the Governor in Council. Under the authority of the *Financial Administration Act* he has the statutory responsibility of ensuring that no payment out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund is made for a purpose not authorized by or in excess of an amount appropriated by parliament and that all relevant executive regulations are observed. For this purpose, he conducts a pre-audit of all payments except those under the Travel Regulations. He also provides a cheque issue and accounting service for all departments and is responsible for the preparation of the Public Accounts and other financial statements of the government.

The Accounting Branch advises on the formulation of accounting policy, the accounting aspects of legislation, and the development of accounting practices and procedures; prepares forecasts of cash requirements of the government; maintains the centralized fiscal accounting records of the government relating to revenue, appropriations, expenditures and assets and liabilities of Canada, and prepares the annual Public Accounts of Canada and the government accounts section of the Budget White Paper.

The Audit Services Branch is responsible for providing service to all departments and Chief and Regional Treasury Officers in all cases where there is a requirement and a request for specialized cost audit service, or for advice and information in regard to cost phases of contract negotiations.

The Authorities Branch advises on matters relating to the drafting, interpretation and/or application of Statutes, appropriations, vote items, expenditure and other authorities, regulations, and contract terms and conditions; and publishes the Treasury Manual of Financial Authorities and Procedures.

The Accounting Advisory Services Branch provides, on request from departments, advisory accounting services with respect to departmental, managerial and other accounting needs; advises on financial and accounting aspects of legislation, the formulation of accounting policy, and undertakes analyses of the Government accounting structure, research into ways and means of effecting improvements in that structure and the development of accounting methods and procedures to give effect to approved accounting policy.

The Administration Branch is responsible for the normal administrative functions involved in operating the Office (personnel, staff requirements, central registry, stationery and supplies, etc.) and for the supervision of Regional Treasury Offices and the co-ordination of joint services provided by District Treasury Offices.

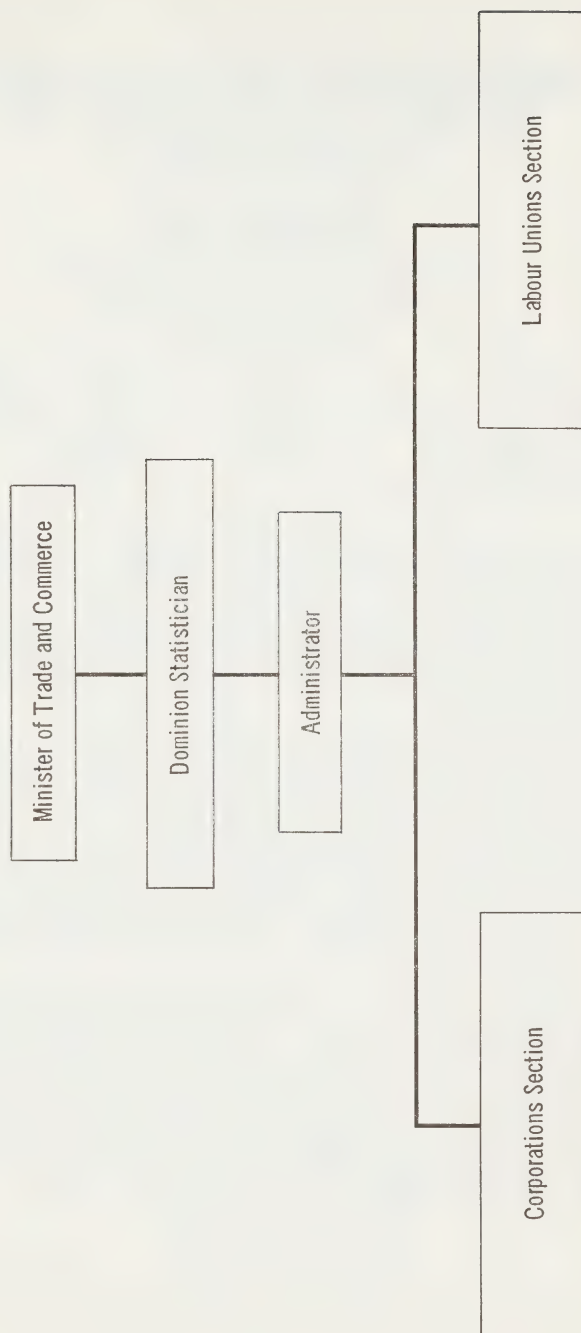
The Operations and Methods Branch is responsible for planning and advising on procedures relating to new legislation: studying, and where advisable recommending, revisions and changes in present and new techniques and equipment including those in the field of electronic data processing and advising on their use in Treasury.

The Superannuation Branch is responsible for the administration of the *Public Service Superannuation Act*, the statute which provides, for retired public servants and their dependents, annuities or other terminal benefits and supplementary death benefits in respect of members of the public service, of the armed forces and of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. It also administers the *Public Service Pension Adjustment Act*, the *Diplomatic Service (Special) Superannuation Act* and the Group Surgical-Medical Insurance Plan for public servants.

The Inspection Branch is responsible for reviewing the operations of Treasury Offices and making special investigations; reporting findings and making recommendations which would improve efficiency and promote economy.

Departmental Treasury Officers are attached to all departments of Government in Ottawa and District and Regional Offices are operated in most of the major cities across Canada where they exercise a control over disbursements and provide an accounting service to departmental units.

CORPORATIONS AND LABOUR UNIONS RETURNS ACT ADMINISTRATION



CORPORATIONS AND LABOUR UNIONS RETURNS ACT ADMINISTRATION

c/o The Dominion Statistician
Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Mitchell Sharp, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

Principal Officers

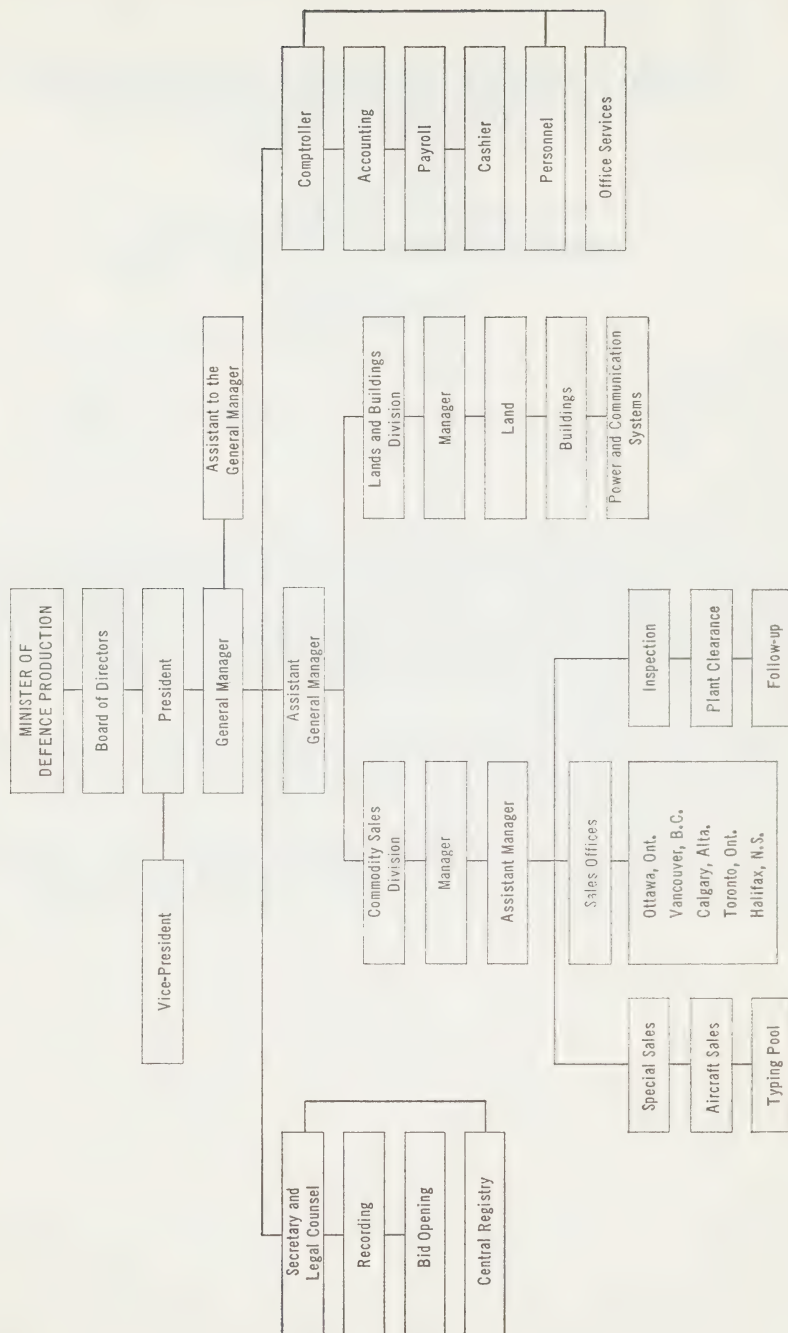
Dominion Statistician.....	W. E. Duffett
Administrator.....	D. A. Traquair
Corporations Section, Chief.....	Vacant
Labour Unions Section, Chief.....	Vacant

The *Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act* (P.C. 1962-1837) was passed by Parliament in April 1962 and came into force on January 1, 1963. The administration of this Act is quite separate from the operations of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics but is the responsibility of the Dominion Statistician. The purpose of the Act is to provide for the reporting of financial and other statistics relating to the affairs of corporations and labour unions carrying on activities in Canada in order to obtain a better understanding of the extent and effect of foreign ownership and affiliation on Canadian industry and labour unions.

Information, under Part I Section A, deals with corporations, their incorporation, capital stock and distribution of shares, names and nationality of directors and officers, investments in other corporations and is available to the public through the office of the Secretary of State. Financial and certain specific information on payments abroad collected under Section B is "privileged" and may be made available only to "persons employed in or occupying a position of responsibility in the service of Her Majesty" for specified purposes. All corporations doing business in Canada, with certain specified exceptions, with annual gross revenues of more than \$500,000 or assets of more than \$250,000 must report under the Act.

Part II Section A of the Act, covering labour unions, requires information on the names and addresses of the unions, their constitution, the name and address, nationality or citizenship of each officer and employee of the union resident in Canada, sex distribution of membership and the name and address of each employer with which the union has a collective agreement; this is available to the public through the Department of Labour. Part II Section B covering unions' financial statements and other specific information is "privileged" in the same way as Part I Section B information relating to corporations. All labour unions in Canada having a membership over 100 are required to report annually under this Act.

CROWN ASSETS DISPOSAL CORPORATION



CROWN ASSETS DISPOSAL CORPORATION

219 Argyle Avenue, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable C. M. DRURY, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Industry and of Defence Production

Principal Officers

President.....	Louis Richard
Vice-President.....	G. W. Hunter
General Manager.....	D. Lyn Thompson
Assistant General Manager.....	I. M. Mackinnon
Secretary.....	Rolland LaPrairie
Comptroller.....	L. M. Mondor

The Crown Assets Disposal Corporation (originally established as War Assets Corporation) was created by *The Surplus Crown Assets Act* (S.C., 1944-45, Chapter 21, as amended—now the *Surplus Crown Assets Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 260) primarily for the disposal of Crown assets becoming surplus owing to the termination of the war. The Corporation is now charged with the disposal of assets which are surplus to the requirements of Government departments and consists of the divisions of Commodity Sales and Lands and Buildings.

The Commodity Sales Division deals with surplus goods and materials reported to the Corporation for sales action.

Under an agency agreement, the Corporation sells surplus U.S. military goods located on Canadian soil.

The Corporation maintains branch offices in Halifax, N.S., Toronto, Ont., Calgary, Alta., and Vancouver, B.C., in addition to its head office in Ottawa.

OFFICE OF THE CUSTODIAN OF ENEMY PROPERTY

219 Laurier Avenue West, Ottawa

Custodian

The Honourable Maurice Lamontagne, P.C., M.P.,
Secretary of State and Registrar General of Canada

Deputy Custodian

Jean Miquelon, Q.C.

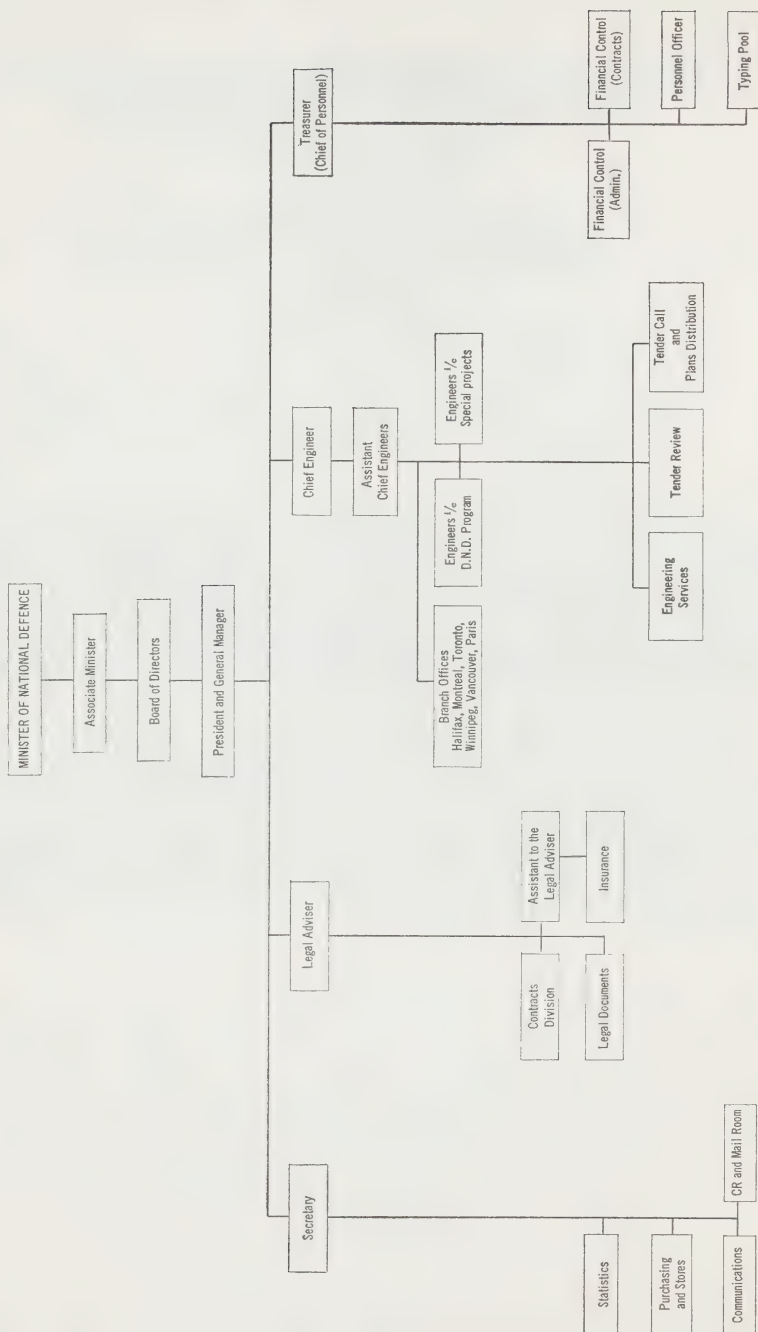
Assistant Deputy Custodian

Maurice Robitaille

Order in Council P.C. 755 of April 14, 1920, made under *The Treaties of Peace Act, 1919* (chapter 30 S.C. 1919, Second Session), designated the Secretary of State of Canada to succeed the Minister of Finance as Custodian of Enemy Property. The pertinent legislation presently is *The Trading with the Enemy (Transitional Powers) Act* (chapter 24 S.C. 1947), a schedule to which contains the Revised Regulations Respecting Trading with the Enemy (1943), as amended by that statute and as they continue in force now. These Regulations with respect to World War II were originally established by order in council P.C. 2512 of September 5, 1939, made under the *War Measures Act* (now chapter 288 R.S.C. 1952).

The Secretary of State is appointed Custodian to receive, hold, manage, release, dispose of and otherwise deal with all property that is reported to him, received or controlled by him or vested in him by virtue of the Regulations. After the war, enemy assets vested in the Custodian are either confiscated, liquidated and the proceeds of their liquidation used to pay compensation to Canadians in respect of war claims, or released to their former owners, in accordance with postwar statutes and orders in council adopted, partly at least, pursuant to peace treaties and other international agreements.

DEFENCE CONSTRUCTION (1951) LIMITED



DEFENCE CONSTRUCTION (1951) LIMITED

Kenson Building, 225 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa, Canada

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Paul Hellyer, P.C., M.P., B.A.,
Minister of National Defence

Board of Directors

A. G. Bland

Principal Officers

President and General Manager.....A. G. Bland
Chief Engineer.....L. D. Briden
Treasurer.....N. Tokaryk
Secretary.....N. J. Smith
Legal Adviser.....J. D. Jennison

Defence Construction Limited began its operations in November 1950 as a Crown agency responsible for awarding and supervising defence construction projects. On July 12, 1951, under authority of the *Defence Production Act*, the present Company was established under the name of Defence Construction (1951) Limited and took over the responsibilities of the former agency. At inception the Company reported to the Minister of Trade and Commerce, until April 1, 1951, from which time the Company reported to the Minister of Defence Production until the Minister of Industry was given the powers of the Minister of Defence Production on July 22, 1963. On April 22, 1965, the control and supervision of the Company was transferred to the Minister of National Defence.

As its name implies, the Company's prime responsibility is the construction of defence projects. This includes not only the calling and review of all tenders and subsequent contract awards but also the supervision of actual construction work in the field and the administration of all projects from the Ottawa Head Office. More specifically, however, the Company's operations cover five distinct spheres: (I) defence projects in Canada for the Department of National Defence; (II) all defence projects in France for the Department of National Defence under the North Atlantic Treaty Organization agreement; (III) maintenance and repair contracts at Department of National Defence sites throughout Canada; (IV) defence construction for the U.S. Government in Canada; and (V) advice and assistance in construction aspects of certain projects such as the Canadian Corporation for the 1967 World Exhibition.

The Company's functions are carried out by the following four interlocking branches:

The Engineering Branch is responsible for the overall liaison with officials of the Department of National Defence and Service officers in connection with all engineering problems arising out of the award and supervision of the work.

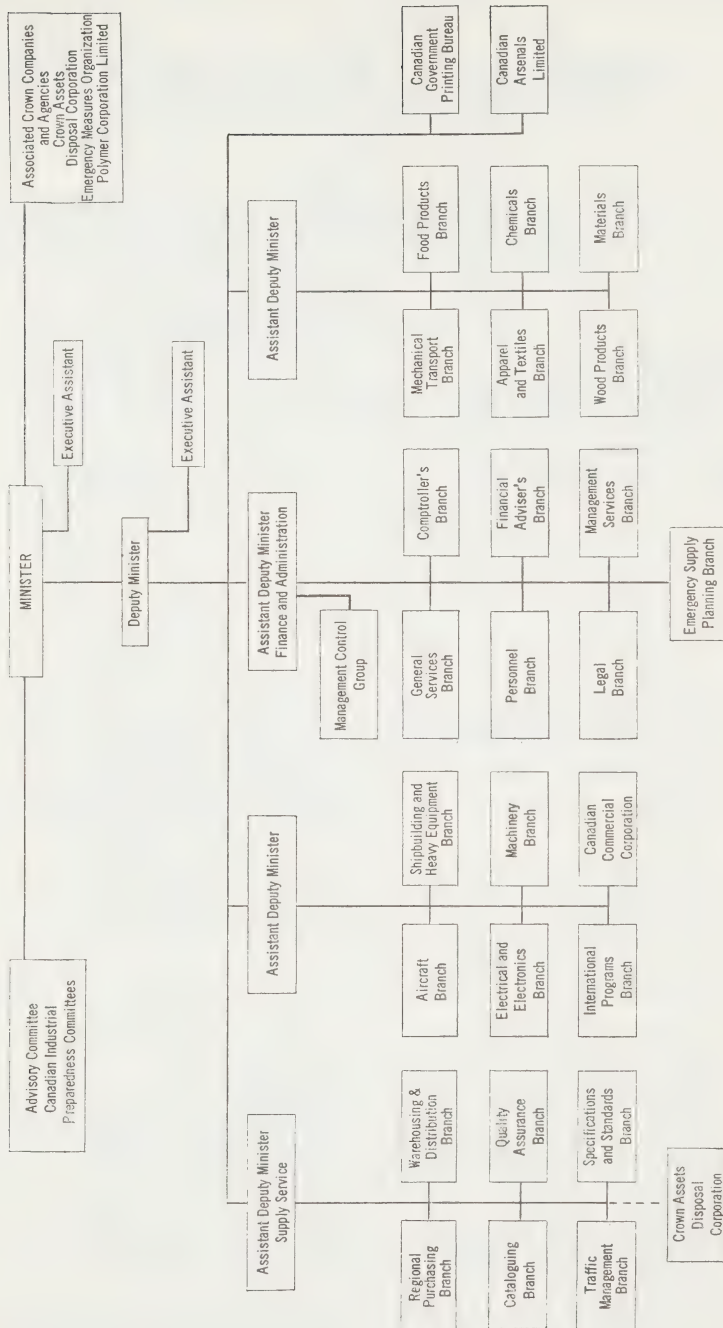
The Secretary's Branch is responsible for the control and regulation of all administrative procedures and operations. All statistics issued by the Company emanate from this Branch which also has under its jurisdiction stores and purchasing, communications, and all Central Registry and mailing facilities.

The Treasurer's Branch deals with: (a) the preparation of annual estimates and the control of all expenditures against such estimates; (b) liaison with the office of the Comptroller of the Treasury with respect to payments under defence construction projects and the audit of the various construction projects; (c) the handling and control of all security deposits submitted by contractors bidding on defence projects; and (d) the personnel activities of the Company which include advising on staff relations and the administration of personnel including recruiting, selection, classification, training, promotion and employee benefits.

The Legal Adviser's Branch, as the name denotes, is responsible for advising the Company on all legal matters. In addition this Branch also supervises the compilation and award of all contracts covering defence projects including various types of consultant contracts.

Defence Construction (1951) Limited maintains its Head Office in Ottawa and subsidiary offices at Halifax, N.S.; Montreal, Quebec; Toronto, Ontario; Winnipeg, Manitoba; and Vancouver, B.C. In addition, an overseas office is maintained in Paris, France.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION



DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION

MacDonald Building—123 Slater Street, Ottawa

Minister

The Honourable C. M. Drury, P.C., C.B.E., D.S.O., Q.C., M.P.,
Minister of Industry and of Defence Production

Executive Assistant to the Minister—F. M. Wanklyn

Branches and Principal Officers

Deputy Minister.....G. W. Hunter

Assistant Deputy Minister—

Canadian Government Supply Service.....W. H. Huck

Assistant Deputy Minister—

Finance and Administration.....R. M. Keith

Assistant Deputy Minister—Operations.....B. G. Barrow

Assistant Deputy Minister—Operations.....D. B. Mundy

Executive Assistant to the Deputy Minister.....W. J. Mulock

Operations Branches:

Aircraft.....Director A. D. Belyea

Chemicals.....Acting Director D. F. Gray

Apparel and Textiles.....Director A. M. Guerin

Electrical and Electronics.....Director J. S. Glassford

Food Products.....Director A. H. Mathieu

Machinery.....Acting Director J. J. McKennirey

Materials.....Director R. D. Hindson

Mechanical Transport.....Director N. B. MacDonald

Shipbuilding.....Director J. C. Rutledge

Wood Products.....Director K. O. Roos

Finance & Administration Branches:

Comptroller's.....Acting Comptroller N. R. MacLean

Emergency Supply Planning.....Director G. E. Woodside

Financial Adviser's.....Not appointed

General Services.....Director J. J. Tevlin

Legal.....Director F. F. Waddell

Management Control Group.....Director A. R. Bailey

Management Services.....Director J. DesRoches

Personnel.....Director H. R. Kotlarsky

International Programmes.....Director R. M. Trites

Supply Branches:

Cataloguing.....Deputy Director C. E. Adams

Quality Assurance.....Not appointed

Regional Purchasing.....Director D. M. Erskine
 Specifications and Standards.....Not appointed
 Traffic Management.....Director G. J. Whyte
 Warehousing and Distribution.....Director R. C. D. Laughton
 Canadian Commercial Corporation.....President M. H. Lamoureux
 Canadian Government Printing Bureau....General Manager C. B. Watt

The Department of Defence Production was established in April, 1951, by The *Defence Production Act* (S.C., 1951, Chapter 4—now The *Defence Production Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 62, as amended by S.C., 1955, Chapter 52). Its antecedents were the Department of Munitions and Supply established in 1940 for the procurement of military supplies and its successor in December of 1945, the Department of Reconstruction and Supply. In February 1947 the procurement functions of the Department of Reconstruction and Supply were transferred to the Department of Trade and Commerce and carried out through the Canadian Commercial Corporation. The *Defence Production Act* provides the Minister with exclusive authority to buy or otherwise acquire defence supplies required by the Department of National Defence. The Act also provides for the mobilization, conservation and co-ordination of Canadian economic and industrial facilities; for incorporation of companies; for stock piling essential materials and for the provision of capital assistance.

As the Department has responsibility for encouraging the development and production of defence equipment in Canada, it is also concerned with establishing arrangements with the United States and other NATO and allied countries for bilateral and multi-lateral collaboration in the fields of defence research, development and production. At the same time it endeavours to increase participation in Canadian industry in the defence production requirements of these countries.

The International Programmes Branch directs the Departmental defence export activities including the Canada-U.S. Defence Development and Production Sharing Programme and Canadian participation in the NATO Armaments Committee. The Branch directs the activities of the Departmental Attaches stationed in NATO European countries and maintains an office in Washington for the supervision of departmental field representatives in the United States.

There are ten operational branches in the Department that are organized on the basis of the major industrial groupings of Canadian industry. These branches, which have the responsibility of carrying out both departmental and procurement functions and also industrial development activities for the Department of Industry, are as follows: Aircraft, Electrical and Electronics, Machinery, Materials, Mechanical Transport, Shipbuilding and Heavy Equipment, Apparel and Textiles, Food Products, Wood Products and Chemicals.

In accordance with the Government's decision that certain recommendations of the Royal Commission on Government Organization relating to the formation of a central purchasing and supply agency should be implemented, the Department has established the Canadian Government Supply Service. Four Branches of the integrated Supply Service—Regional Purchasing, Warehousing and Distribution, Cataloguing and Traffic Management, have already been formed and the Quality Assurance and Specifications and Standards Branches will be fully established during 1965. The Regional Purchasing Branch includes 14 Regional Purchasing Offices situated in major cities across Canada: St. John's, Nfld., Halifax, Saint John, N.B., Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver and Victoria. These offices purchase from sources within their area the goods and services required to support the day-to-day needs of the various local units.

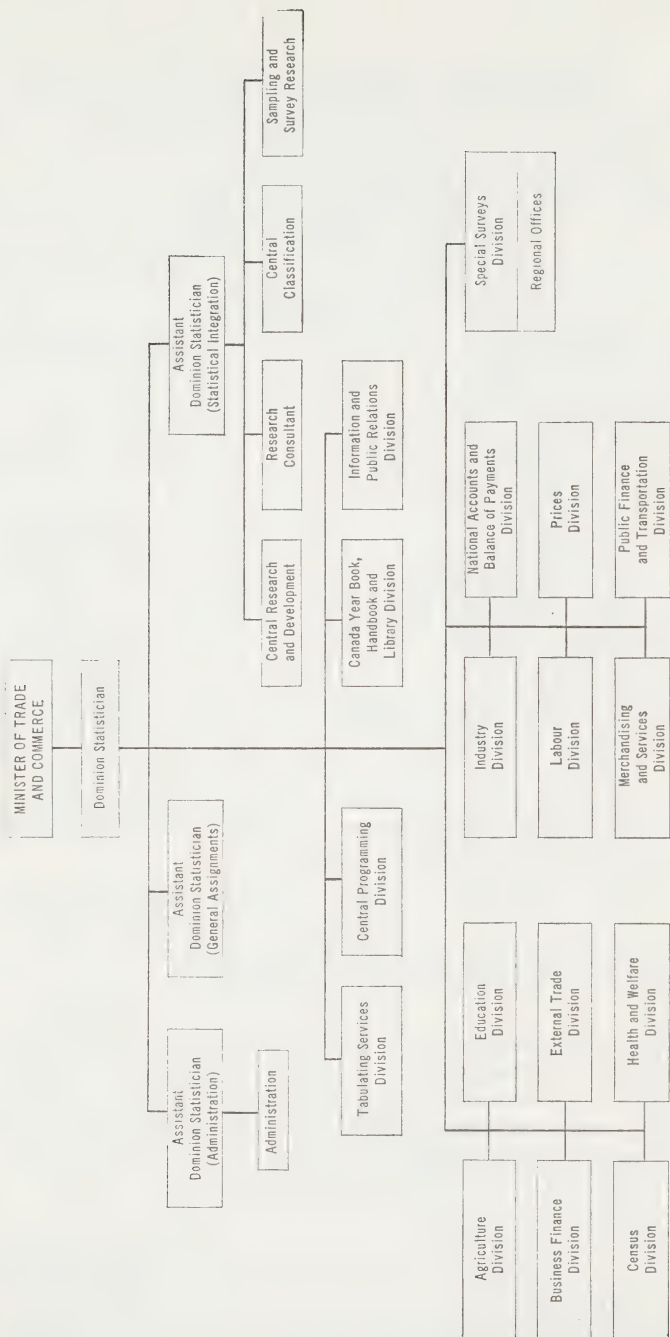
The Regional Purchasing Branch also maintains offices outside Canada at Washington, D.C.; London, England; Paris, France; and Koblenz, Federal Republic of Germany.

The service and advisory functions of the Department are carried out by the following branches: General Services, Personnel, Legal, Comptroller's, Financial Adviser's, Management Control and Management Services.

The Emergency Supply Planning Branch is responsible for planning and organization necessary to bring a War Supplies Agency into immediate existence in the event of nuclear war.

In March, 1964, the Canadian Government Printing Bureau was formed to be responsible for the printing functions of the former Department of Public Printing and Stationery. The General Manager of the Bureau is responsible to the Deputy Minister of Defence Production.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Mitchell Sharp, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

Principal Officers

Dominion Statistician.....	Walter E. Duffett
Assistant Dominion Statistician (Administration).....	H. L. Allen
Assistant Dominion Statistician (Statistical Integration).....	S. A. Goldberg
Assistant Dominion Statistician (General Assignments).....	L. E. Rowebottom
Agriculture Division, Director.....	C. V. Parker
Business Finance Division, Director.....	M. J. Mahoney
<i>Canada Year Book, Handbook</i> and Library Division, Director.....	C. C. Lingard
Census Division, Director.....	
Central Programming Division, Director.....	N. G. Anderson
Education Division, Director.....	F. E. Whitworth
External Trade Division, Director.....	L. A. Shackleton
Health and Welfare Division, Director.....	F. F. Harris
Industry Division, Director.....	V. R. Berlinguette
Information and Public Relations Division, Director.....	E. J. Marten
Labour Division, Director.....	D. J. Bailey
Merchandising and Services Division, Director.....	F. J. Rashley
National Accounts and Balance of Payments Division, Director.....	C. D. Blyth
Prices Division, Director.....	A. D. Holmes
Public Finance and Transportation Division, Director.....	G. A. Wagdin
Tabulating Services Division, Director.....	A. B. McMorran
Special Surveys Division, Director.....	W. I. Moore

Regional Officers;

St. John's, Newfoundland.....	E. W. Hutchings
Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	A. B. MacKay
Montreal, Quebec.....	P. Gadbois
Ottawa, Ontario (including Hull, P.Q.).....	J. N. Bougie
Toronto, Ontario.....	A. G. Metcalfe

Winnipeg, Manitoba.....	G. S. Howell
Edmonton, Alberta.....	A. Ustenov
Vancouver, British Columbia.....	R. M. Kincade

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics was established by the *Statistics Act* (S.C., 1918, Chapter 43—replaced by the *Statistics Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 257, as amended) to act as the central statistical agency for Canada. The function of the Bureau is to compile, analyse and publish statistical information of facts on the economic and social life of Canada and to conduct a census of population, housing, merchandising and agriculture of Canada at periodic intervals.

The Bureau is headed by the Dominion Statistician who is responsible for the policy and general direction of the Bureau. There are three Assistant Dominion Statisticians, one responsible for administration, one for statistical integration and one for general assignments. The organization of the Bureau comprises eighteen functional divisions, each of which is divided into sections.

The Agriculture Division is responsible for the development and co-ordination of agricultural statistics, and in performing this function maintains close liaison with the Federal Department of Agriculture and provincial governments.

The Business Finance Division collects and analyses the financial statistics of business establishments, construction, housing, investments, corporation assets and liabilities, research activities, cheques cleared and commercial failures.

The Canada Year Book, Handbook and Library Division is responsible for publishing annually the two official compendia of information on the Canadian economy: the 1300-page *Canada Year Book* and the 320-page, illustrated handbook *Canada*. In addition, it maintains the Dominion Bureau of Statistics Library, regarded as the leading statistical library in Canada.

The Census Division is charged with planning, taking and compiling the censuses of Canada. The Division also conducts studies on social analysis and processes applications for verification of age from early records.

The primary task of the Education Division is to report on all levels of education in Canada and on libraries and museums by co-ordinating provincial data from the ten provinces.

The External Trade Division compiles statistics on export and import commodity trade between Canada and other countries.

The Health and Welfare Division is responsible for statistics concerned with the health of the Canadian people, vital statistics and the enforcement of the law and administration of justice.

The Industry Division compiles statistics on logging, fishing, mining, manufacturing, productivity and energy.

The Information and Public Relations Division is the focal point for the release and dissemination of the published information of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The Labour Division is concerned primarily with pensions, industrial payroll statistics and with the operational statistics of the Unemployment Insurance Commission.

The Merchandising and Services Division is responsible for statistics on retailing, wholesaling and the service trades.

The National Accounts and Balance of Payments Division has the responsibility of preparing and analysing major sets of economic statistics including the balance of payments investment position and international travel.

The function of the Prices Division is to assemble statistics on prices and on urban consumer expenditures. In addition, comparative studies on international prices and prices in isolated Canadian communities are made on behalf of other departments of the Federal Government.

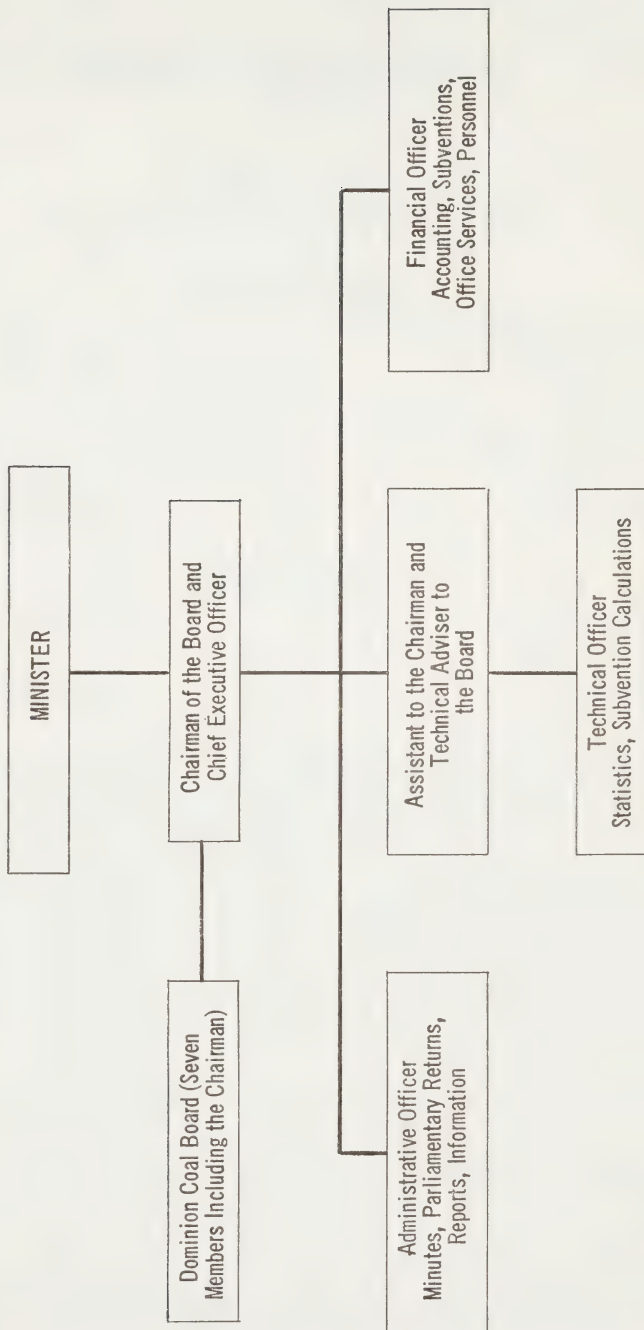
The Public Finance and Transportation Division is responsible for statistical information relating to the financial structure of the three levels of government in Canada, the performance and financial condition of rail, road, water and air transport as well as the various communications media.

The Special Surveys Division is responsible for maintaining all field activities of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics through its eight Regional Offices.

The Administration Division is responsible for general administration of the staff organization, financial control, forms control and office services.

In addition to administering the regular functions of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Mr. W. E. Duffett, the Dominion Statistician, has been charged with the responsibility for administering the *Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act* passed by Parliament in April 1962 and which came into force on January 1, 1963. For details see page 142.

DOMINION COAL BOARD



DOMINION COAL BOARD

140 Wellington St., Ottawa 4

Minister Responsible

The Honourable J. Watson MacNaught, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys

Members of the Board

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer.....	C. L. O'Brian
William C. Whittaker.....	Calgary, Alta.
Ian M. MacLaren.....	Toronto, Ont.
Major-General E. J. Renaud, C.B.....	Ottawa, Ont.
Percival Streeter.....	Saint John, N.B.
Vincent E. Mackinnon.....	Sydney Mines, N.S.
J. Malcolm Brodie.....	Vancouver, B.C.

Principal Officers

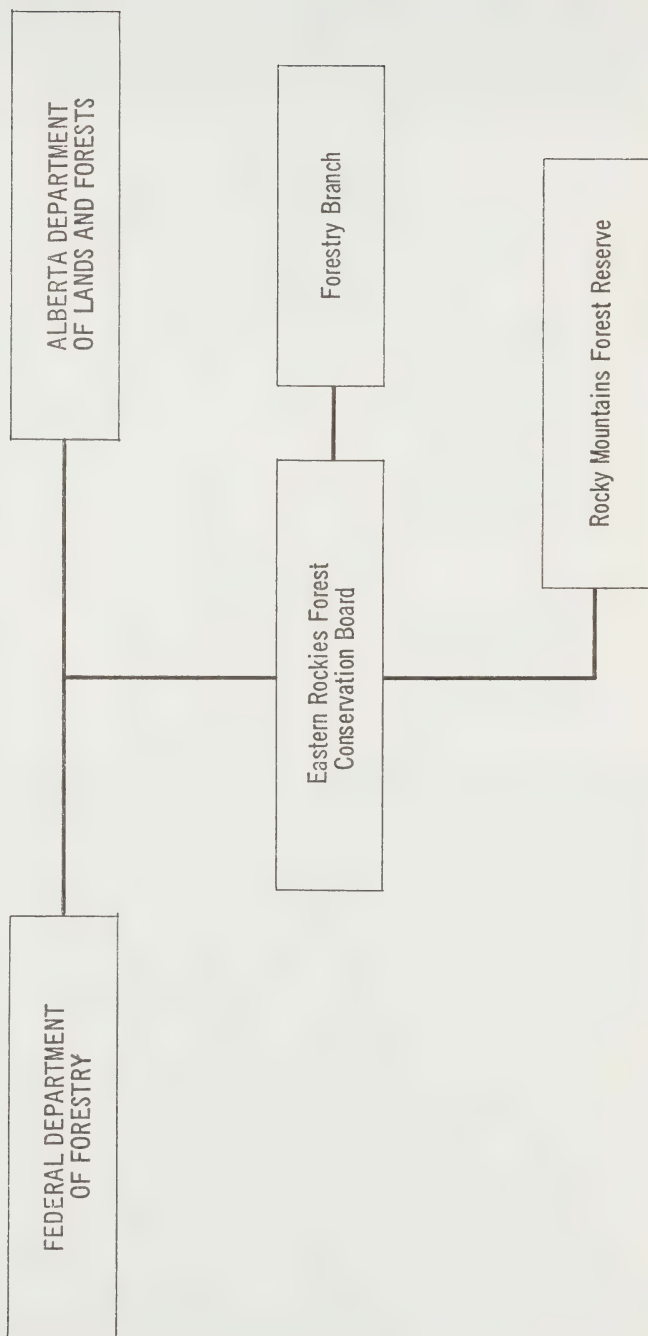
Technical Adviser.....	Alexander Brown
Financial Officer.....	D. A. Edgar
Administrative Officer.....	G. W. McCracken
Technical Officer.....	A. W. Lovett

The Dominion Fuel Board (forerunner of the Dominion Coal Board) was established by Order in Council in 1922, under the chairmanship of the Deputy Minister of Mines, and was composed of officials representing departments of the government already engaged in the study of fuels and fuel problems. While this Board came into existence to assure the supply of fuel, its principal function soon became that of administering subventions for the purpose of assisting the Canadian producer to find markets for the coal that was produced. Following the outbreak of World War II, the functions of the Board were taken over by the Coal Administrator and later by the Coal Controller. The Emergency Coal Production Board was also established during this period. With the abolition of coal control in 1947, the Dominion Fuel Board was again reconstituted and continued to function until the proclamation of the *Dominion Coal Board Act* (S.C., 1947, Chapter 57—now R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 86).

The functions of the Board are to study, review and recommend to the Minister from time to time such policies and measures as it considers necessary respecting the production, importation, distribution and use of coal in Canada. Further to this, the Board is authorized to undertake or cause to be undertaken any matter, including such researches and investigations as may be necessary and the co-ordination of the activities of government departments relating to coal, which the Minister may request or as the Board may deem necessary for carrying out any of the provisions or purposes of the Act. In addition, the Board administers any subventions or subsidies relating to coal voted by Parliament, and acts as the agent of the Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys in handling applications for loans under the *Coal Production Assistance Act*, (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 173, as amended) and administering the loans granted thereunder.

The Dominion Coal Board consists of seven members, appointed by the Governor in Council, who hold office during pleasure. One of the members (who is appointed by the Governor in Council to be Chairman) is the chief executive officer of the Board, and has supervision over and direction of the work of the Board and of the officers, clerks and employees appointed to carry on its business.

EASTERN ROCKIES FOREST CONSERVATION BOARD



EASTERN ROCKIES FOREST CONSERVATION BOARD

Office of the Chairman—11723, 84th Avenue, Edmonton, Alta.

Office of the Secretary—514-11th Avenue Southwest, Calgary

Ministers Responsible

The Honourable Maurice Sauvé, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Forestry, Canada

The Honourable Henry A. Ruste, Minister of Lands and
Forests, Province of Alberta

Members of the Board

Dominion Member.....	Dr. J. D. B. Harrison, Ottawa, Ontario
Alberta Member.....	A. T. Baker, Calgary, Alta.
Alberta Member and Chairman.....	J. R. H. Hall, Edmonton, Alta.

Principal Officers

Secretary.....	J. M. Marshall
Chief Forester.....	W. R. Hanson

The Eastern Rockies Forest Conservation Board was incorporated by *The Eastern Rocky Mountain Forest Conservation Act* (S.C., 1947, Chapter 59, as amended) which authorized an agreement between the Government of Canada and the Province of Alberta on the protection and conservation of the forests of the Rocky Mountain Forest Reserves (approximate area 9,000 square miles) which forms part of the watershed of the Saskatchewan River.

The purpose and function of the Board is to plan, advise, direct and supervise on (a) the construction, operation and maintenance of facilities for the efficient operation of the area (b) its protection from fire, insects, diseases and other damage and (c) the management of the forests with a view to obtaining the greatest flow of water in the Saskatchewan River and its tributaries.

The Province, under the direction of the Board undertakes to carry out the policies and work programmes prescribed by the Board.

ECONOMIC COUNCIL OF CANADA

Head Office—116 Albert St., P.O. Box 527, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Maurice Lamontagne, P.C., M.P.,
Secretary of State.

Members of the Council

Chairman.....	John J. Deutsch
Vice-Chairman and Director.....	J. L. E. Couillard
Director.....	Arthur J. R. Smith

Other Members

W. J. Bennett.....	Montreal, Quebec
Roger Charbonneau.....	Montreal, Quebec
Philip A. Chester.....	Winnipeg, Manitoba
François E. Cleyn.....	Huntingdon, Quebec
Joseph-A. Courteau.....	Montreal, Quebec
H. George DeYoung.....	Welland, Ontario
Yves Dubé.....	Quebec, Quebec
J. B. Estey.....	Loggieville, N.B.
Robert M. Fowler.....	Montreal, Quebec
A. R. Gibbons.....	Ottawa, Ontario
Fernand Girouard.....	Montreal, Quebec
A. P. Gleave.....	Saskatoon, Sask.
Claude Jodoin.....	Ottawa, Ontario
David L. Kirk.....	Ottawa, Ontario
Walter C. Koerner.....	Vancouver, B.C.
W. Ladyman.....	Toronto, Ontario
Stanley A. Little.....	Ottawa, Ontario
Ian M. MacKeigan.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia
Maxwell W. Mackenzie.....	Montreal, Quebec
William Mahoney.....	Toronto, Ontario
Hugh A. Martin.....	Vancouver, B.C.
Marcel Pepin.....	Montreal, Quebec
Mrs. A. F. W. Plumptre.....	Ottawa, Ontario
William O. Twaits.....	Toronto, Ontario
Francis G. Winspear.....	Edmonton, Alberta

The Economic Council of Canada was established under the *Economic Council Act* (S.C. 1963, chapter 11).

The duty of the Council is to advise and recommend to the Minister how Canada can achieve the highest possible levels of employment and efficient production in order

that the country may enjoy a high and consistent rate of economic growth and that all Canadians may share in rising living standards; and in particular it shall be the duty of the Council: (a) regularly to assess, on a systematic and comprehensive basis, the medium term and long term prospects of the economy, and to compare such prospects with the potentialities of growth of the economy; (b) to recommend what government policies, in the opinion of the Council, will best help to realize the potentialities of growth of the economy; (c) to consider means of strengthening and improving Canada's international financial and trade position; (d) to study means of increasing Canadian participation in the ownership, control and management of industries in Canada; (e) to study how economic growth, technological change and automation, and international economic changes may affect employment and income in Canada as a whole, in particular areas of Canada and in particular sectors of the economy; (f) to study and discuss with representatives of the industries concerned and with representatives of labour, farmers and other primary producers, and other occupational groups and organizations, what specific plans for production and investment in major industries in Canada will best contribute to a high and consistent rate of economic growth; (g) to study how national economic policies can best foster the balanced economic development of all areas of Canada; (h) to explore and evaluate particular projects of major significance for the expansion of industrial and other economic activities in Canada, whether or not such projects may involve direct governmental participation, and to make recommendations concerning those projects that in the opinion of the Council will contribute to the growth of the Canadian economy; (i) to encourage maximum consultation and co-operation between labour and management in the fulfilment of the objectives of this Act; (j) to seek full and regular consultation with appropriate agencies of the governments of the several provinces; and (k) to conduct, if directed to do so by the Minister, reviews of medium term or long term programmes of the government of Canada that are designed to aid or assist industry, labour or agriculture.

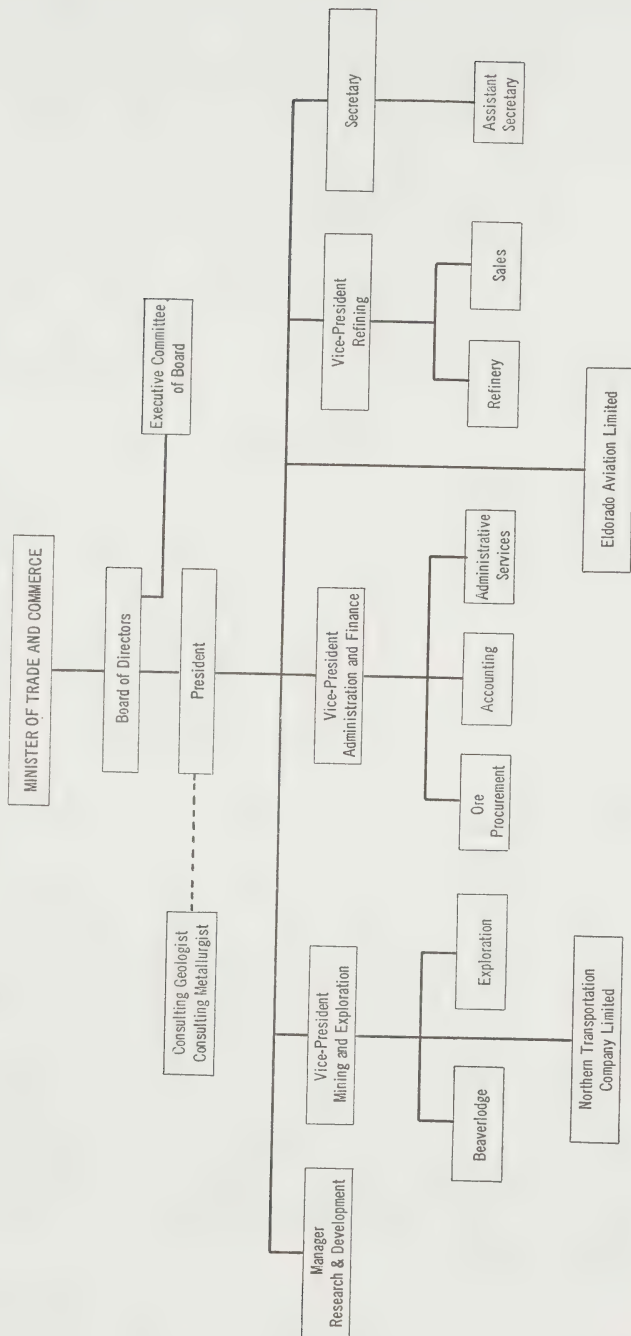
The Council conducts on its own initiative or if directed to do so by the Government such studies, inquiries and other undertakings with respect to any matter relating to its duties and reports to, advises or makes recommendations to the Government as circumstances require.

The Council is required to prepare and to publish annually a review of the medium and long term prospects and problems of the Canadian economy and is authorized to publish such studies and reports prepared for its use as it sees fit.

In addition, with the coming into effect of the *Economic Council of Canada Act*, the *National Productivity Council Act* (S.C. 1960-61, Chapter 4) was repealed, and the Economic Council was given responsibility for carrying on the duties formerly assigned to the National Productivity Council. These are to foster and promote (i) the development of improved production and distribution methods, (ii) the development of improved management techniques, (iii) the maintenance of good human relations in industry, (iv) the use of retraining programmes at all levels of industry, and the use of retraining programmes to meet changing manpower requirements, (v) the extension of industrial research programs in plants and industries as a means of achieving greater efficiency of production, and (vi) the dissemination of technical information.

The Council consists of 28 members appointed by the Governor in Council: a chairman and two directors, who serve on a full-time basis, and 25 other members broadly representative of different sectors and groups in the Canadian economy. The Chairman is chief executive officer and has supervision over and direction of the work and staff of the Council.

ELDORADO MINING AND REFINING LIMITED



Note: Northern Transportation Company Limited and Eldorado Aviation Limited are wholly-owned subsidiaries of Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited.

ELDORADO MINING AND REFINING LIMITED

150 Kent Street, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Mitchell Sharp, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

Principal Officers and Locations

President.....	W. M. Gilchrist (Ottawa)
Vice President (Mining).....	H. E. Lake (Edmonton)
Vice President (Refining).....	J. C. Burger (Port Hope)
Vice President (Administration and Finance).....	D. G. Scott (Port Hope)
Secretary.....	R. C. Powell (Port Hope)
Treasurer.....	J. C. Orr (Port Hope)
Manager Research and Development.....	A. Thunaes (Ottawa)

Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited, incorporated under *The Companies Act, 1934* (S.C., 1934, Chapter 33—now the *Companies Act, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 53*), was previously known as Eldorado Gold Mines Limited, Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited and Eldorado Mining and Refining (1944) Limited in that order. It was appropriated by the Crown in January, 1944.

The function of the Company is to mine and mill uranium ores and to refine uranium concentrates to produce a purified oxide and uranium metal. It has been appointed by the government as the official purchasing agent for uranium and its compounds produced in Canada.

Administrative offices of the Company are in Port Hope. The organization of the Company consists of the following divisions:

The Research and Development Division, located in Ottawa, deals with the development of improved methods of milling and refining.

The Ore Procurement Division administers contracts made with private producers for uranium products sold by Eldorado to foreign government agencies.

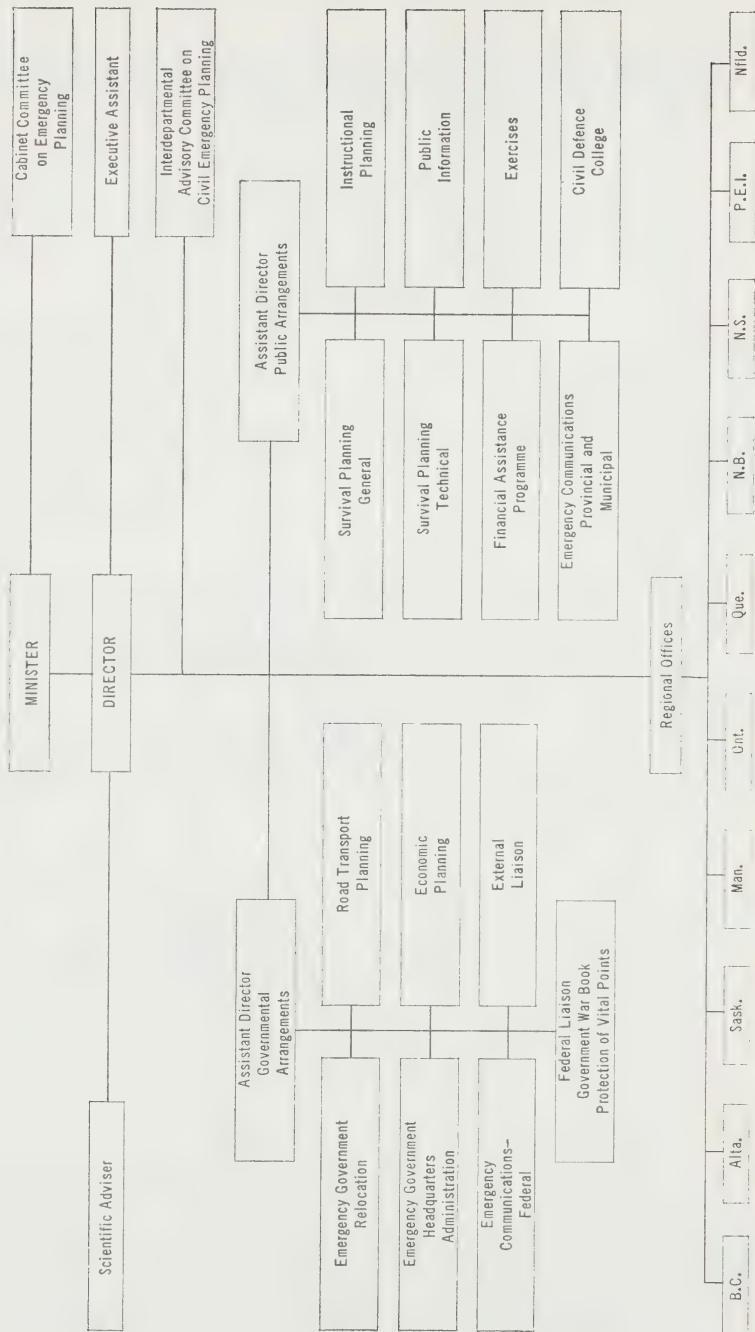
The Refinery Division, at Port Hope, Ont., refines uranium products to orange oxide and/or metal and other compounds.

The Beaverlodge Operation (Eldorado, Sask.) is engaged in mining and milling uranium ore.

The company withdrew from the field of outside exploration in 1961, after 2 years' work in the Great Bear Lake area of the N.W.T.

Two wholly owned subsidiaries of Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited, namely the Crown companies Eldorado Aviation Limited and Northern Transportation Company Limited (both located at Edmonton, Alta.), function as divisions of the parent Company. Eldorado Aviation Limited is engaged in the aerial carriage of passengers and priority freight between Edmonton and the northern sites of operations of Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited and Northern Transportation Company Limited. This latter company carries on the business of a common carrier in the Mackenzie River watershed.

EMERGENCY MEASURES ORGANIZATION



EMERGENCY MEASURES ORGANIZATION

Daly Building, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Charles M. Drury, P.C., M.P.
Minister of Defence Production

Principal Officers

Director.....P. A. Faguy
Assistant Director.....J. F. Wallace
Assistant Director.....
Chief of Administrative Services.....W. A. T. White
Commandant, Civil Defence College.....C. L. Smith

The Emergency Measures Organization was created by a decision of the Cabinet in June 1957 to provide a full time civilian organization to assume leadership in the preparation of civilian war measures. Its original functions have been redefined and amplified by Order in Council 1959-656 of May 28, 1959, and Order in Council 1963-993 of June 27, 1963, and now include:

- (a) The co-ordination of civil defence planning by departments and agencies of the Government of Canada;
- (b) the preparation of civil defence plans in relation to matters that are not the responsibility of any other department or agency of the Government of Canada;
- (c) assistance to provincial governments and municipalities in respect of preparation of civil defence where assistance is not the responsibility of any other department or agency of the Government of Canada;
- (d) general liaison with other countries, with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and with provincial governments on matters relating to civil defence; and
- (e) direction and administration of the Civil Defence College at Arnprior, Ontario.

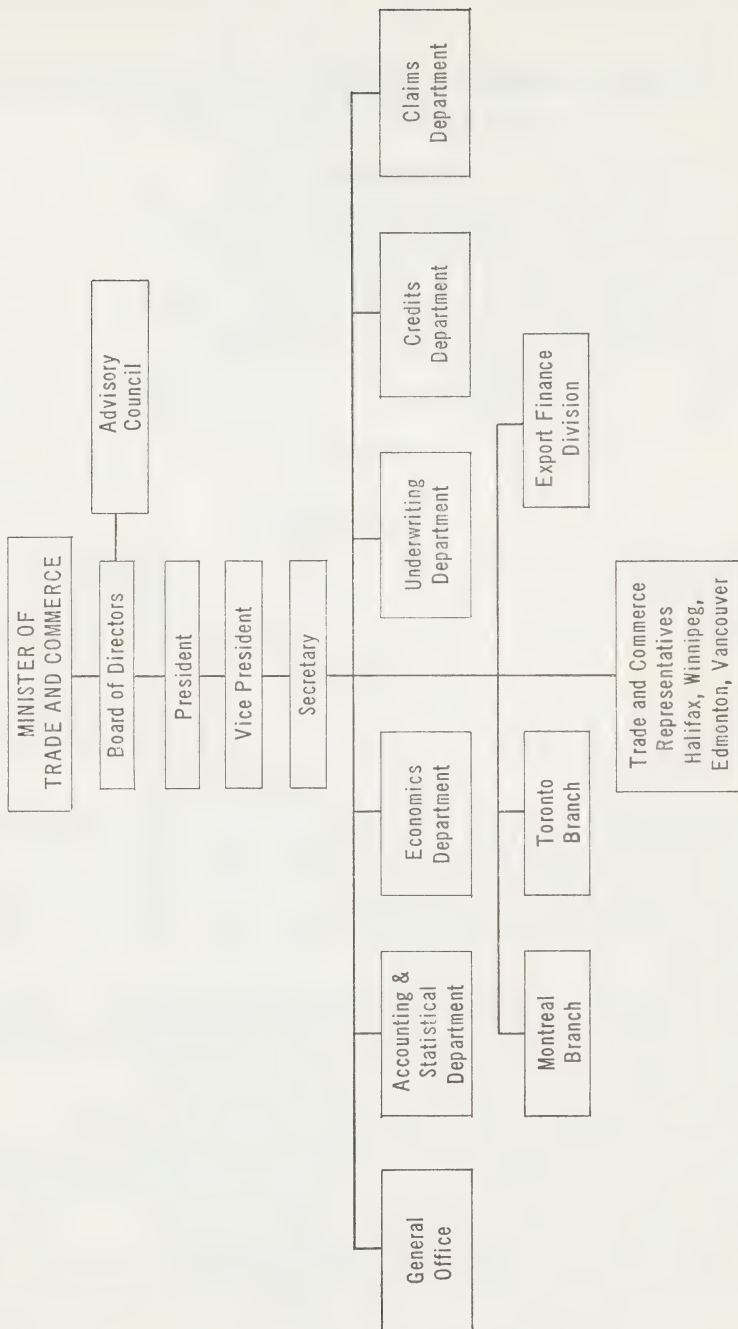
Order in Council 1963-993 also designated the organization as a department of government for the purposes of the *Civil Service and Financial Administration Acts*, and designated the Director as Deputy Head for purposes of the *Civil Service Act*.

The headquarters of the organization is divided into two major sub-divisions, one responsible for planning for the continuity of governmental authority in the event of an emergency, and the other responsible for evolving programs concerned with the survival of the public, and the preparation of emergency plans by municipalities. Within each major sub-division are a number of smaller units responsible for specific areas of the organization's work, such as the development and administration of emergency government headquarters, emergency communications planning, road transport planning, economic planning, survival planning of both a technical and a general nature, and exercise planning. There are also units responsible for maintaining liaison with other departments and agencies both in Canada and abroad, for implementing public information programs, for developing instructional and educational

programs, and for administering a system of grants to provinces and municipalities to assist in the development of local programs to meet emergencies whatever their nature.

Liaison with provincial authorities, the field staffs of federal departments and agencies, and the armed forces, is provided by regional planning offices of the organization located in each of the provincial capitals. The Civil Defence College, located at Arnprior, Ontario, is the principal civil defence training centre in Canada, and provides training for persons involved in, or associated with, emergency planning activities, from all levels of government, as well as from private business and industry.

EXPORT CREDITS INSURANCE CORPORATION



EXPORT CREDITS INSURANCE CORPORATION

Halifax Building, 309 Cooper St., Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Mitchell Sharp, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

Board of Directors

J. H. Warren, Chairman

R. B. Bryce	L. C. Audette
A. E. Ritchie	Denis Harvey
C. L. Read	H. T. Aitken

A. W. Thomas

Executive Officers

President.....	H. T. Aitken
Vice President.....	A. W. Thomas
Secretary.....	T. Chase-Casgrain

Branches

Montreal.....	R. G. Hunt, Manager
Toronto.....	D. A. Keill, Manager

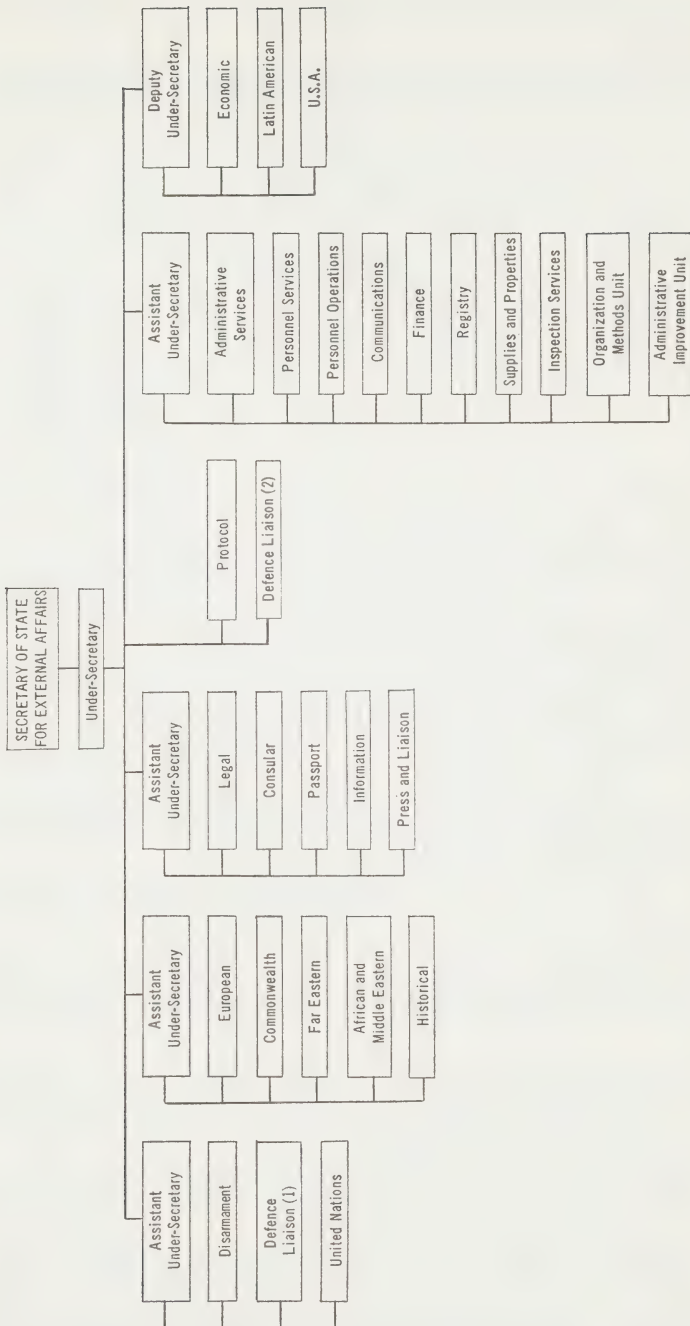
The Corporation was established by the *Export Credits Insurance Act* (S.C., 1944-45, Chapter 39—now the *Export Credits Insurance Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 105). It assists Canadian exporters in two fields: export credits insurance and long term export financing. It insures against non-payment by foreign buyers arising out of credit and political risks involved in foreign trade. When authorized by the Governor in Council, it may also provide long term financing to exporters of heavy capital equipment.

The Corporation, whose head office is in Ottawa, is under the management of a Board of Directors composed of the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, the Deputy Minister of Finance, and not more than six other Directors appointed from time to time by the Governor in Council, one of whom is designated to act as President of the Corporation.

The Act provides for an Advisory Council consisting of not more than 15 members to advise the Board on all matters relating to the administration of the Corporation. Members of the Advisory Council serve without remuneration but may be paid their actual and reasonable disbursements incurred in connection with the performance of their duties as members of the Advisory Council.

The Corporation is represented in Halifax, Winnipeg, Edmonton, and Vancouver, by officers of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Minister

The Honourable Paul Martin, P.C., M.P.,
Secretary of State for External Affairs

Principal Officers

Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.....	Marcel Cadieux
Deputy Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.....	A. E. Ritchie
Assistant Under-Secretaries.....	H. B. Robinson Arnold Smith M. Wershof (Legal Adviser) B. M. Williams
Chief of Protocol.....	Christopher C. Eberts

The Department was established in 1909 by Act of Parliament (S.C., 1909, Chapter 13—now the *Department of External Affairs Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 68). By an amending Act in 1912, it was placed directly under the Prime Minister until 1946, when the first separate Secretary of State for External Affairs was appointed.

The main functions of the Department are the conduct of official relations between Canada and other countries and of Canadian participation in international organizations, and the protection of Canadian interests abroad.

The Department of External Affairs now maintains abroad 43 Embassies, 12 Offices of High Commissioners, 12 Consulates General, 5 Consulates, 1 Military Mission, 3 Supervisory Commissions, 2 Permanent Missions to International Organizations and 1 Honorary Consulate. In addition there are non-resident Ambassadors in 30 countries and non-resident High Commissioners in 5.

In Ottawa the Department is organized in twenty-five divisions, together with an Administrative Improvement Unit, an Organization and Method Unit, and an Inspection Service.

Six divisions are concerned with particular geographic areas while the others provide special services or discharge special functions. The area divisions are the U.S.A., Latin American, Commonwealth, European, African and Middle Eastern, and Far Eastern.

Among the ten functional divisions, the Consular Division is responsible for the conduct of all consular matters, which revolve around the safeguarding of the rights and interests of Canadians abroad.

The Passport Division (85 Sparks Street, Ottawa) is responsible for issuing all Canadian passports in Canada and for related problems and works in liaison with the Department of Citizenship and Immigration.

The Defence Liaison (1) Division is responsible for dealing, in co-operation with the Department of National Defence and other departments concerned, with the foreign policy aspects of defence matters, particularly those arising from Canada's membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and Canada-United States defence arrangements. The Defence Liaison (2) Division deals with the intelligence

aspects of those matters, in which connection the Department provides the Chairman of the Joint Intelligence Committee, and with the security aspects of the Department's operations.

The Disarmament Division is responsible for the coordination and centralization of work related to disarmament at home and abroad, under the supervision of the Disarmament Adviser, when he is on duty in the Department.

There is also an Economic Division which deals with all financial, commercial and general economic questions possessing international implications, in co-operation with the Departments of Finance, Trade and Commerce and other bodies concerned.

The Information Division is responsible for co-ordinating the information programme of Canada abroad so as to convey to the citizens and governments of other countries a knowledge and understanding of Canada and the Canadian people. It works in co-operation with other government departments and agencies such as the Department of Trade and Commerce, the National Film Board, and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. It co-ordinates also Canada's cultural activities abroad and is responsible for liaison with the Canada Council. The Division is also charged with providing information about Canada's external policies and the work of the Department and it maintains liaison with the information services of international organizations.

The Legal Division advises on questions of international law, including the interpretation of treaties. It is responsible for liaison with the Department of Justice. Besides its general section, it comprises a Treaty Section, which assists in the preparation of international agreements, and a Claims Section, which deals with claims of Canadians against foreign countries.

The Protocol Division deals with all matters of diplomatic protocol, precedence, privileges and immunities. It attends to the accrediting of Canadian diplomatic and consular representatives abroad and to the acceptance of the credentials of similar representatives of other countries in Canada. It arranges for visits to Canada of distinguished foreign visitors and for the extension to them of government hospitality. It deals with foreign honours and awards.

The Press and Liaison Division issues press releases, arranges press conferences, deals with press inquiries and assists Canadian journalists travelling abroad. It is also responsible for providing a number of political information services for Cabinet Ministers and the Department's missions abroad and it liaises with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's International Service.

Finally, the United Nations Division deals with matters relating to the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. It is responsible for providing advice on matters relating to Canadian participation in and policies towards these organizations and for co-ordinating the work of other divisions of the Department and other departments of the government in this respect.

The additional work of the Department is handled by the eight remaining divisions, namely the Administrative Services, Communications, Finance, Historical, Registry, Supplies and Properties, Personnel Operations and Personnel Services.

The work of the Administrative Services includes the handling of pay and allowances, leave and attendance, superannuation, printing and reproduction of documents, co-ordination of services relating to posting of personnel abroad, and the preparation of departmental regulations.

The Communications Division is responsible for the despatch, receipt and distribution of communications by courier, telegram and teletype between Ottawa and posts abroad.

Chief among the responsibilities of the Finance Division are the preparation of the main and supplementary estimates for the Department, administrative work in

connection with Canada's part in the setting up of international conferences, and the supervision of monthly financial accounts from the posts abroad and Departmental expenditures.

The Historical Division is responsible for the provision and maintenance of libraries and archives in the Department in Ottawa and at posts abroad. It is also responsible for the preparation of studies on matters of concern to the Department and for the provision of background material on international issues.

The Registry Division is responsible for the organization and administration of Departmental files and records.

The Supplies and Properties Division arranges for the purchase, leasing, furnishing and maintenance of sites and premises for departmental use at posts abroad as well as the planning and development of construction projects. The ordering, packing and shipping of all stationery, office supplies and equipment, to include personal removal cases in and out of Ottawa, are handled by this division.

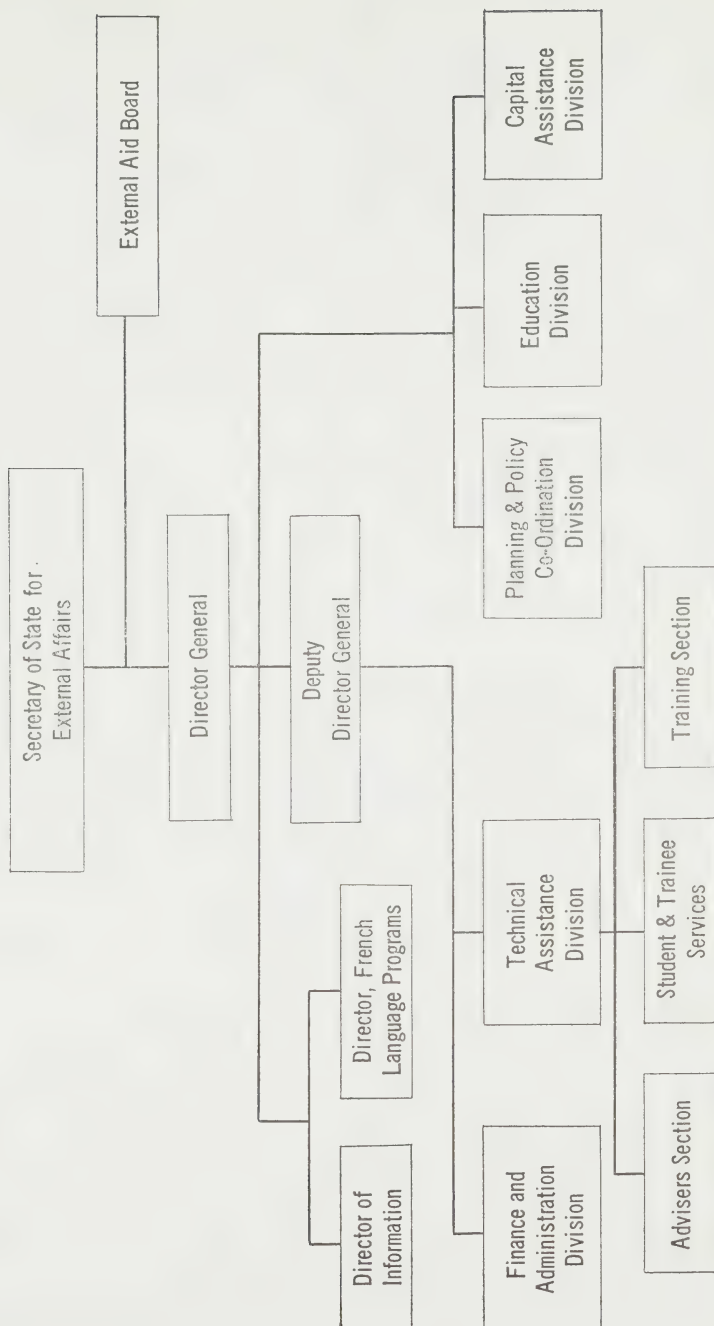
The two Personnel Divisions are responsible for the training and posting of personnel, both to various divisions in Ottawa and to the missions abroad. Their responsibilities include all matters affecting disposition, training, promotion and the general administration of personnel affairs.

The Inspection Service arranges periodic visits of liaison teams to posts abroad so that the work and performance of each post may be reviewed in relation to the requirements of the Department.

In the wake of the Glassco Commission Report, the Department formed an Administrative Improvement Unit for the purpose of examining its internal administrative organization and responsibilities. With the co-operation of management consultants, far-reaching changes were proposed. The Administrative Improvement Unit is concerned with the implementation of these changes and also with the formulation of new proposals for improving administration generally.

The Organization and Methods Unit is charged with responsibility for a continuing study of the practices and techniques of the Department. It concerns itself with detailed systems and procedures, paperwork management and a wide variety of administrative methods. It carries out detailed studies which result in recommendations to the Under-Secretary for the most efficient use of equipment and personnel.

EXTERNAL AID OFFICE



EXTERNAL AID OFFICE

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Paul J. J. Martin, P.C., M.P.,
Secretary of State for External Affairs

Principal Officers

Director General.....	H. O. Moran
Deputy Director General.....	P. M. Towe
Director of Education.....	W. T. R. Flemington
Director of French Teacher Recruitment.....	A. Gascon
Director of Technical Assistance.....	R. E. Byron
Director of French Language Programs.....	G. A. Coderre
Director of Capital Assistance.....	A. B. Connelly
Director of Finance and Administration.....	B. A. Gunn
Director of Information.....	S. K. Westall

The External Aid Office was established in 1960 by Order in Council No. 1960-1476 of October 28, 1960.

Under the supervision of the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the External Aid Office is responsible for the operation and administration of Canada's bilateral grant and development loan assistance programs: The Colombo Plan, the Canada-West Indies Program, the Special Commonwealth Africa Aid Program, the Program of Technical Assistance for the French-speaking States of Africa, the Commonwealth Technical Assistance Program, and the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan. The Office also maintains liaison with other government departments and agencies concerned with various aspects of international economic co-operation, and, on request, provides advice and administrative assistance to voluntary Canadian agencies interested in helping the developing countries. In the case of disasters abroad, the Office co-ordinates Canadian Government efforts to provide emergency assistance in co-operation with Canadian relief organizations.

The External Aid Office is headed by a Director General who reports directly to the Secretary of State for External Affairs. Questions of basic policy are considered by an External Aid Board, comprising the Director General, the Deputy Ministers (or their alternates) of the Departments of External Affairs, Finance, and Trade and Commerce, and the Canadian Executive Director of the World Bank. Representatives of other departments may be invited to attend if a subject of concern to them arises.

Five divisions comprise the organizational framework of the External Aid Office. The Planning and Policy Co-ordination Division is concerned with the co-ordination of the work of the other divisions in the Office, together with technical and administrative assistance provided by other Departments of government. The Division is also responsible for the study and assessment of incoming requests from recipient countries, the preparation of country programs, the drafting of intergovernmental agreements, the allocation of counterpart funds, procedures covering the procurement of goods and services, and the budgetary control of project costs and annual allocations.

The Education Division is concerned generally with the operations of Canadian aid programs as they relate to the recruitment of school and university staff to serve abroad, and the training in Canada of academic students from abroad. The Director of French teacher recruitment is responsible for the recruitment in Canada of French-speaking teachers for service in any of the developing countries. The Division maintains liaison with all government and educational institutions in Canada and with national and international agencies overseas. The administration of the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan also falls within the work of the Education Division.

The Technical Assistance Division is divided into two sections. The Advisers Section is responsible for studying the feasibility of requests for technical advisers; the location, selection, recruitment and briefing of technical personnel for overseas assignments; and the surveillance of their work in the field. The Advisers Section is also concerned in the recruitment of Canadians for the assistance programs of the United Nations and other international and foreign agencies. The Training Section examines requests for training programs submitted by recipient governments; arranges training facilities in courses of practical study, including special group programs; supervises each trainee's work in Canada in conjunction with his instructors; and co-ordinates services for the trainee's travel itinerary, health and welfare and other services necessary for the satisfactory completion of his program. The Training Section also assumes a certain administrative responsibility for training programs in Canada financed by the United Nations or other agencies abroad.

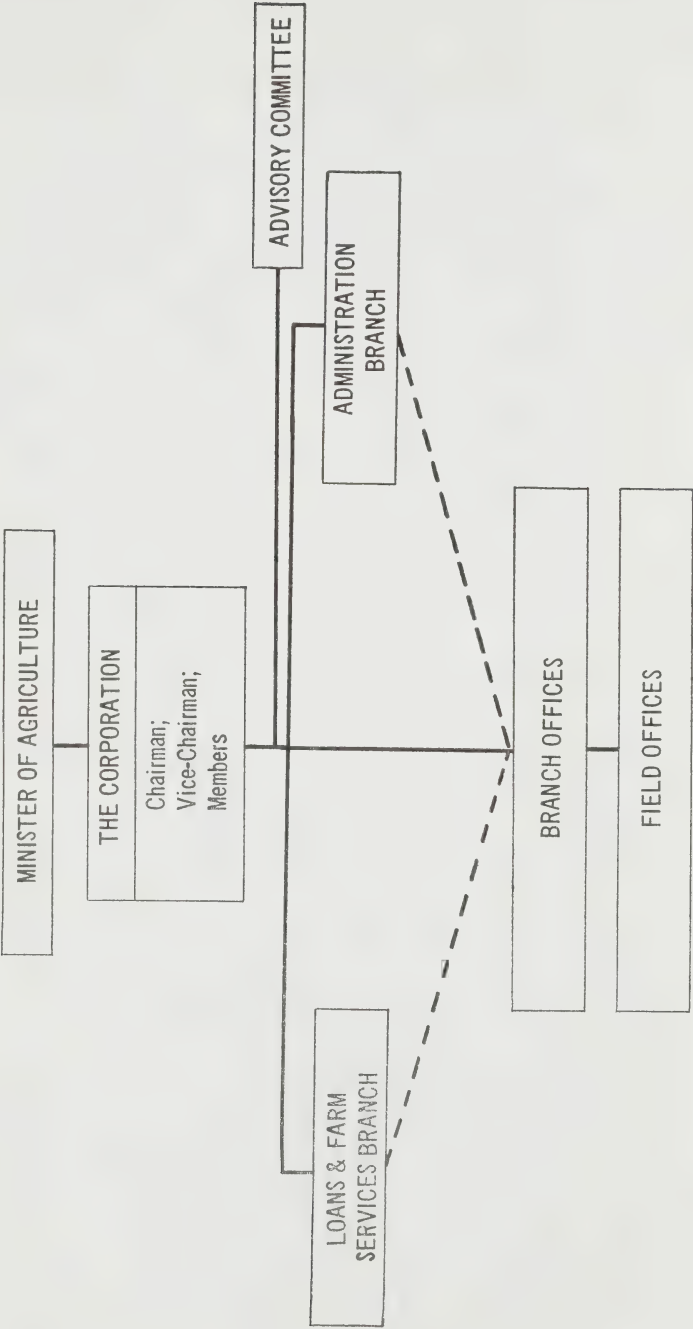
The Director of French Language Programs supervises Canadian aid activities in Francophone Africa and in Cambodia, Vietnam and Laos in South East Asia; acts as a special adviser on all projects involving French-speaking personnel or French language institutions in Canada; serves as liaison officer with provincial departments of Government in Quebec.

The Capital Assistance Division generally executes and administers approved programs of capital assistance. Included in the responsibilities of this Division, are the technical appraisal of requests for capital projects or equipment, the negotiations of contracts with selected Canadian firms, the scheduling and supervision of the work of contractors, and arrangements for the shipment of Canadian commodities to recipient countries.

The Finance and Administration Division is involved generally in matters relating to the financing of aid programs. It drafts the Estimates for aid programs and EAO operations, and prepares any necessary submissions for Treasury Board concerning disbursements of aid funds. This Division is also responsible for the financial supervision of all agreements, contracts, and purchase orders; the study and revision of regulations under which technical assistance programs are carried out; the maintenance of records and statistics; and the preparation of periodic reports. The Finance and Administration Division also supervises personnel, the Central Registry, office equipment and supplies, and related administrative services.

The Director of Information is required to devise and implement a program of information on Canada's external aid activities, designed both to inform and encourage the participation of the general public, other levels of government, organized groups and the business community. He is also responsible for co-ordinating the information aspects of the Canadian programs with those of the other member countries of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development and those of the Colombo Plan Bureau.

FARM CREDIT CORPORATION



FARM CREDIT CORPORATION

150 Kent Street, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Harry Hays, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Agriculture

Members of the Corporation

Chairman.....	G. Owen
Vice-Chairman.....	W. H. Ozard
Members.....	Alexander T. Davidson Stanislas J. Chagnon Ernest A. Oestreicher

Principal Officers

Secretary to the Corporation.....	W. R. deGruchy
Branch Manager, British Columbia.....	R. H. Bazett
Branch Manager, Alberta.....	W. G. O'Brien
Branch Manager, Saskatchewan.....	W. A. Duncan
Branch Manager, Manitoba.....	A. E. Budd
Branch Manager, Ontario.....	N. J. Denholm
Branch Manager, Quebec.....	F. J. Beaudoin
Branch Manager, Atlantic provinces.....	W. A. West

The Farm Credit Corporation was established by the *Farm Credit Act* (S.C. 1959, c. 43, proclaimed Oct. 5, 1959) as successor to the Canadian Farm Loan Board. The Corporation, a self-governing agency of the Crown, reporting to Parliament through the Minister of Agriculture, is responsible for the administration of the *Farm Credit Act* and the *Farm Machinery Syndicates Credit Act* (S.C. 1964, c. 29, proclaimed Dec. 11, 1964). An Advisory Committee of farmers and other qualified persons, appointed by the Minister, advises the Corporation with respect to policy and other matters referred to it by the Minister or the Corporation.

The *Farm Credit Act* is designed to meet the long-term mortgage credit needs of Canadian farmers. It provides two types of mortgage loans to persons whose principal occupation is farming. Under Part II of this Act the Corporation may lend up to 75 per cent of the appraised value of the farm land and buildings taken as security, but not exceeding \$40,000. Under Part III the Corporation may lend 75 per cent of the appraised value of the farm land and buildings and of the livestock and equipment taken as security, but not exceeding \$55,000. To qualify for a loan under Part III a farmer must be under 45 years of age and have had at least five years' farming experience. Part III loans are further secured by mandatory insurance on the life of the borrower, and his farming operations are subject to supervision by the Corporation until the loan is reduced to 75 per cent of the appraised value of the farm land and buildings. Similar life insurance and supervision are available on an optional basis to borrowers under Part II.

The interest rate on the first \$20,000 borrowed under Part II or the first \$27,500 under Part III is set by statute at 5 per cent. On that part of the loan which exceeds these amounts the interest rate is set by the Corporation with the approval of the Governor in Council. This rate can vary according to the interest rate on money borrowed by the Corporation, the operating costs of the Corporation and the allowance made for reserves against capital losses. For the fiscal year 1964-65 the interest rate on the amount of loan under Part II exceeding \$20,000 and the amount under Part III exceeding \$27,500 was set at 6¾ per cent.

All loans are repayable on an amortized basis within a period not exceeding 30 years.

Funds for lending to farmers under the Farm Credit Act are borrowed at current interest rates from the Minister of Finance. The aggregate amount of such borrowings outstanding at any time may not exceed 25 times the capital of the Corporation set by the Act at \$24,000,000.

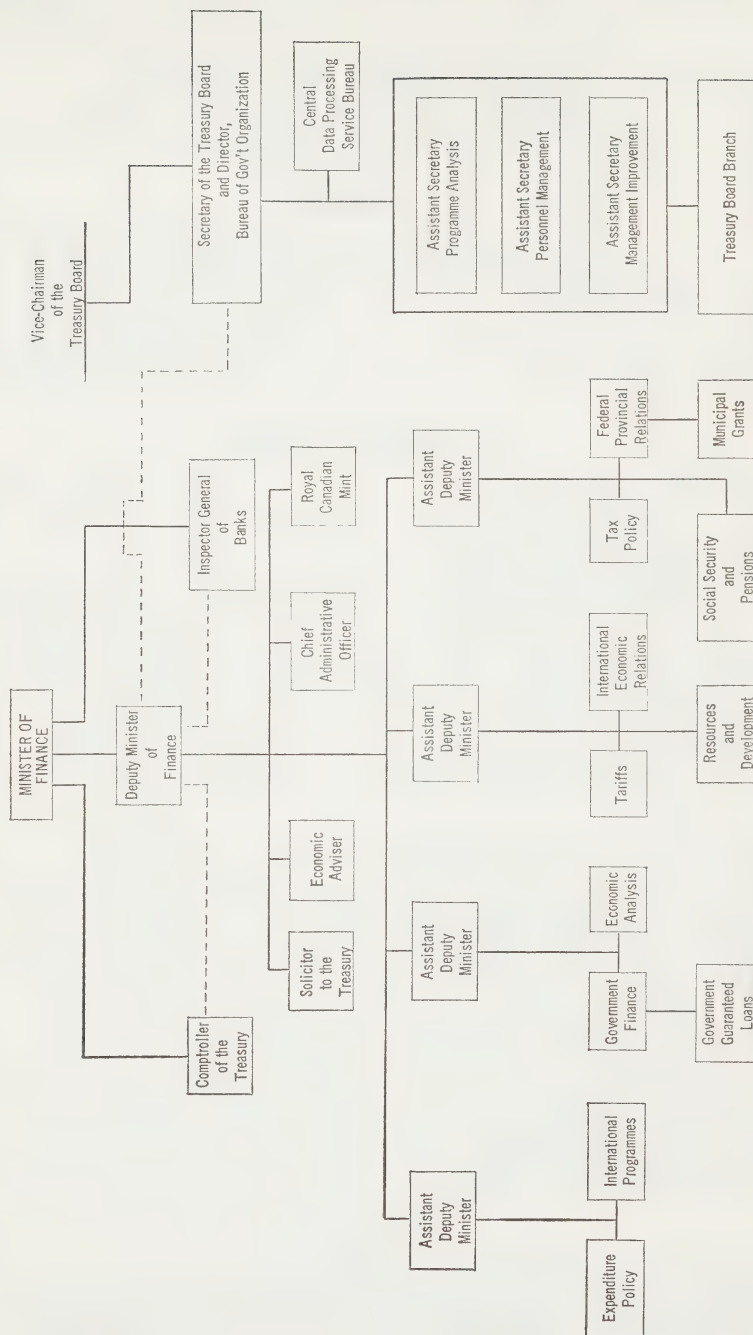
The *Farm Machinery Syndicates Credit Act* provided the Farm Credit Corporation with authority to make loans to qualified groups of farmers (referred to as syndicates) to purchase farm machinery to be used cooperatively. Under this Act the Corporation may lend a syndicate up to 80 per cent of the cost of the machinery to be purchased but loans outstanding to any syndicate may not exceed \$15,000 per member or \$100,000. Funds are provided to the Corporation from a Farm Machinery Syndicates Loan Fund, a special account established for the purpose in the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Amounts owing to this Fund by the Corporation may not exceed \$25 million.

To qualify for a loan a syndicate must have three or more members, all of whom are farming and the majority of whom have farming as their principal occupation and it must be formed for the purpose of purchasing farm machinery primarily for use on the members' farms. Loans are repayable over a term not exceeding 7 years. Security is provided by a promissory note signed by each syndicate member and such other security deemed necessary by the Corporation. The interest rate, set by the Corporation with the approval of the Governor in Council, is based on the cost of funds to the Corporation and its expenses in servicing loans and was fixed at 6 per cent during the year 1964-65. There is an initial service charge of one per cent on the amount of each loan.

The Farm Credit Corporation is administered through a Head Office in Ottawa, with Branch Offices at Kelowna, B.C.; Edmonton, Alberta; Regina, Saskatchewan; Winnipeg, Manitoba; Toronto, Ontario; Ste-Foy, Quebec; and Moncton, N.B. The latter serves the provinces of Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

The Corporation's 191 Credit Advisors, operating from 126 local Field Offices, are responsible for informing local farmers about the services available, for pre-loan counselling on credit use, farm planning and farm management, for advising farmers in forming syndicates, for accepting applications, for making farm appraisals and for supervising the farming operations of Part III borrowers and such Part II borrowers as contract for this service.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT



DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

Confederation Building, Wellington Street, Ottawa
(unless otherwise indicated)

Minister

The Honourable Walter L. Gordon, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada

Parliamentary Secretary.....L. Pennell, M.P.
Private Secretary.....Miss N. Burpee
Executive Assistant.....A. H. Donnelly

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister of Finance and
Receiver General of Canada.....R. B. Bryce
Assistant Deputy Minister and
Executive Director for Canada
of the International Monetary
Fund and the International Bank
for Reconstruction and Development.....A. F. W. Plumptre
Assistant Deputy Minister.....A. W. Johnson
Assistant Deputy Minister.....A. B. Hockin
Assistant Deputy Minister.....J. F. Grandy
Inspector General of Banks.....C. F. Elderkin
Director, Federal Provincial Relations.....
Director, Tax Policy.....F. R. Irwin
Director, Social Security and Pensions.....H. D. Clark
Director, Tariffs.....C. A. Annis
Director, International Economic Relations.....R. Y. Grey
Director, Resources and Development.....E. A. Oestreicher
Director, Economic Analysis.....A. S. Rubinoff
Director, Government Finance.....C. L. Read
Director, International Programmes.....L. D. Hudon
Economic Adviser.....J. F. Parkinson
Solicitor to the Treasury.....H. Calof
Chief Administrative Officer.....S. A. Clemens
Master, Royal Canadian Mint.....N. A. Parker

Treasury Board

Secretary of the Treasury Board and
Director, Bureau of Government OrganizationG. F. Davidson
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Board.....C. J. Mackenzie
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Board.....D. M. Watters

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Board.....	H. A. Davis
Directors, Program Analysis Divisions.....	J. E. Charette
	J. L. Fry
	D. W. Franklin
	T. H. Bennett
Directors, Personnel Policy Divisions.....	R. J. Grenier
	A. Gagnon
	D. J. Gow
Director, Estimates Procedures.....	J. C. Allen
Director, Administrative Regulations.....	E. O. Landry
Director, Contracts.....	C. P. Brekelmans
Director, Research and Development.....	A. A. Sterns
Director, Central Data Processing Service Bureau.....	K. J. Radford

Comptroller of the Treasury

Comptroller of the Treasury.....	H. R. Balls
Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury.....	J. O. Hodgkin

The Department of Finance was established by *An Act respecting the Department of Finance* (S.C., 1869, Chapter 4—now the *Financial Administration Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 116, as amended).

The Minister of Finance has charge of the management and direction of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and the supervision, control and direction of all matters relating to the financial affairs of Canada not by law assigned to any other Minister.

The Department of Finance consists of a number of Divisions each reporting to one of four Assistant Deputy Ministers of Finance, the Treasury Board Branch, the Royal Canadian Mint, the Inspector General of Banks, and the Comptroller of the Treasury.

The Divisions of International Programmes and of Expenditure Policy are concerned with External Aid programmes, financial relations with the United Nations and its specialized Agencies including the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, and major government expenditures in such areas as Defence, Pay Policy, and Capital Budgets of Crown Corporations. These Divisions report to an Assistant Deputy Minister of Finance who, in addition to these departmental responsibilities, holds a personal appointment as Executive Director for Canada of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

The Divisions of Economic Analysis and of Government Finance are concerned with appraisal and forecasting of economic and employment conditions, the Gross National Product and Expenditures, balance of payments, security markets, government bond issues, Public Debt management, the Exchange Fund, and Export Credits. The Division of Government Finance gives policy direction to the Guaranteed Loans Office which administers the *Student Loans Act*, *Small Businesses Loans Act*, *Farm Improvement Loans Act*, and other similar legislation.

The Divisions of Tariffs, of International Economic Relations, and of Resources and Development are concerned with Customs Tariff policy, international negotiations and agreements on trade and tariff matters and on commercial and commodity policy, low-cost imports, and, on the domestic side, regional development and developmental activities in the industrial, commercial and public sectors of the economy.

The fourth Branch includes the Division of Federal-Provincial Relations, which is concerned with financial arrangements between the Federal and other levels of government including sharing of tax fields, fiscal need payments, conditional and unconditional grants, and grants to the Canadian University Foundation. It also gives policy direction to the Municipal Grants Office which calculates and arranges payment of annual grants in lieu of taxes to municipalities in which federal property is held. The Tax Policy Division keeps current taxation policy under continual review, analyses proposed changes including the resultant changes in government revenue, and negotiates international tax conventions. The Division of Social Security and Pensions is concerned with the financial implications of proposals in the fields of pensions and social insurance, administers the Hospital Insurance (Outside Canada) Plan, and advises on War Claims and compensation under various Peace Treaties.

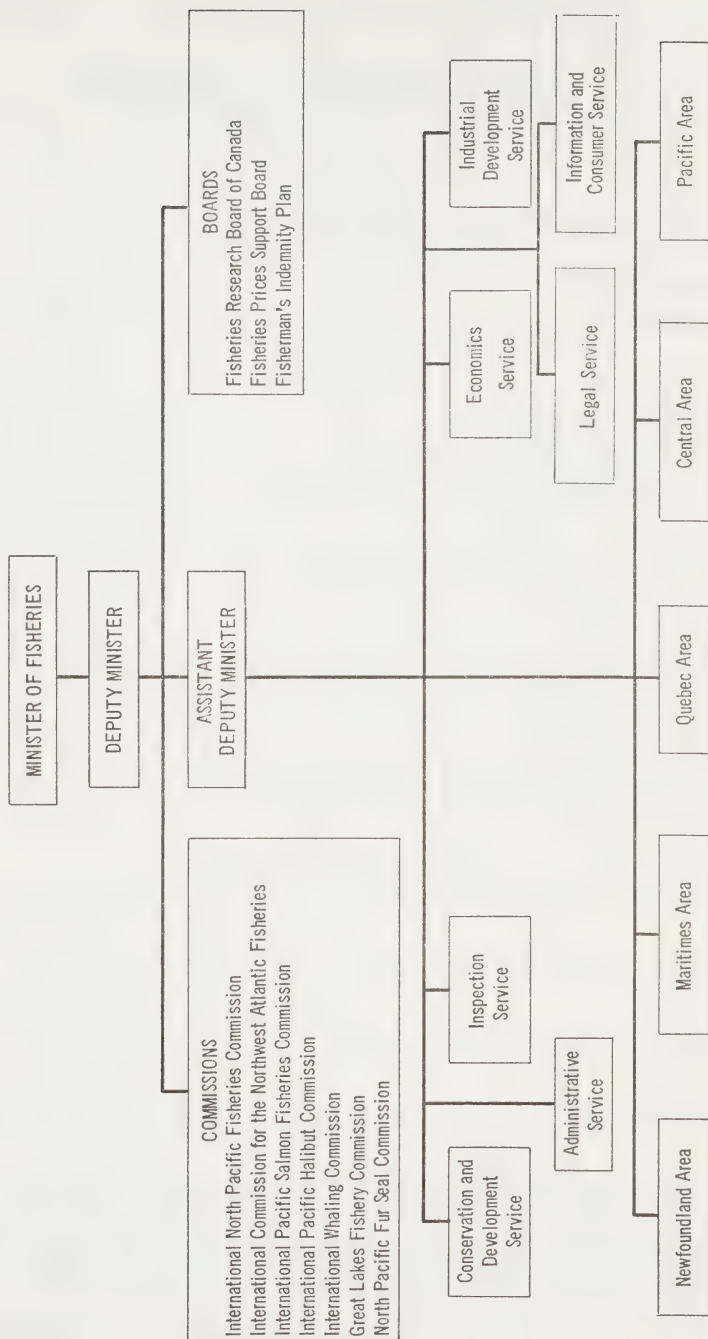
Treasury Board Branch serves the Treasury Board which is, in effect, the financial committee of the Cabinet consisting of the Minister of Finance as Chairman, the President of the Privy Council as Vice-Chairman, and four other named Cabinet Ministers as Members. Treasury Board Branch carries out its day-to-day operations under the direction of the Vice-Chairman of the Board. As the administrative arm of Treasury Board, the Treasury Board Branch, headed by the Secretary of the Treasury Board, examines the proposed spending programmes of all government departments and agencies before they are incorporated in the estimates to be presented to Parliament, and keeps under constant review the subsequent development of approved programmes to ensure effective expenditure control. It is concerned with the development of management improvement practices and efficient administrative control throughout the government departments. On behalf of Treasury Board, the Branch must concern itself with all matters relating to employment in the government including departmental establishments, salaries, and terms and conditions of service.

The Inspector General of Banks is required by Parliament to conduct examinations and inquiries into the affairs and business of the chartered banks and the banks incorporated under the *Quebec Savings Banks Act* for the purpose of satisfying himself that the provisions of the respective Acts are being observed and that the banks are in a sound financial position, and to report thereon to the Minister of Finance.

The Royal Canadian Mint (320 Sussex Drive) manufactures coinage for Canada and sometimes for foreign countries. Canadian gold mines have most of their gold production refined at the Mint and sell nearly all their gold production to the Mint. The Mint also produces medals for the government and certain learned societies and sells Canadian coins to collectors.

Details concerning the organization and functions of the Comptroller of the Treasury will be found on page (139) in this manual.

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES



DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

Sir Charles Tupper Building, Ottawa

Minister

The Honourable H. J. Robichaud, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Fisheries

Executive Assistant.....J. Roger Roy
Private Secretary.....Miss Eleanor Shaughnessy

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister.....Dr. A. W. H. Needler
Assistant Deputy Minister.....S. V. Ozere
Special Assistant to the Deputy Minister.....Dr. W. M. Sprules
Conservation and Development Service, Director.....Dr. A. L. Pritchard
Economics Service, Director.....W. C. MacKenzie
Information and Consumer Service, Director.....T. H. Turner
Inspection Service, Director.....H. V. Dempsey
Administrative Service, Director.....J. J. Lamb
Industrial Development Service, Director.....L. S. Bradbury
Departmental Solicitor.....J. G. Carton
Fisheries Research Board of Canada Chairman.....Dr. F. R. Hayes
Assistant Chairman.....Dr. W. R. Martin
Fisheries Prices Support Board, Chairman, and
Administrator, Fishermen's Indemnity Plan.....I. S. McArthur

Area Directors of Fisheries

Newfoundland.....H. R. Bradley,
St. John's, Nfld.
Maritimes.....L. E. Baker,
Halifax, N.S.
Quebec.....L. Morin, Quebec, Que.
Central.....G. L. Grant,
Winnipeg, Man.
Pacific.....W. R. Hourston,
Vancouver, B.C.

The Department of Fisheries was first organized under a Minister of Fisheries on July 1, 1930, pursuant to *The Department of Fisheries Act* (S.C., 1930, Chapter 21—now the *Department of Fisheries Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 69). Prior to that time (from 1867 to 1930) the functions of the Department were carried out under the Minister of Marine and Fisheries who was also the Minister of the Naval Service during World War I.

The work of the Department includes: conservation and development of the fisheries through the enforcement of fishing regulations, the operation of fish-culture

establishments, management and improvement of spawning streams and control of predators; inspection of fish products for quality control and the encouragement of industrial development; promotion of the greatest utilization of fishery products and a proper public understanding of the resource and the industry.

The Department is responsible for the administration of the following Acts which are specified in the Schedule (as amended) to the *Department of Fisheries Act*:

- the *Coastal Fisheries Protection Act* (S.C., 1952-53, Chapter 15)
- the *Deep Sea Fisheries Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 61)
- the *Fisheries Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 119 as amended by S.C. 1960-61, Chapter 23)
- the *Fisheries Prices Support Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 120)
- the *Fisheries Research Board Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 121, as amended)
- the *Fish Inspection Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 118)
- the *Great Lakes Fisheries Convention Act* (S.C., 1955, Chapter 34)
- the *Meat and Canned Foods Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 177) in so far as it relates to the canning of fish and shellfish
- the *Northern Pacific Halibut Fishery Convention Act* (S.C., 1952-53, Chapter 43)
- the *North Pacific Fisheries Convention Act* (S.C., 1952-53, Chapter 44)
- the *Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Convention Act* (S.C., 1953-54, Chapter 18)
- the *Pacific Fur Seal Convention Act* (S.C., 1957, Chapter 31)
- the *Pacific Salmon Fisheries Convention Act* (S.C. 1957, Chapter 11)
- the *Whaling Convention Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 293)
- the *Territorial Sea and Fishing Zones of Canada Act* (S.C., 1964, Chapter 22)

The organization of the Department is broken down into seven services, namely, Administrative, Conservation and Development, Industrial Development, Information and Consumer, Inspection, Legal, and Economics. The Administrative Service is responsible for all financial functions, for inventory control, purchasing and contracts, management of records and library services and includes personnel administration.

The Conservation and Development Service is responsible for the maintenance and development of fish stocks in Canada.

The Industrial Development Service deals with projects undertaken by the Department to bring about new and improved production and processing techniques in the fisheries of Canada and collaboration with industry generally as well as government agencies in the development of the fisheries.

The Information and Consumer Service is concerned with public information aspect of all activities of the Department and associated Boards, and carries out services designed to increase the consumption of fish.

The Inspection Service has charge of the inspection of fishery products for the domestic and export markets.

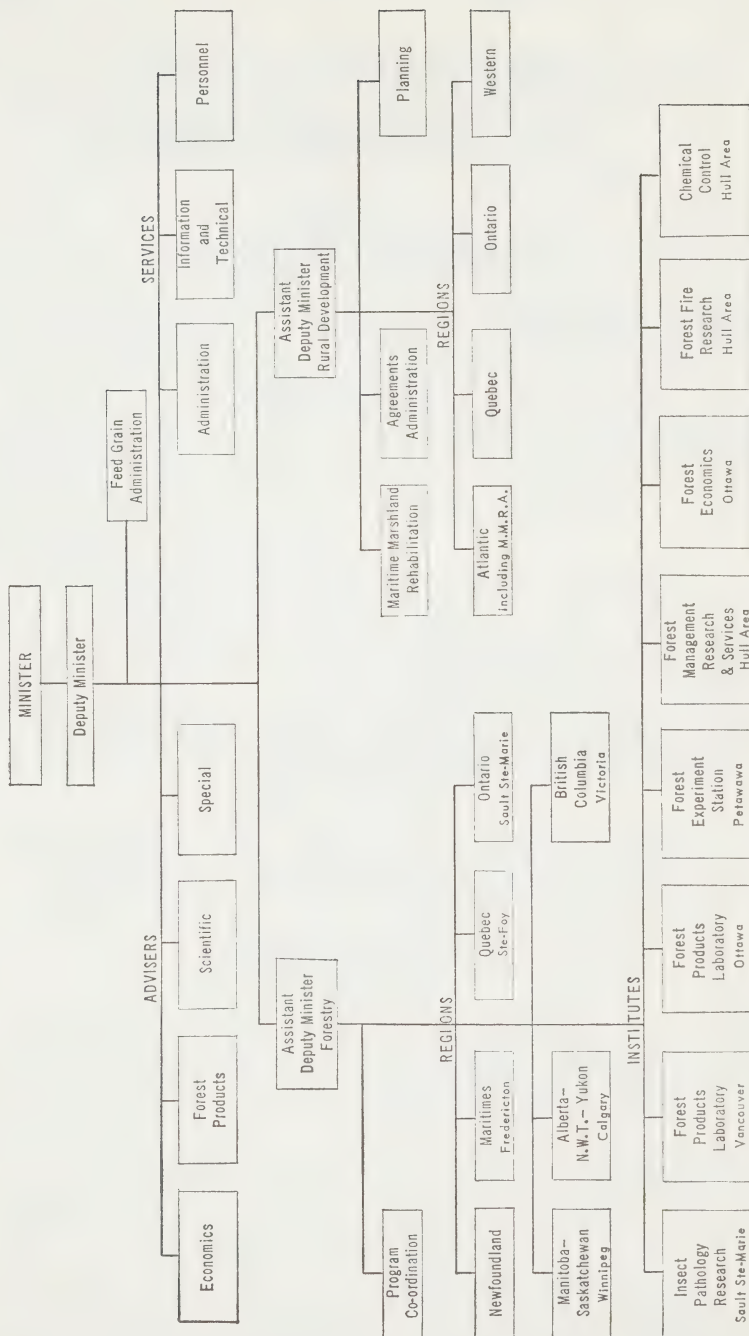
The Economics Service gives assistance to the fishing industry in the developing of market intelligence for all fishery products and by-products and economic research on all aspects of fisheries. This includes adequate statistical procedures.

The Fisheries Research Board of Canada was established under the control of the Minister of Fisheries by *The Fisheries Research Board Act* (S.C., 1937, Chapter 31—now the *Fisheries Research Board Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 121, as amended) to serve as the scientific branch of the Department of Fisheries. Composed of a Chairman and not more than eighteen other members, the Board is charged with the improvement and expansion of Canadian fisheries through scientific research. The Board conducts fundamental and applied research applicable to both marine and fresh water fisheries at stations strategically located across Canada.

The Fisheries Prices Support Board came into being under *The Fisheries Prices Support Act, 1944* (S.C., 1944-45, Chapter 42—now the *Fisheries Prices Support Act, R.S.C., 1952*, Chapter 120). Consisting of not more than six members (including a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman), it has the responsibility of endeavouring to assure adequate and stable returns for fisheries and a fair relationship between returns from fisheries and those of other occupations.

The Fishermen's Indemnity Plan was set up in 1953 to meet a long-standing need on the part of small scale fishermen for some form of protection against damage and loss of their fishing boats through storms and other causes. It is administered by the Chairman of the Fisheries Prices Support Board, in his capacity as Administrator of the Plan.

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY



DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY

(Indicating Partially Completed Re-organization)

Victoria Building, Wellington Street, Ottawa

Minister

The Honourable Maurice Sauvé, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Forestry

Executive Assistant.....Claude Frenette

Special Assistant.....P. G. White

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister.....Dr. L. Z. Rousseau

Senior Advisory Group.....H. W. Beall (Special)

Dr. J. H. Jenkins
(Forest Products)

Dr. D. R. Redmond
(Scientific)

Dr. D. A. Wilson
(Economics)

Administrator, Feed Grain Assistance.....Dr. B. Lavigne

Assistant Deputy Minister (Forestry).....Dr. M. L. Prebble

Director, Program Co-ordination.....Dr. B. M. McGugan

Assistant Deputy Minister (Rural Development).....A. T. Davidson

Director, Maritime Marshland Rehabilitation.....G. J. Matte

Departmental Services

Chief, Administration Division.....R. J. Mulligan

Chief, Information and Technical Services Division.....D. R. Monk

Chief, Personnel Division.....R. H. Dowdell

Principal Establishments

Regional Directors

British Columbia (Victoria).....R. R. Lejeune

Alberta-N.W.T.-Yukon (Calgary).....Dr. G. P. Thomas

Saskatchewan-Manitoba (Winnipeg).....C. C. Thomson

Ontario (Sault Ste. Marie).....Dr. R. M. Belyea

Quebec (Ste. Foy).....Dr. J. S. L. Daviault

Maritimes (Fredericton).....Dr. I. C. M. Place

Newfoundland.....Dr. W. J. Carroll

Laboratories and Institutes

Director, Forest Products Laboratory,

Vancouver, B.C.....Dr. R. E. Foster

Director, Insect Pathology Research Institute,

Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario.....Dr. J. M. Cameron

Director, Forest Experiment Station,
Chalk River, Ontario.....Vacant

Director, Forest Products Laboratory,
Ottawa, Ont.....Dr. H. Schwartz (Acting)

Director, Forest Fire Research Institute,
Ottawa, Ontario.....D. E. Williams

Director, Chemical Control Research Institute,
Ottawa, Ontario.....Dr. J. J. Fettes

The Department of Forestry was established in 1960 by *An Act respecting the Department of Forestry* (S.C. 1960, Chapter 41) and comprises the former Forestry Branch of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, and the former Forest Biology Division of the Research Branch of the Department of Agriculture. The objects of the Department are to promote improved management and protection of the forest resources, more effective utilization of wood and the reduction of waste, and improvement of the competitive position of Canada's forest industries. It conducts comprehensive programs of research relating to forestry and the utilization of forest products, and may undertake, promote or recommend measures for the encouragement of public co-operation in the protection and wise use of the forest resources of Canada. The Minister may, with the approval of the Governor-in-Council, enter into agreements with the government of any province or with any person for forest protection and management or forest utilization.

The Administration Branch is responsible for all purely administrative matters such as personnel, purchasing, and financial services; information and technical services; administration of federal-provincial agreements; and for the provisions of surveys and technical advice to other agencies of the Federal Government who are responsible for administering forests belonging to the Crown in the right of Canada.

The Forest Research Branch is responsible for research in all aspects of forestry, excepting forest entomology and forest pathology. Its fields of investigations include research in silviculture, ecology, physiology, and forest mensuration, tree-breeding, forest fire protection, and forest survey methods. It maintains seven District Offices and five Forest Experiment Stations. A forest research laboratory is maintained at the Petawawa Forest Experiment Station. The work is carried out in close co-operation with provincial authorities, forest industries, and the University forestry schools.

The Forest Entomology and Pathology Branch conducts research and comprehensive surveys throughout Canada and provides technical advisory services relating to forest insect and disease problems to all provinces, to industrial firms and associations, private owners, and other agencies concerned with forests, woodlots, and shade trees. Eleven regional laboratories and numerous field stations are maintained at suitable locations from Cornerbrook, Newfoundland to Victoria, British Columbia. The Chemical Control Section is established in Ottawa. The work of the Branch is conducted in close co-operation with the provinces and industry as well as with research units of other Federal Government departments, particularly Agriculture and Fisheries, and with the Universities.

The Forest Products Research Branch maintains forest products laboratories at Ottawa and Vancouver. This Branch is responsible for all aspects of research relating to improved utilization of products of the forest, except research relating to paper pulp and paper. Special efforts are made to discover means for the reduction of unnecessary wastage. Fields of investigation include timber mechanics and engineering, plywood wood preservation, wood chemistry and physics, paints and other coatings, design of containers and improvement of sawmilling techniques. The Branch provides technical advice to government agencies such as the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation,

the Building Research Division of the National Research Council, and the Canadian Standards Association. Close contact is maintained with the appropriate trade associations.

The Economics Division advises the Department regarding the economic implications of present and proposed policies; keeps the economic position of Canada's forest industries under continuing review; keeps in touch with forestry and industrial developments in other countries, and conducts economic studies of production in Canada. Co-operation with international forestry organizations is a function of this Division.

Order in Council P.C. 1964-360 of March 5, 1964, transferred to the Minister of Forestry the powers, duties or functions formerly exercised by the Minister of Agriculture respecting certain rural development programs, under the Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act (S.C., 1961, Chapter 30), the Maritime Marshland Rehabilitation Act (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 175), and in respect of the administration of the program respecting freight assistance and grain storage costs on western feed grains.

The Agricultural Rehabilitation Development Act Administration (ARDA) program was framed to join with existing programs of resources management and economic development to provide programs of public assistance to help meet problems of physical, economic and social adjustment in rural areas. It also includes a program of soil and water conservation aimed at increasing the efficient productivity of basic rural resources over the long run.

There are three main sections in the Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act: alternative land use, soil and water conservation, and rural development. All three sections put major emphasis on research and study as well as on action programs. The ARDA organization consists of a Director and five divisions. In addition to the Administrative Division, three divisions have been established to correspond with the three main sections of the Act, and the remaining division is concerned with implementation of the Canada Land Inventory.

ARDA is a joint federal-provincial program and the closest relations have been established with the provincial governments. In many cases the provinces have established their ARDA administration and a number of provinces have passed ARDA legislation.

Operational liaison with the four western provinces is the responsibility of the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration while the Maritime Marshland Rehabilitation Administration has been given similar responsibility for the four Atlantic Provinces.

The broad objective of the Canada Land Inventory is to obtain a firm estimate of the classified lands in the settled portions of Canada as to their use capabilities, and to obtain a firm estimate of the extent and location of each land class. These lands would be classified according to: their physical capabilities for use in agriculture, forestry, recreation and wildlife management; their present use; and socio-economic factors relative to their present use. The Inventory entails a major task of assembling, interpreting, correlating and storing diverse information from a large number of sources, the main source being the Soil Survey.

The Feed Grain Administration looks after the administration of the transportation and storage assistance on western feedgrains shipped to Eastern Canada and British Columbia.

In carrying out these functions, the Division closely checks on feedgrain prices in various regions, and truck, rail and water transportation rates to all destinations in Eastern Canada and British Columbia. The Division is also involved in co-ordination work between various agencies on elevator spaces.

New legislation concerning the scope and program of the Department of Forestry is expected to be presented to Parliament in the future and certain internal organizational changes are currently being undertaken.

THE HALIFAX RELIEF COMMISSION

5555 Young Street, Halifax

Minister Responsible

The Right Honourable Lester B. Pearson, P.C., Q.C., M.P., Prime Minister.
Financial arrangements are made through the
Minister of Finance.

Commissioners

Chairman.....A. M. Butler, C.A.
Vice-Chairman.....F. H. Flinn
Member.....W. E. Tibbs, M.C.

Principal Officer

Secretary-Manager.....E. W. Crooks

The Halifax Relief Committee, comprising a group of leading citizens, was formed immediately following the explosion in Halifax on December 6, 1917, to receive donations and carry out emergency relief measures rendered necessary by the explosion.

This work was carried on by The Halifax Relief Commission (established by Order in Council P.C. 112 of January 22, 1918) which was incorporated by S.N.S., 1918, Chapter 61, and ratified and confirmed by *An Act respecting the Halifax Relief Commission* (S.C., 1918, Chapter 24). The Commission, in addition to conducting enquiries into the losses and damage which resulted from the explosion, is charged with the administration of relief funds.

HISTORIC SITES AND MONUMENTS BOARD OF CANADA

400 Laurier Avenue, West, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Arthur Laing, P.C., B.S.A., M.P.,
Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources

Members of the Board

Dr. C. Bruce Fergusson, Chairman.....	Halifax, N.S.
Dr. W. Kaye Lamb.....	Ottawa, Ont.
Dr. D. G. Creighton.....	Toronto, Ont.
R. Earl Taylor.....	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Richard Y. Secord.....	Winterburn, Alta.
Dr. Margaret A. Ormsby.....	Vancouver, B.C.
Prof. W. D. Smith.....	Winnipeg, Man.
Edward B. Foran.....	St. John's, Nfld.
Dr. Marcel Trudel.....	Quebec, Que.
Dr. James J. Talman.....	London, Ont.
Jean-Jacques Lefebvre.....	Montreal, Que.
Allan R. Turner.....	Regina, Sask.
Gerald Keith.....	Lancaster, N.B.

Principal Officer

Secretary.....J. D. Herbert

The Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, originally created in 1919, was established by statutory authority in 1953 with the passage of the *Historic Sites and Monuments Act* (S.C., 1952-53 Chapter 39, as amended).

Its function is to advise the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources on the marking or commemoration of places of national historic interest or significance in Canada.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK

Head Office—234 Wellington Street, Ottawa
Office of the General Manager—901 Victoria Square, Montreal

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Walter L. Gordon, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Finance

Principal Officers

President.....	L. Rasminsky, C.B.E.
General Manager.....	A. N. H. James
Assistant General Manager.....	E. R. Clark
Secretary.....	L. F. Mundy
Chief Accountant.....	A. J. Norton

The Industrial Development Bank, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Bank of Canada, was incorporated by *The Industrial Development Bank Act* (S.C., 1944-45, Chapter 44—now the *Industrial Development Bank Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 151, as amended by R.S.C. 1952, C. 326, 1956 C. 25, 1961 C. 50). The whole of its capital stock is owned by the Bank of Canada.

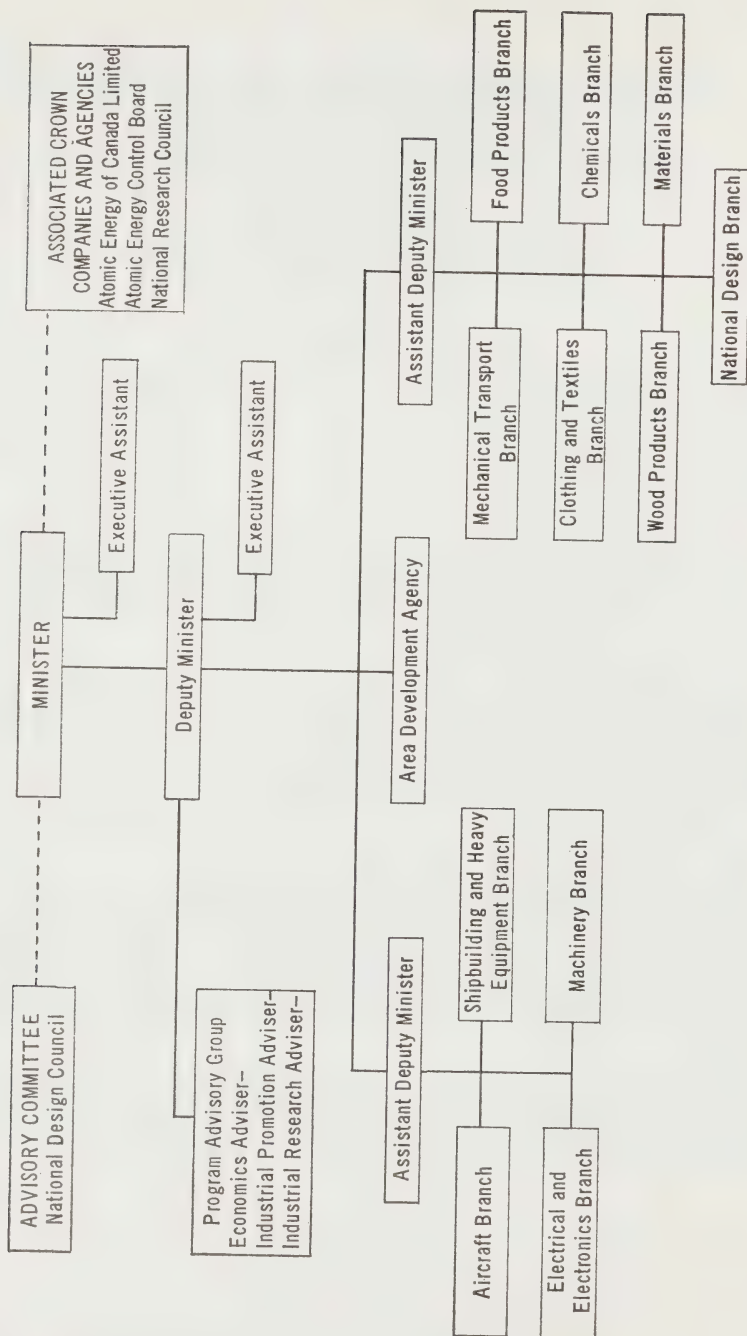
The Bank has power to raise money by the sale of debentures either to the Bank of Canada or to other investors. It is authorized to lend money to persons engaged or about to engage in an industrial enterprise in Canada wherever, in the opinion of the Bank, the owners of the business have themselves made an investment in it in such amount and in such form as to afford reasonable protection to the Bank and are unable to raise additional funds elsewhere on reasonable terms and conditions.

An industrial enterprise is defined as an enterprise in which is carried on any industry, trade or other business undertaking of any kind.

The Industrial Development Bank is under the management of a Board of Directors consisting of the same individuals as are members of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Canada, and the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce. The office of the President of the Bank is held by the Governor of the Bank of Canada. The head office is in Ottawa. The General Manager's office and general administrative offices are in Montreal.

Offices are maintained at St. John's, Halifax, Saint John, Moncton, Rimouski, Sherbrooke, Trois-Rivières, Montreal and Quebec City, Toronto, Hamilton, Sudbury, Windsor, Waterloo, Port Arthur, Ottawa and London, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary and Edmonton, Kelowna, Prince George, Victoria and Vancouver (B.C.).

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY



DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY

MacDonald Building—123 Slater Street, Ottawa

Minister

The Honourable C. M. Drury, P.C., C.B.E., D.S.O., Q.C., M.P.,
Minister of Industry

Executive Assistant to the Minister—F. M. Wanklyn

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister	S. S. Reisman
Assistant Deputy Minister	D. B. Mundy
Assistant Deputy Minister	B. G. Barrow
Area Development Agency, Commissioner	W. J. Lavigne
Economics Adviser	A. S. Abell
Industrial Research Adviser	J. L. Orr
Industrial Promotion Adviser	L. C. Howey
Executive Assistant to the Deputy Minister	D. C. Thom
Aircraft Branch, Director	A. D. Belyea
Apparel and Textiles Branch, Director	A. M. Guerin
Chemicals Branch, A/Director	D. F. Gray
Electrical and Electronics Branch, Director	J. S. Glassford
Food Products Branch, Director	A. H. Mathieu
Machinery Branch, A/Director	J. J. McKennirey
Materials Branch, Director	R. D. Hindson
Mechanical Transport Branch, Director	N. B. MacDonald
National Design Branch, Director	E. P. Weiss
Shipbuilding and Heavy Equipment Branch, Director . . .	J. C. Rutledge
Wood Products Branch, Director	K. O. Roos

The Department of Industry was established in July 1963 under the *Department of Industry Act* (S.C. 1963, Chapter 3). Duties, powers and functions extend to and include all matters relating to manufacturing industries in Canada over which the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction, not by law assigned to any other department, branch or agency of the Government of Canada.

Major responsibilities of the Department of Industry are:

- (1) to assist the adaptation of manufacturing industries to changing conditions in domestic and export markets and to changes in the techniques of production;
- (2) to assist manufacturing industries that require special measures to develop an unrealized potential or to cope with exceptional problems of adjustment;
- (3) to promote the development and use of modern industrial technology in Canada and improve the effectiveness of participation by the Government of Canada in industrial research.

Within the Department, there are ten branches, each of which has a special responsibility for dealing with matters relating to a specific sector of manufacturing. These are aircraft, chemicals, apparel and textiles, electrical and electronics, food products, machinery, materials, mechanical transport, shipbuilding and heavy equipment, and wood products.

Within these ten branches are 33 divisions, each covering a major segment of an industrial group and directing its attention to one type of industry. Each branch is headed by a director, supported by a deputy director, while each division is supervised by a division chief, all of these men being specialists in their own field of industry.

National Design Branch:

The National Design Branch of the Department of Industry is the administrative arm of the National Design Council. Jointly, the Council and the Branch have formulated a program and initiated various projects to assist Canadian industry in all areas of design and to create throughout the business community and among the general public a greater awareness of the importance of design in the successful making, marketing and, particularly, export of goods.

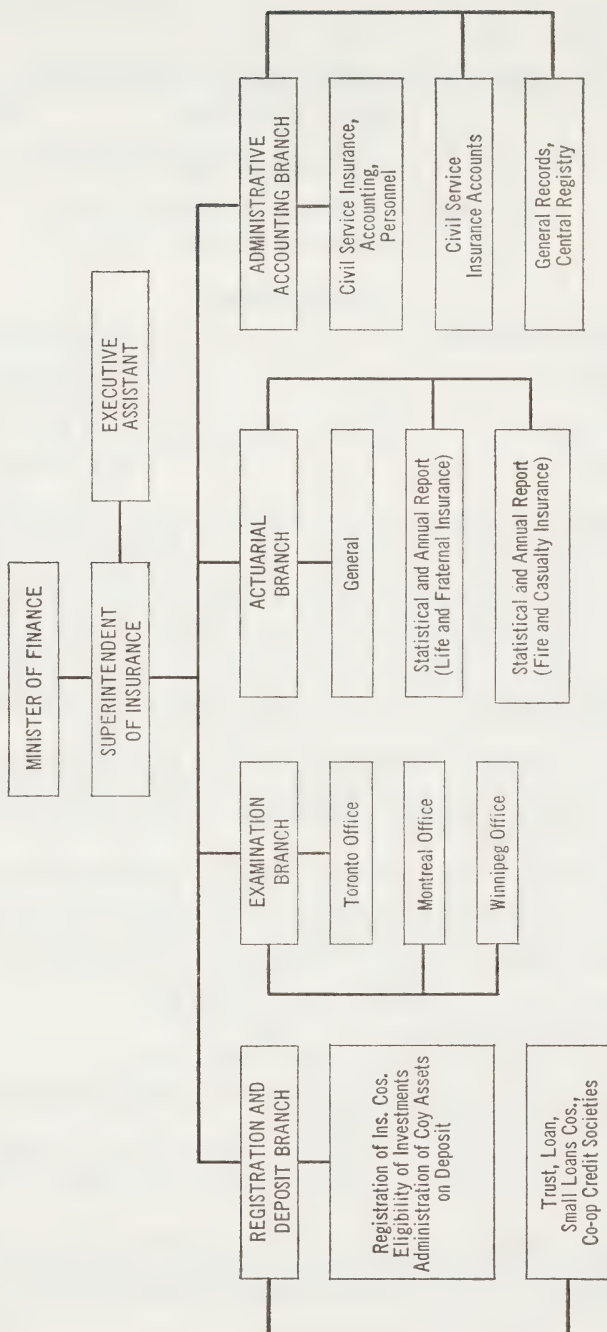
Program Advisory Group:

The Program Advisory Group consists of a small number of officers experienced in economics, commercial policy, industrial research and development and special problems of small business. Their function is to advise departmental management and the branches in these areas as well as to coordinate departmental programs related to them.

Area Development Agency:

The Area Development Agency was established by Part II of the *Department of Industry Act*. Duties include: (a) the undertaking of research and the making of investigations respecting the means of increasing employment and income in designated areas; (b) the preparing and administering of such programs and projects to improve the economic development of designated areas. Area specialists work with the operational branches of the department as well as with provincial and municipal departments and organizations in promoting regional development.

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE



DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE

770 Heron Road, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Walter L. Gordon, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Finance

Principal Officers

Superintendent of Insurance.....	R. Humphrys
Chief Actuary.....	E. E. Clarke
Chief Examiner*.....	C. R. Brereton
Executive Assistant.....	W. J. Fox
Senior Administrative Officer.....	D. E. Patterson

The Department of Insurance was formally created as a separate department in 1924 by an amendment to *The Insurance Act, 1917*, although it had been designated as such by *The Insurance Act, 1910* (S.C., 1909-10, Chapter 32). When the *Insurance Act* was repealed in 1932, the Department was reconstituted by *The Department of Insurance Act* (S.C., 1932, Chapter 45—now the *Department of Insurance Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 70). The office of the Superintendent of Insurance was first established by S.C., 1875, Chapter 20. The Superintendent reports to the Minister of Finance on matters relating to the administration and enforcement of the Acts listed below. Prior to 1910, his staff was attached to the Department of Finance.

The Superintendent of Insurance is required to act under the instructions of the Minister, and to examine into and report from time to time upon all matters connected with the administration of each of the following Acts, and of the orders or regulations passed or made thereunder:

- the *Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 31)
- the *Civil Service Insurance Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 49)
- the *Co-operative Credit Associations Act* (S.C., 1952-53, Chapter 28)
- the *Foreign Insurance Companies Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 125)
- the *Loan Companies Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 170)
- the *Small Loans Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 251)
- the *Trust Companies Act* (R.S.C., 1925, Chapter 272)

The Department is divided into four branches, namely, Actuarial, Administrative, Examination and Registration and Deposit.

The Actuarial Branch is responsible for valuations of policy liabilities of registered companies, the compilation of insurance statistics and actuarial services for other departments.

The Registration and Deposit Branch is responsible for the registration of companies, the maintenance of deposits by registered companies, the valuation of securities and the compilation of statistics relating to trust companies, loan companies, small loans companies and money lenders.

*Located in Toronto

The Administrative Branch is in charge of the administration of Civil Service Insurance, the collection of the annual proportional assessment of expenses, accounting, personnel work, central registry and the estimates of the whole Department.

The Examination Branch conducts examinations of companies at their head offices or chief agencies in Canada, verifies their annual statements and prepares reports on the examinations.

The Department maintains offices in Montreal, P.Q., Toronto, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION

612 Booth Street, Ottawa

Minister Responsible (Canadian Section)

The Honourable Paul Martin, P.C., Q.C., M.P.,
Secretary of State for External Affairs

Canadian Section

Commissioner A. F. Lambert
Senior Engineer W. M. Smith

United States Section

Commissioner Edward J. King
Engineer to the Commission Nelson W. Smith
Secretary, U.S. Section Mrs. Marie Sheehy

The International Boundary Commission functions by virtue of the treaty of 1925 between Canada and the United States of America. Article IV of this treaty provided that the International Boundary Commissioners, one for Canada and one for the United States, appointed under the treaty of 1908, or their successors, should provide for the maintenance of an effective boundary line between the two countries.

The staff of the Canadian Section of the Commission is provided by the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, but the Canadian Commissioner reports to the Secretary of State for External Affairs. Each Section of the Commission has its own staff of engineers, draughtsmen, and stenographers. Expenditures for the maintenance of the boundary are shared equally by the two countries, but each country pays the salaries and travelling expenses of its own Commissioner and his assistants. The Commissioners meet at least once annually, alternately in Ottawa and Washington, D.C., to co-ordinate the work of the two Sections, to sign letters of transmittal and certificates for their annual joint reports, to sign statements of divisible expenditures, and to discuss boundary matters in general.

INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION

Room 303, 75 Albert Street, Ottawa 4

Minister Responsible (Canadian Section)

The Honourable Paul Martin, P.C., Q.C., M.P.,
Secretary of State for External Affairs

Canadian Section

Chairman.....A. D. P. Heeney, Q.C.
Commissioners.....Dr. René Dupuis
Dr. D. M. Stephens

United States Section

Chairman.....Vacant
Commissioners.....Eugene W. Weber
Charles R. Ross

Principal Officers of the Canadian Section

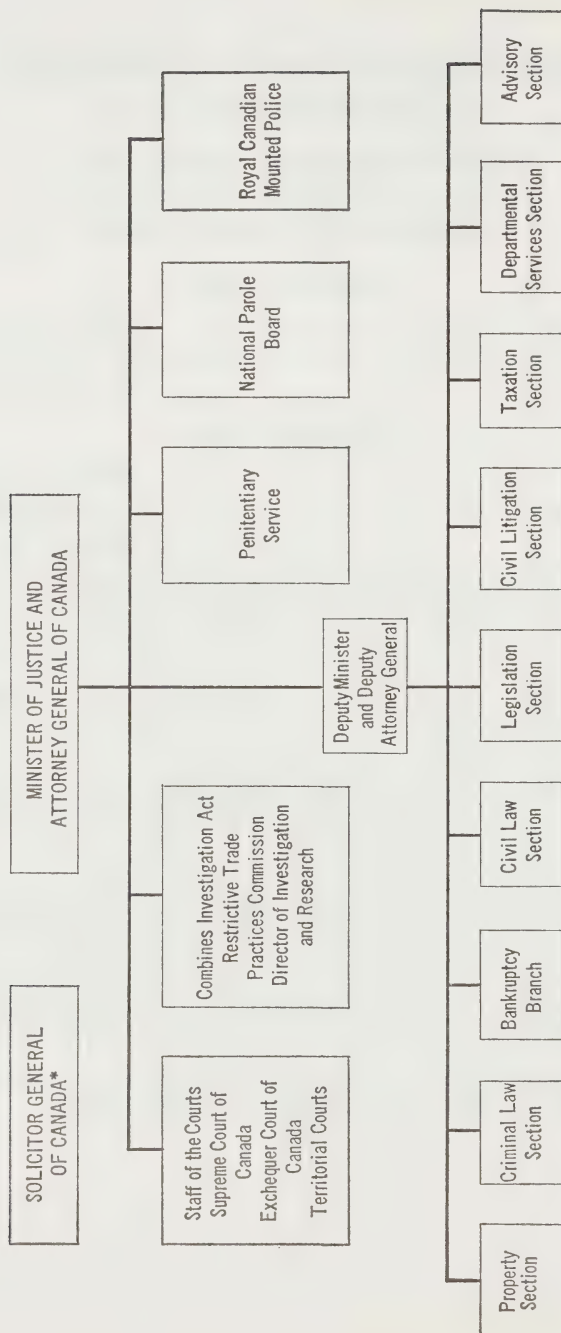
Secretary.....D. G. Chance
Legal Adviser.....J. L. MacCallum
Engineering Adviser.....M. W. Thompson
Secretary United States Section.....W. A. Bullard

The International Joint Commission was established in 1909 by a treaty between the United States of America, Canada, and Great Britain. This treaty was confirmed and sanctioned by *The International Boundary Waters Treaty Act* (S.C., 1911, Chapter 28, as amended).

The Commission deals with the use, obstruction and diversion of boundary waters and rivers crossing the boundary between Canada and the United States. Structures which would increase the levels of waters at the Boundary require the prior approval of the Commission before work can proceed. In addition, the Commission carries out extensive investigations on questions arising between the Canadian and United States Governments along the "common frontier" and reports its findings with recommendations to such Governments.

The Commission consists of six members, three appointed by the Government of Canada and three appointed by the President of the United States.

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT



* The Solicitor General is by Order in Council the member of the Government to advise the Governor General upon all matters pursuant to the exercise of the royal prerogative of mercy.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Justice Building, Wellington Street, Ottawa

Minister

The Honourable Lucien Cardin, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada

Private Secretary Miss M. Dumont
Executive Assistant A. Letendre
Parliamentary Secretary D. S. Macdonald

Solicitor General of Canada

The Honourable Lawrence Pennell, P.C., M.P.

Private Secretary Mrs. R. Copp
Executive Assistant J. P. MacInnis

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister of Justice and
Deputy Attorney General of Canada E. A. Driedger, Q.C.
Associate Deputy Minister D. S. Maxwell, Q.C.
Associate Deputy Minister R. Bedard, Q.C.
Assistant Deputy Minister T. D. MacDonald, Q.C.
Assistant Deputy Minister J. D. Affleck, Q.C.
Assistant Deputy Minister D. S. Thorson, Q.C.
Director, Advisory Section S. Samuels, Q.C.
Director, Civil Law Section P. M. Ollivier, Q.C.
Director, Civil Litigation Section C. R. O. Munro, Q.C.
Director, Taxation Section G. W. Ainslie
Director, Criminal Law Section D. H. Christie, Q.C.
Director, Departmental Services Section A. Garon
Director, Legislation Section D. S. Thorson, Q.C.
Director, Property Section P. M. Troop
Director of Investigation and Research,
Combines Section D. H. W. Henry, Q.C.
Chairman, Restrictive Trade Practices Commission Robert S. MacLellan
Commissioner of Penitentiaries A. J. MacLeod, Q.C.
Chairman, National Parole Board T. G. Street, Q.C.

The Department of Justice was established in 1868 by *An Act respecting the Department of Justice* (S.C., 1867-68, Chapter 39—now the *Department of Justice Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 71).

The Department provides legal services to the Government and the various government departments, prepares legislation, settles and approves all instruments

issued under the Great Seal of Canada, regulates and conducts litigation for or against the Crown, superintends prosecutions under federal legislation other than the *Criminal Code*, provides administrative services for the Supreme Court of Canada and the Exchequer Court of Canada, and superintends the penitentiaries and administers the prison system of Canada.

Duties are imposed upon the Minister of Justice by the following statutes:
the *Combines Investigation Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 314, as amended)
the *Extradition Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 322, as amended)
the *Financial Administration Act*, s. 95, (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 116, as amended)
the *Judges Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 159, as amended)
the *Official Secrets Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 198)
the *Penitentiary Act*, (S.C. 1960-61, Chapter 53)
the *Railway Act*, s. 43 (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 234, as amended) Further, the Minister is regarded as responsible for or has the administration of the following statutes:
the *Admiralty Act* (R.S.C., 1952 Chapter 1)
the *Bankruptcy Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 14)
the *Canada Evidence Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 307, as amended)
the *Canada Prize Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 28)
the *Canadian Bill of Rights* (S.C. 1960, Chapter 44)
the *Criminal Code* (S.C., 1953-54, Chapter 51, as amended)
the *Crown Liability Act* (S.C., 1952-53, Chapter 30)
the *Department of Justice Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 71)
the *Exchequer Court Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 98, as amended)
the *Expropriation Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 106)
the *Fugitive Offenders Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 127)
the *Identification of Criminals Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 144)
the *Inquiries Act* (R.S.C., 1952 Chapter 154)
the *Interpretation Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 158, as amended)
the *Judges Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 159, as amended)
the *Juvenile Delinquents Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 160)
the *Parole Act* (S.C., 1958, Chapter 38)
the *Lord's Day Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 171)
the *Petition of Right Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 210)
the *Prisons and Reformatories Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 217, as amended)
the *Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act* (S.C. 1959, Chapter 54)
the *Royal Canadian Mounted Police Superannuation Act* (S.C. 1959, Chapter 34)
the *Supreme Court Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 259, as amended)
the *Tobacco Restraint Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 266)
the *Yukon Administration of Justice Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 299)

Provision is made for the Solicitor General in the *Solicitor General Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 253) which provides that the Solicitor General shall assist the Minister of Justice in the counsel work of the Department of Justice and shall be charged with such other duties as are at any time assigned to him by the Governor in Council. The Solicitor General is the Minister who advises the Governor General on the exercise of the Royal Prerogative of Mercy and is responsible for the presentation to the Governor in Council of all capital cases for a decision as to commutation of sentence or otherwise.

The Legal Branch of the Department consists of eight sections, namely, Advisory, Civil Litigation, Civil Law, Criminal Law, Departmental Services, Taxation Section, Legislation Sections and Property Section:

The Advisory Section is responsible for the preparation of legal opinions (given by the Deputy Attorney General of Canada) requested by the Government of Canada and by various departments and Crown corporations.

The Civil Litigation Section is charged with the conduct of all litigious matters involving the Government of Canada arising in any of the Common Law Provinces, with the exception of income tax appeals, and estate tax matters. All land transactions and other non-criminal matters usually requiring the employment of legal agents in those provinces are also the responsibility of this Section.

The Civil Law Section handles all matters concerned with the Civil Law (*Droit Civil*) as distinguished from the Common Law. It deals with all litigation for or against the federal government and with all land transactions and other non-criminal matters requiring the employment of legal agents in the Province of Quebec. This Section also advises the Minister of Justice in certain matters not necessarily involving actual litigation, but which are essentially concerned with the application of the Civil Code of the Province of Quebec.

The Criminal Law Section is charged with considering applications for the exercise of the Royal Prerogative of Mercy in capital cases and the remission of pecuniary penalties, the direction of prosecutions for infractions of federal statutes and the enforcement of the criminal law in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory.

The Departmental Services Section comprises the legal advisers furnished to other departments and agencies of government. The legal advisers in the Privy Council office and the departments of Agriculture, Citizenship and Immigration, Finance, Public Works, Trade and Commerce and Mines and Technical Surveys are officers of the Department of Justice. Their functions are under the Deputy Attorney General of Canada to furnish legal advice and obtain official opinions of the Deputy Attorney General for the government departments and agencies to which they are assigned. Their activities are co-ordinated through the Director of this Section.

The Taxation Section was established primarily to deal with tax litigation arising under the Income Tax Act, and the Estate Tax Act.

The Legislation Section drafts all Bills which are presented to Parliament as the legislative program of the government. Other functions include: (1) the preparation of the current legislative programs of the Councils of the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories in addition to revising the Ordinances of these Territories; (2) the preparation of regulations under statutes upon request of the departments concerned; (3) the preparation of office consolidations of statutes and amendments for all government departments; (4) the preparation of documents issued under the Great Seal; and (5) the preparation of a consolidation of each statute from session to session. It is the function of the Property Section to deal with non-litigious legal work relating to land throughout Canada by purchase and expropriation and the disposition of land throughout Canada by Letters Patent, except for the time being, in the Province of Quebec.

The Combines Branch under a Director of Investigation and Research, is responsible for investigating combines and other restrictive practices and for submitting evidence thereon to the Restrictive Trade Practices Commission. Investigations are instituted on the formal application of six citizens, or on direction of the Minister, or on the initiative of the Director. In the conduct of investigations the Director is authorized to examine witnesses, search premises and require written returns. These powers may only be exercised, however, upon certification by a member of the Commission. When the Director has gathered all the information available, if he believes

it proves the existence of a forbidden practice, he submits a statement of the evidence to the Commission and to the parties believed to be responsible for the practice.

The Restrictive Trade Practices Commission, comprising not more than three members, is responsible for appraising the evidence submitted to it by the Director of Investigation and Research, Combines Section, and the parties under investigation, and for making a report on the matter to the Minister of Justice. If warranted, a prosecution may be commenced (under the *Combines Investigation Act*) by the attorney general of a province or at the instance of the Attorney General of Canada.

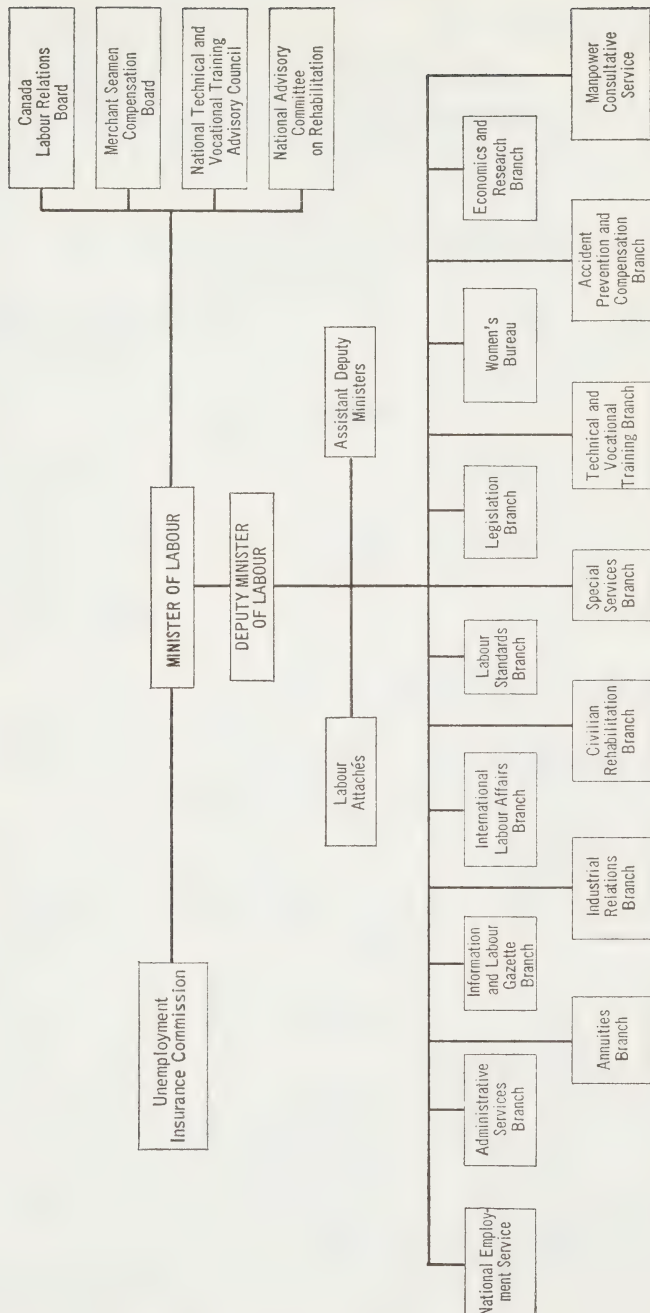
The Office of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries is charged with the administration of the various penitentiaries of Canada. The day-to-day administration of the penitentiaries is carried out under the direction of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries. Important matters involving policy are submitted to the Minister of Justice for his approval.

The administration of the Bankruptcy Act is under the supervision of the Superintendent of Bankruptcy, whose duty it is to ensure the efficient carrying out of the provisions of the Act, who has certain powers of control over the trustees throughout Canada in the discharge of their duties, and who generally investigates and reports to the Minister of Justice on matters pertaining to the administration of the Act.

The jurisdiction of the National Parole Board extends to the granting of parole to inmates of federal and provincial institutions who have been convicted under an Act of the Parliament of Canada, and to the revoking or suspending of such parole. The National Parole Service is responsible for the investigation of parole cases and the preparation of reports thereon for consideration by the Board. It is also responsible for the supervision of parolees.

Information concerning the organization of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, which Force reports to the Minister of Justice, will be found on page 284 of this publication.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR



DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

Confederation Building, Wellington Street, Ottawa
(unless otherwise stated)

Minister

The Honourable Alan J. MacEachen, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Labour

Parliamentary Secretary.....James A. Byrne, M.P.
Executive Assistant.....Patrick J. Lavelle

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister.....George V. Haythorne
Assistant Deputy Ministers.....Gordon G. Cushing
W. R. Dymond
Special Assistant to the Deputy Minister.....Raymond Ranger
Executive Assistant to the Deputy Minister.....Guy de Merlis
Departmental Solicitors.....W. B. Davis
H. B. McDonald
Accident Prevention and Compensation Branch,
Transportation Bldg., Director.....J. H. Currie
Administrative Services Branch, Director.....P. R. Parent
Annuities Branch, No. 5 Bldg., Director.....C. R. McCord
Technical and Vocational Training Branch, Copeland
Bldg., Director.....C. R. Ford
Civilian Rehabilitation Branch, 185 Somerset St. West,
National Co-ordinator.....Jan Campbell
Economics and Research Branch, No. 5 Bldg., Director..J. P. Francis
Industrial Relations Branch, Director.....Bernard Wilson
Information and Labour Gazette Branch, Copeland
Bldg., Director.....G. G. Blackburn
International Labour Organization Branch, Director....John Mainwaring
Labour Standards Branch, Director.....H. S. Johnstone
Legislation Branch, Copeland Bldg., Director.....Miss E. Lorentsen
Manpower Consultative Service, 185 Somerset St. West,
Director.....G. G. Brooks
Special Services Branch, 185 Somerset St. West,
Director.....F. M. Hereford
National Employment Service, No. 5 Bldg.,
National Director.....William Thomson
Women's Bureau, Copeland Bldg., Director.....Miss M. V. Royce
Labour Counsellor, Washington, D.C.....Pat Conroy
Labour Counsellor, Brussels, Belgium.....R. M. Adams

Chief Regional Officers

Name of Branch and Officer in Charge	Headquarters
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Industrial Relations Branch

Conciliation—

W. J. Gillies.....	St. John's, Nfld.
D. T. Cochrane.....	Halifax, N.S.
H. R. Pettigrove.....	Fredericton, N.B.
C. E. Poirier.....	Montreal, Que.
T. B. MacRae.....	Toronto, Ont.
C. A. Frey.....	Winnipeg, Man.
D. S. Tysoe.....	Vancouver, B.C.

Labour-Management Co-operation Service—

G. W. Yorston.....	Amherst, N.S.
Emile Lajoie.....	Three Rivers, Que.
J. M. Sauriol.....	Montreal, Que.
F. E. Costello.....	London, Ont.
S. J. Walton.....	Toronto, Ont.
T. T. McAuley.....	Toronto, Ont.
H. A. Fisher.....	Toronto, Ont.
A. C. Candline.....	Winnipeg, Man.
R. E. Mattey.....	Winnipeg, Man.
R. E. Jackson.....	Vancouver, B.C.

Economics and Research Branch

Email Herman.....	Montreal, P.Q.
R. S. Cook.....	Toronto, Ont.

Technical and Vocational Training Branch

E. H. Collins.....	Halifax, N.S.
Maurice Landry.....	Quebec, Que.
.....	Toronto, Ont.
J. McCallum.....	Winnipeg, Man.
H. L. Clement.....	Vancouver, B.C.

The Department of Labour was established by *The Conciliation Act, 1900* (S.C., 1900, Chapter 24—now the *Department of Labour Act, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 72*).

Manpower Consultative Service—

A. M. Sargent.....	Halifax, N.S.
Angelo Forte.....	Montreal, P.Q.
Deryck Adamson.....	Toronto, Ont.
.....	Winnipeg, Man.
John Drew.....	Vancouver, B.C.

The Department of Labour was established by *The Conciliation Act, (S.C., 1900, Chapter 24—now the Department of Labour Act, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 72)*.

Under this Act the Department is authorized to collect, digest, and publish in a suitable form, statistical and other information relating to the conditions of labour, to institute and conduct inquiries into important industrial questions, and to issue the "Labour Gazette". At the present time the Department administers, in addition to the *Department of Labour Act*, the following Acts:

the *Annual Vacations Act* (S.C., 1957-58, Chapter 24)

the *Canada Fair Employment Practices Act* (S.C., 1952-53, Chapter 19)

the *Conciliation and Labour Act* (R.S.C., 1927, Chapter 110)
 the *Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 108)
 the *Female Employees Equal Pay Act*. (S.C., 1956, Chapter 38)
 the *Government Annuities Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 132)
 the *Government Employees Compensation Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 134, as amended)
 the *Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 152)
 the *Merchant Seamen Compensation Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 178, as amended)
 the *Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 236)
 the *Technical and Vocational Training Assistance Act* (S.C. 1960-61, Chapter 6)
 the *Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act* (S.C., 1960-61, Chapter 26)

The Department consists of the following branches: Administrative Services, Accident Prevention and Compensation, Annuities, Civilian Rehabilitation, Economics and Research, Industrial Relations, Information and Labour Gazette, International Labour Affairs, Legislation, Manpower Consultative Service, National Employment Service, Special Services, Technical and Vocational Training and the Women's Bureau.

The Department also has a Labour Counsellor attached to the Canadian Embassy in Washington, D.C., and a Labour Counsellor at the Canadian Embassy in Brussels, Belgium.

The Accident Prevention and Compensation Branch administers the Government Employees Compensation Act and the Merchant Seamen Compensation Act.

The Annuities Branch administers the *Government Annuities Act*, which is designed to encourage thrift and provide for old age sustenance by Canadians through the purchase (either individually or by groups) of annuities. Annuities Field Representatives are located in the principal cities across Canada.

The Civilian Rehabilitation Branch is responsible for the administration of the *Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act*. Problems relating to the employment of older workers are also a concern of this Branch.

The Economics and Research Branch serves as a central agency for economic and social analyses and research in the labour field. It is also responsible for maintaining records on labour unions as called for under part 3, section 13 of the *Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act*.

The Industrial Relations Branch is charged with the administration of the *Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act* (in carrying out the provisions of the Act this Branch serves as the administrative agency of the Canada Labour Relations Board), the *Canada Fair Employment Practices Act*, and the *Conciliation and Labour Act*. The Branch also promotes labour-management co-operation through joint consultation.

The Information and Labour Gazette Branch provides a wide variety of information, publicity and promotion services for the Department and associated agencies, including the National Employment Service and the Canada Labour Relations Board, in line with the Department's policy of keeping the public and the press fully informed on the legislation it administers and on all federal activities in the labour field; and publishes, by authority of Parliament (Sec. 4. Department of Labour Act, R.S.C. 1952, c. 72), the *Labour Gazette*, the official journal of the Department. In carrying out its promotional activities the Branch uses all media and publicity outlets, including newspapers, magazines, radio, television, films, direct mail, posters, billboards and transit advertising. It creates almost every form of advertising and publicity material to cover these media, from newspaper cartoons to film scripts. The Branch is also required to carry on systematic liaison with industrial groups involved with departmental promotional programs.

The International Labour Affairs Branch co-ordinates all International Labour Organization work by liaison with the Department of External Affairs and all other departments, with the ten provincial governments, with the major employers' and workers' organizations, and with the public at large.

The Labour Standards Branch administers the fair wages legislation, including the *Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act*, and the Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada as embodied in P.C. 1954-2029. Under this legislation, the Branch provides labour conditions, including minimum wage rates and maximum hours of work, for inclusion in federal government contracts for construction and supplies. For the purpose of administering this legislation the Branch carries out surveys of wage rates paid in private industry and inspects contracts to ensure compliance with the labour conditions. The Branch also carries out wage rate surveys in order to make wage rate recommendations to Treasury Board for prevailing rate employees of the Government of Canada. These recommendations are made pursuant to the provisions of the Prevailing Rate Employee General Regulations. The Branch also administers the *Annual Vacations Act* and the *Female Employees Equal Pay Act*. It will also be responsible for the administration of legislation which is now being considered on labour standards.

The function of the Legislation Branch is to study labour legislation in Canada and other countries and to provide information concerning this field.

The Manpower Consultative Service was established in the Department in 1963 to deal with manpower consequences of automation and technological change by providing assistance to industry and labour through manpower adjustment incentives.

The Special Services Branch handles projects that do not fall within the purview of other branches. It currently administers the Federal-Provincial Farm Labour Programme; organizes movements of workers between Canada and the United States; and maintains liaison with associations and employers to provide an adequate supply of workers for the forest industry. The Branch also carries out development and liaison work connected with the promotion of winter employment, and administers the Municipal Winter Work Incentive Programme as well as the Winter House Building Incentive Programme.

The Technical and Vocational Training Branch administers the provisions of the *Technical and Vocational Training Assistance Act* (S.C. 1960-61 Chapter 6). It co-operates with provincial government departments, employers' organizations, organized labour, and federal government departments and agencies, including crown companies and the armed services, in the promotion, organization and development of all types of publicly financed training programs deemed necessary to fit persons for employment or to upgrade workers in their present occupations.

The purpose of the *Technical and Vocational Training Assistance Act* is to provide financial assistance for the development and operation of technical and vocational training facilities and programs throughout Canada.

The Women's Bureau has been established to promote a wider understanding of problems peculiar to women workers and the employment of women, so as to advance the opportunities of women in employment.

Several Boards, Councils and Committees have been organized which, for administrative purposes, constitute part of the services provided by the Department of Labour. These are the Canada Labour Relations Board, the Labour Management Co-operation Service Advisory Committee, the Merchant Seamen Compensation Board, The National Advisory Committee on the Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons, the National Technical and Vocational Training Advisory Council and Apprenticeship Training Advisory Committee.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

The National Employment Service maintains an employment service throughout Canada, gathers and disseminates information regarding labour demand and supply and deals with the movement of workers from one area to another. The branch consists of seven divisions—analysis and development, selection and occupational research, special services, executive and professional, co-ordinator of women's employment, industry specialists, and miscellaneous services.

The analysis and development division is responsible for the development of all procedural instructions, for operational analysis, for the development and maintenance of a labour market information reporting system and the preparation of regular and special labour market studies and reports.

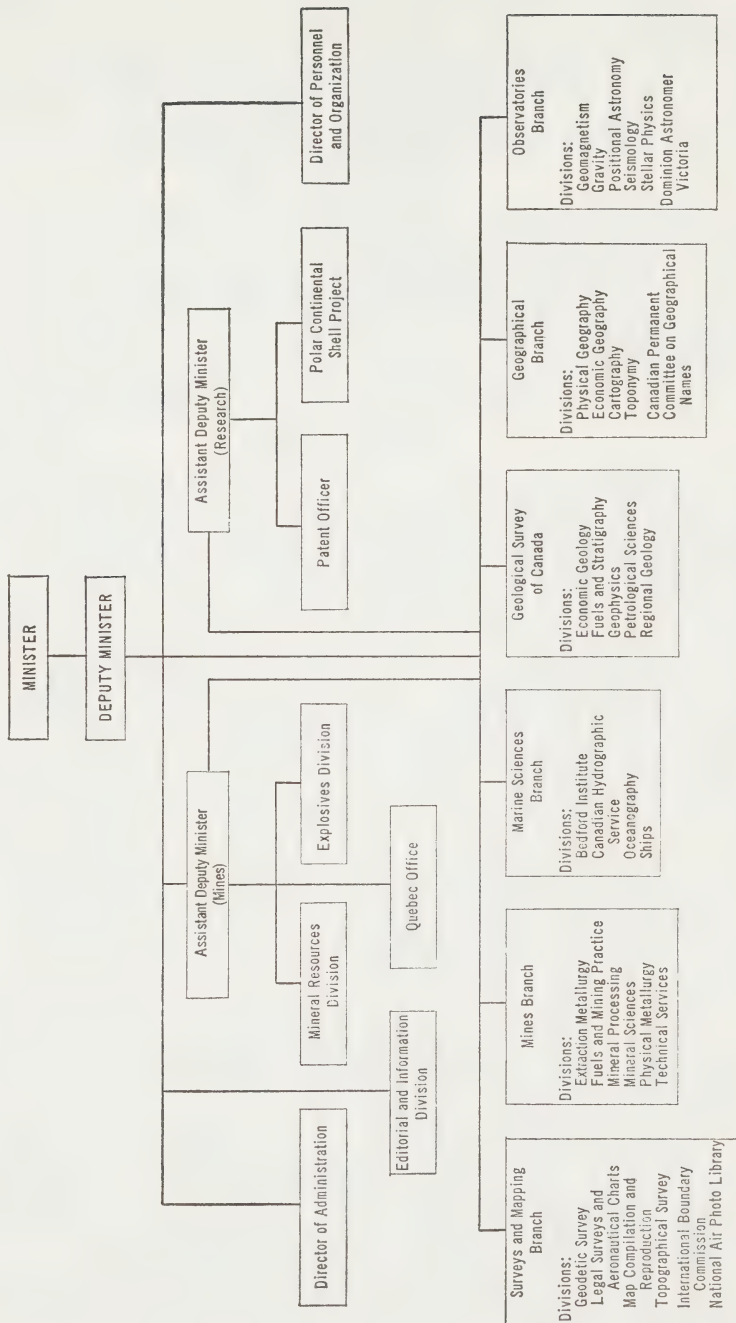
The selection and occupational research division is concerned with the development of personal selection methods for use in offices of the National Employment Service and for the development of technical aids and related programs in such fields as occupational identification, description and classification, job analysis and job specifications and aptitude, interest achievement and personality tests.

The special services division is concerned with matters affecting the employment of special applicant groups such as handicapped workers, veterans, youth, older workers and others requiring vocational counselling or training and other special assistance in obtaining suitable employment.

The executive and professional division is responsible for the development and maintenance of a specialized employment service to workers in executive, professional and technical occupations and to employers of these classes of workers.

The co-ordinator of women's employment is concerned with all phases of the branch's operations as they relate to the employment of women. The industry specialists division studies and advises on labour demand and supply problems in individual industries (primary, construction, transportation, manufacturing, merchandising, service, etc.); it promotes the use of the employment service by employers in these industries with a view to achieving a better organization of the labour market. The miscellaneous services division deals with general administrative matters within the branch. It also handles the clearance of applicants for employment and employers' orders for workers, arranges for the transportation of workers in Canada and of special immigrant groups of workers. The division also promotes and co-ordinates the conduct of community campaigns to combat winter unemployment.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND TECHNICAL SURVEYS



DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND TECHNICAL SURVEYS

Departmental Administration Building,
588 Booth Street, Ottawa

Minister

The Honourable J. Watson MacNaught, P.C., Q.C., M.P.,
Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys

Executive Assistant.....Orval Troy
Special Assistants.....J. B. O'Neill
John M. Reid

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister.....W. E. van Steenburg
Assistant Deputy Minister (Mines).....J. P. Drolet
Assistant Deputy Minister (Research).....J. M. Harrison
Surveys and Mapping Branch, Director.....S. G. Gamble
Marine Sciences Branch, Director.....W. M. Cameron
Geological Survey of Canada, Director.....Y. O. Fortier
Mines Branch, Director.....John Convey
Observatories, Branch Director.....J. H. Hodgson
Geographical Branch, Director.....J. D. Ives
Mineral Resources Division, Chief.....W. Keith Buck
Explosives Division, Chief.....E. J. Fraser
Director of Administration.....K. M. Pack
Property and Building Management Division, Chief.....G. Lefort
Financial Services Division, Chief.....J. M. Sutherland
Purchasing and Stores Division, Chief.....C. A. Fumerton
Director of Personnel and Organization.....R. B. Code
Editorial and Information Division, Chief.....John W. MacLeod

The Department of Mines and Technical Surveys was created by the *Department of Mines and Technical Surveys Act* (S.C., 1949 (Second Session), Chapter 17—now the *Department of Mines and Technical Surveys Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 73).

The primary functions of the Department are to provide technological assistance in the development of Canada's mineral resources mainly through studies, investigations, and research in the fields of geology, mineral dressing, and metallurgy, and to carry out geodetic, topographic, hydrographic, legal, oceanographic and other surveys of use in the development of the Canadian economy. In carrying out its functions the Department is giving increasing emphasis to fundamental research.

The Department has six branches, namely, the Surveys and Mapping Branch, the Marine Sciences Branch, the Geological Survey of Canada, the Mines Branch, the Observatories Branch, and the Geographical Branch, two of its other main units being the Mineral Resources Division whose functions include the administration of

the *Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act* (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 95, as amended) and the Explosives Division which administers the *Explosives Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 102, as amended). Both of these units form part of the Administrative Branch.

The Department also administers the *Canada Lands Surveys Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 26) which deals with the survey of public lands in the Northwest Territories, Yukon Territory, national parks, and Indian reserves, and with examinations, qualifications, powers and duties of Dominion Land Surveyors and Dominion Topographical Surveyors.

The Surveys and Mapping Branch provides the base maps required in the development of Canada's natural resources; is responsible for all legal surveys of federal lands; and provides a national system of levelling and precision surveys for use as geodetic control by federal, provincial, and private agencies. As an added service, the Branch makes the results of surveys quickly available to national and provincial organizations and to the public through the distribution of advance information prints. It maintains the National Air Photo Library which is responsible for the indexing, preservation, and distribution of prints from all air photography carried out by or for the federal government. It prepares and maintains aeronautical charts and flight manuals, and produces electoral maps.

The Marine Sciences Branch was established on April 1, 1962, to coordinate hydrographic and other oceanic surveys and to conduct oceanographic research in the nearby oceans, in Canada's coastal and inland waters, and on the underlying seabeds for the threefold purpose of assisting navigation, with particular reference to arctic waters; of ascertaining the resource potential of the country's continental shelf; and of undertaking the extensive program of oceanographic research required for military, industrial and civilian purposes. The Branch produces and distributes official Canadian navigation charts, sailing directions and the standard tide prediction tables for Canadian seaports. Headquarters of the Branch is in Ottawa. Hydrographic and oceanographic activity in Atlantic and Arctic waters is centred in the new Bedford Institute of Oceanography at Dartmouth, N.S., which was officially opened in October 1962. The Institute has docking facilities for an eventual fleet of up to 10 vessels. The largest of these, the 4,800-ton *CSS Hudson*, was commissioned in February 1964. A floating laboratory, it has a cruising range of 15,000 miles and has been designed for oceanographic studies anywhere in the world.

The Geological Survey of Canada makes geological studies in the field and office to further the discovery and development of mineral and underground water resources. It contributes geological information as an aid in the construction of such public works as dams, bridges, tunnels, and the like; makes mineralogical, and palæontological and geochemical studies in the field and office, that assist in promoting the development of mineral resources; makes geophysical surveys; and disseminates knowledge of the geology of Canada through the publication of maps and reports.

The Mines Branch is primarily concerned with the technological problems of the mineral industry and maintains well-equipped mineral processing, extraction metallurgy, fuel research, ceramic, radioactivity, industrial waters, chemical and physical metallurgy laboratories to handle these problems. Within its range of endeavour come tests and research on ores and minerals designed primarily to work out and to improve treatment methods; investigations on industrial minerals aimed largely towards the greater utilization of Canadian sources of these minerals; work in the ceramic laboratories; intricate studies in the spectrographic and mineragraphic laboratories; research on Canadian fuels; and investigations in physical metallurgy.

The Observatories Branch operates three main observatories: the Dominion Observatory at Ottawa, the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory at Victoria, B.C. and the Dominion Radio Astrophysical Observatory near Penticton, B.C., and a

large number of auxiliary observatories and out-stations. The Branch is responsible for all research in astronomy carried out by the federal government. In addition to studies of purely scientific interest, data and services of practical application are regularly maintained, notably in the time service of Canada, an activity of the Dominion Observatory. This Observatory also does geophysical research in seismology, terrestrial magnetism, and gravity, and field studies of all earthquakes that occur in Canada.

The Astrophysical Observatory carries out research on the motions and physical characteristics of the sun, stars, and planets and on the material of interstellar space. The Dominion Radio Astrophysical Observatory enables the Branch to use the new radiophysical methods in studies of our own and external galactic systems.

The primary function of the Geographical Branch is to organize and make available geographical data on Canada that might be of use in promoting the economic and social welfare of the country. In general, the work is of two kinds—the compilation of geographical material of national significance, and land use and various other geographical surveys in the field. The Branch issued the English edition of a new Atlas of Canada in December 1958 and a French edition in 1959. The staff of the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names is now under the Branch's jurisdiction. The Committee advises and rules on all questions concerning geographical names that arise in the departments of the public service of the Federal Government or that are referred to it from any other source.

The Mineral Resources Division, besides administering The *Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act*, which provides cost aid to Canadian gold mines, collects and prepares information for use of the Department, other government departments, industry and the public on mineral resources and on legislation affecting the mineral industry. It carries out economic studies on all aspects of the industry. The Division serves in an advisory capacity to the Department of National Revenue in the administration of those sections of the *Income Tax Act* and Regulations that apply to the mineral industry.

The Department maintains the following offices in Canada: Dartmouth, N.S. (the Bedford Institute of Oceanography); Agincourt, Ont. (Magnetic Observatory); Quebec, Que. (Departmental Regional Office); Calgary, Alta. (Geological Survey of Canada and Mines Branch); Meanook and Newbrook, Alta. (Meteor Observatories); Edmonton, Alta. (Mines Branch); Victoria (District Hydrographic Office and Dominion Astrophysical Observatory) and Vancouver, B.C. (Geological Survey of Canada); Whitehorse, Y.T. (Geological Survey of Canada); and Yellowknife, N.W.T. (Geological Survey of Canada).

THE NATIONAL BATTLEFIELDS COMMISSION

Battlefields Park, Quebec

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Arthur Laing, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources

Commissioners (Appointed by the Federal Government)

Chairman.....	Lt.-Col. L. J. A. Amyot, C.D.
Members.....	Lt.-Col. Oscar Gilbert, M.L.C.
	Mgr. Arthur Maheux, D.T., O.B.E.
	Mostyn Lewis
	Lt.-Col. J. Gordon Ross, C.D.
	Jean Leahy, Q.C.

Commissioners (Appointed by the Provinces)

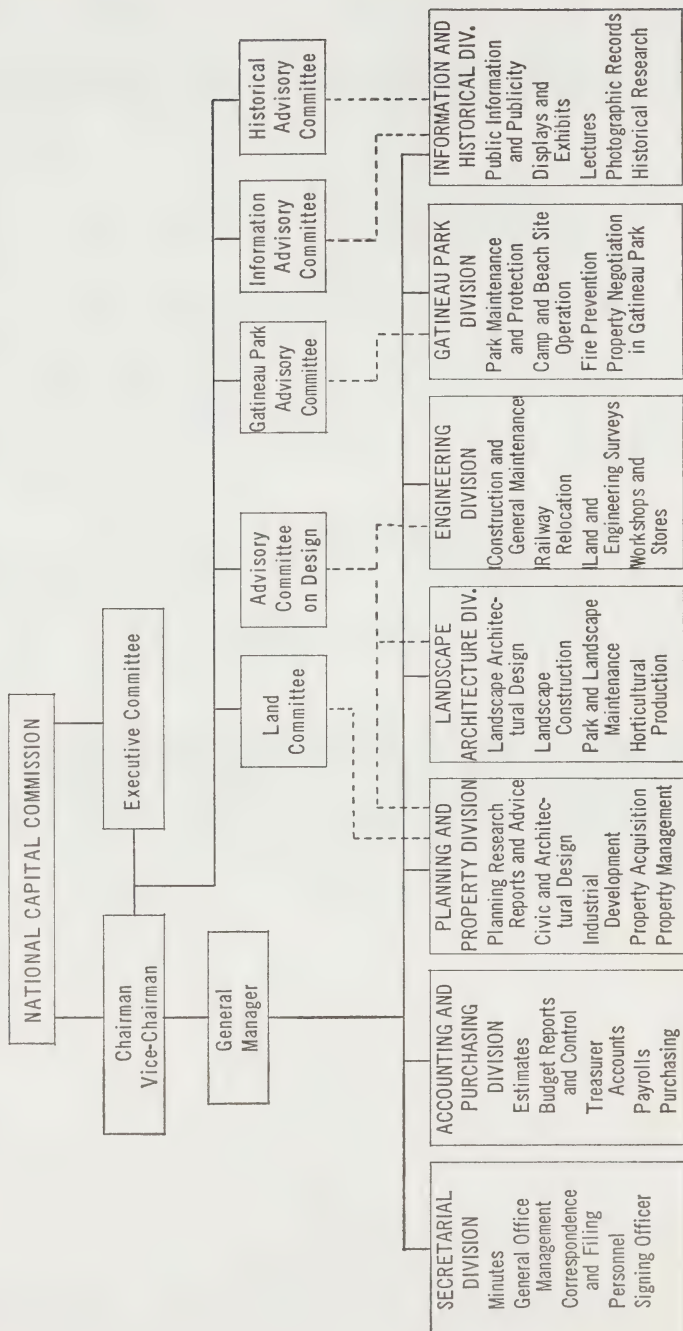
Member.....	Hon. Antoine Rivard (Quebec)
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Principal Officer

Secretary.....	J. Félix Hudon
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The National Battlefields Commission (S.C., 1908, Chapters 57 and 58, as amended) was established for the purpose of acquiring, restoring and maintaining the historic battlefields at Quebec to form a National Battlefields Park. As a result of amending legislation passed in succeeding years, the Commission, in order to carry out its objectives, is now paid out by Annual Grants provided by Parliamentary appropriations.

NATIONAL CAPITAL COMMISSION



NATIONAL CAPITAL COMMISSION

Carling and Bell, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Lucien Cardin, P.C., M.P.,

Minister of Public Works

Chairman.....Lt. Gen. S. F. Clark, C.B.E., C.D., B.SC.E., B.SC.M., Ottawa, Ont.

Vice-Chairman.....Professor Anthony Adamson, M.A., FRAIC, MTPIC, Toronto, Ont.

Members of the Commission

D'Arcy Audet, MIRAC, PQAA, OAA.....Hull, Que.

G. E. Beament, O.B.E., E.D., Q.C.....Ottawa, Ont.

J. Eugène Bissonnette, M.D.....Quebec, Que.

Louis M. Bloomfield, Q.C.....Montreal, Que.

Hans Geggie, B.A., M.D., C.M., D.A.....Wakefield, Que.

Mrs. H. E. Gyles, B.A.....Winnipeg, Man.

John Leonard Haw, B.SC.....Calgary, Alta.

J. C. Horwitz, Q.C., LL.B.....Ottawa, Ont.

Charles H. Hulse.....Ottawa, Ont.

F. F. Kemp, D.D.S.....Richmond, Ont.

Maj.-Gen. H. Kennedy, M.C., C.B.E., MEIC, FE.....Rockcliffe, Ont.

Frank Martin, B.SC., FRAIC, P.ENG.....Saskatoon, Sask.

Auguste Martineau, MIRAC, PQAA, OAA.....Ottawa, Ont.

Miss S. Clyde McLellan.....Saint John, N.B.

Mrs. J. P. Norrie.....Truro, N.S.

Mayor Richard Parkinson.....Kelowna, B.C.

Mrs. Robert E. Sutherland.....Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Mayor Walter Tucker, M.B.E., C.D.....Grand Falls, Nfld.

General Manager

Eric W. Thrift, M.ARCH., FRAIC, MTPIC

The Ottawa Improvement Commission (forerunner of the National Capital Commission) was established in August, 1899 (S.C., 1899, Chapter 10) for the purpose of constructing parks and driveways for the improvement and beautification of Ottawa and the immediate vicinity. An annual grant of \$60,000 was provided for a ten-year period. The Commission consisted of four commissioners, three of whom were appointed by the Governor in Council, the fourth by the City of Ottawa. In 1902, the membership was increased to eight. The annual grant was raised to \$150,000 in 1919.

In 1927, the Federal District Commission (*The Federal District Commission Act, 1927, S.C., 1926-27, Chapter 55*) superseded The Ottawa Improvement Commission and its functions were extended to include Hull and vicinity. These were further extended in 1934 to include the improvement and maintenance of the grounds of

Dominion government buildings in Ottawa. In August, 1944, the 900 square mile National Capital Region was established. To enable the Commission to carry out its new responsibilities in the implementation of the Master Plan, important amendments to *The Federal District Commission Act, 1927*, were made by Parliament in 1946 and in several subsequent years. The Commission was made responsible for co-ordinating federal construction and development within the National Capital Region, and the locating, siting and exterior design of buildings or other developments on Crown property within the Region became subject to Commission approval.

In 1959 the Commission was reconstituted as the National Capital Commission (the *National Capital Act*, Elizabeth II, Chapter 37, Sept. 6, 1958) and its powers and terms of reference were broadened to facilitate its work in the replanning and development of the Capital.

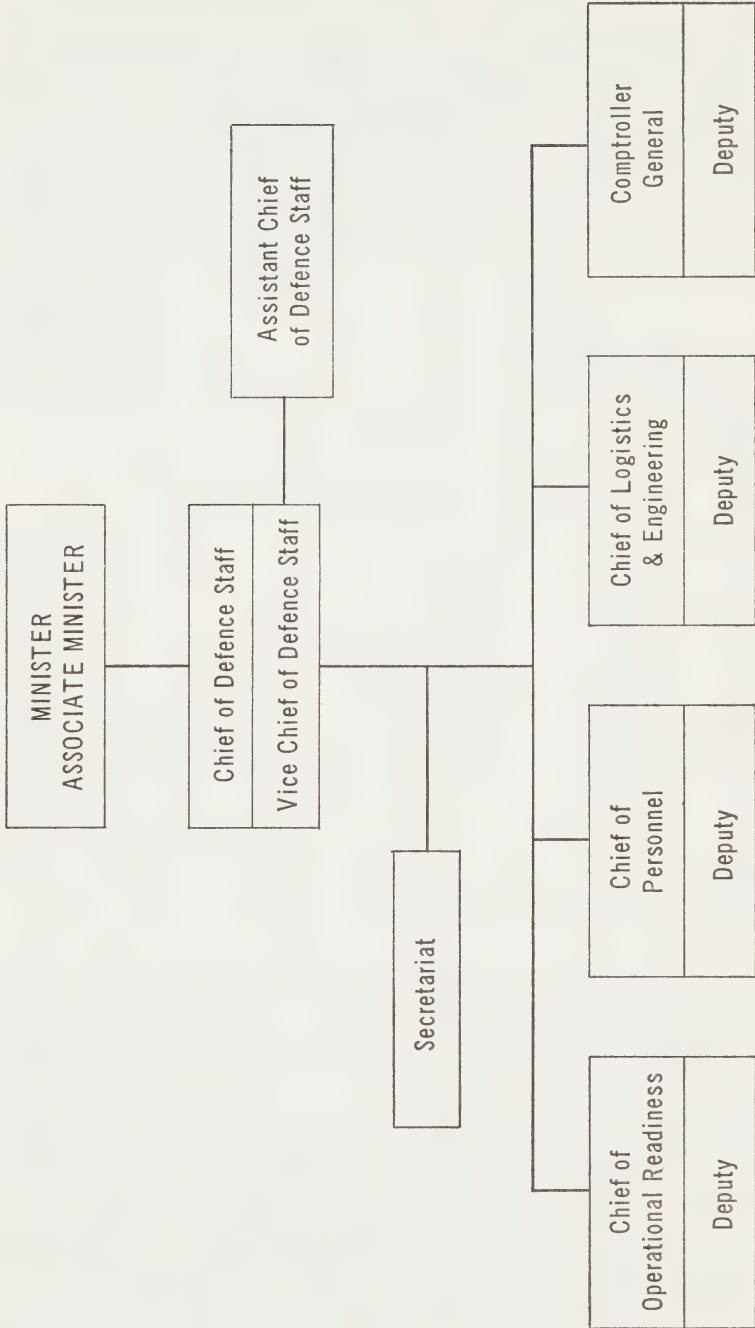
The Commission is a corporate body consisting of twenty members all appointed by the Governor in Council including one member, for each province, who is ordinarily resident in the province for which he is appointed. Members except the chairman and those undertaking special duties, serve without remuneration.

The sphere of influence of the Commission is the National Capital Region and comprises 1,800 square miles including 62 municipalities in the two provinces of Ontario and Quebec. However, most of the Commission's activities are centred around Ottawa and Hull.

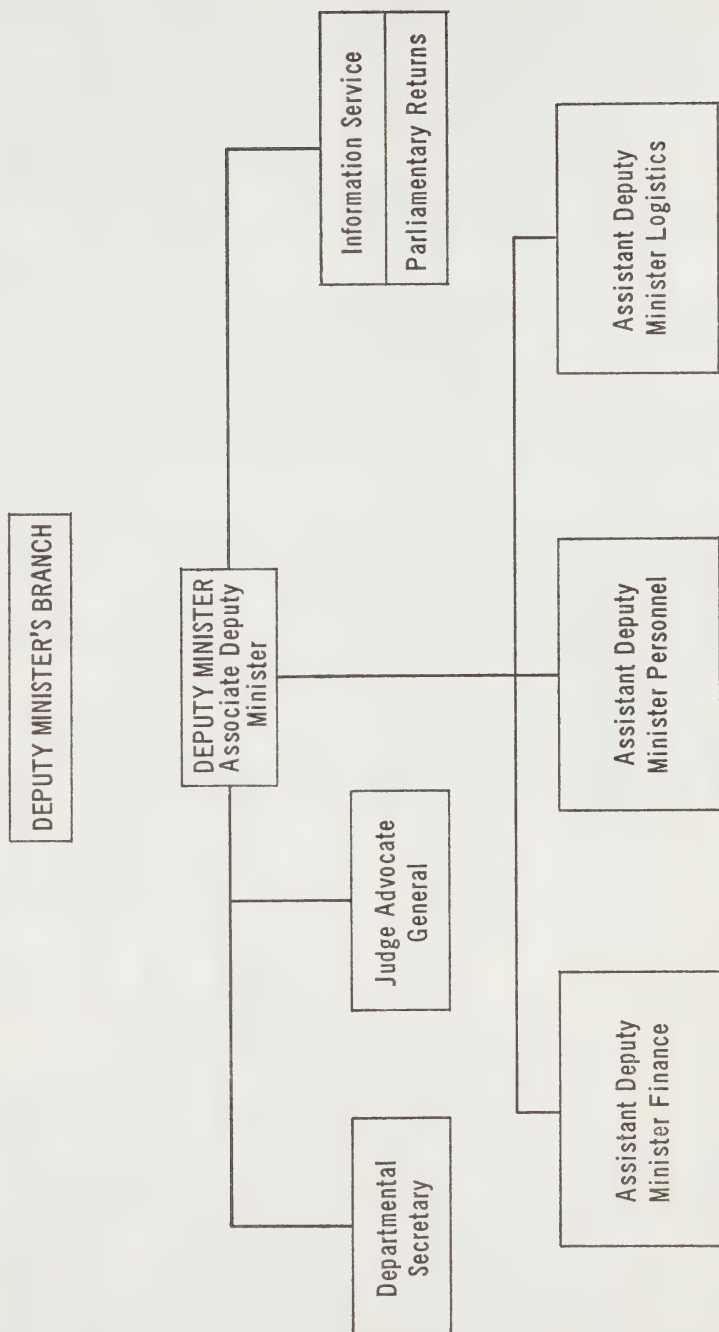
A master plan prepared by Parisian Planner Jacques Greber, which is broad in concept and flexible in detail is being followed in the development of the Capital. A protective greenbelt of 41,000 acres is being established around Ottawa. A 75,000 acre wilderness park is being created in the Gatineau hills north of Hull. Waterfront property is being restored, urban parks and parkways are being built and maintained. The Commission contributes as well to the municipal undertakings which are of national significance.

The permanent office personnel and working forces of the Commission are divided into seven principal units namely: Secretarial, Engineering, Landscape Architecture, Gatineau Park, Planning and Property, Accounts and Information and History. This staff reports to the Chairman through the General Manager.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE



DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE



DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Building A, 125 Elgin Street, Ottawa
(unless otherwise indicated)

Minister

The Honourable Paul T. Hellyer, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of National Defence

Parliamentary Secretary.....vacant
Special Assistant.....W. M. Lee
Private Secretary.....Miss M. M. Bulger
Administrative Secretary.....Miss E. K. Kingsbury

Associate Minister

The Honourable Léo Cadieux, P.C., M.P.,
Associate Minister of National Defence

Executive Assistant.....Brig. H. E. T. Doucet
Special Assistant.....M. L. Marois

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister.....E. B. Armstrong
Chief of the Defence Staff.....Air Chief Marshal F. R. Miller, C.B.E., C.D.
Vice Chief of the Defence Staff.....Lt.-Gen. G. Walsh, C.B.E., C.D., D.S.O.
Defence Research Board, Chairman.....Dr. A. H. Zimmerman, O.B.E.
Associate Deputy Minister.....Paul Mathieu, D.S.O., E.D.
Assistant Deputy Minister Finance.....J. S. Hodgson, O.B.E.
Assistant Deputy Minister Personnel.....J. A. Sharpe, O.B.E.
Assistant Deputy Minister Logistics.....Major General H. L. Meuser, O.B.E., C.D.
Judge Advocate General.....Brig. W. J. Lawson, Q.C., C.D.

The Department of National Defence was created by *The National Defence Act, 1922* (S.C., 1922, Chapter 34—now incorporated in the *National Defence Act, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 184*, as amended) which established one civil department of government in place of the previous Departments of Militia and Defence and Naval Service, and the Air Board.

The Minister of National Defence has the control and management of Canada's three Armed Forces, the Defence Research Board and all matters pertaining to National Defence, and is responsible for the construction and operation of all defence establishments and works for the defence of Canada.

He is supported by the Associate Minister who has equal status and who has assumed responsibility for administrative matters affecting the Department.

Both the Minister of National Defence and the Associate Minister report to the Cabinet and to External Affairs and Defence Committee on matters of major defence policy for which Cabinet direction is required.

The Chief of the Defence Staff is responsible for advising the Minister and the Associate Minister of National Defence on all matters of defence relating to the Armed Forces of Canada.

The Chairman, Defence Research Board is responsible for providing scientific advice to the Minister and Associate Minister of National Defence, to the Chief of Defence Staff and to the Armed Services.

The Deputy Minister and the Associate Deputy Minister are responsible for departmental administration, which includes continuing review and control over financial aspects of operations, logistics, personnel and administration. The Deputy Minister provides financial advice to the Minister and Associate Minister. The principal officers reporting to him are as follows:

The Assistant Deputy Minister (Finance) has the responsibility for the financial administration of the Department.

The Assistant Deputy Minister (Personnel) supervises the general administration of the Department and its civilian personnel.

The Assistant Deputy Minister (Logistics) is concerned with all matters pertaining to the construction, acquisition and maintenance of defence establishments and is in charge of the review and approval of service programmes and proposals for the purchase of equipment and material.

The Judge Advocate General is responsible to the Minister for the supervision of the administration of military justice in the three Armed Forces. He is also the legal adviser to the Department, the Armed Services and the Defence Research Board. He is Chairman of the Service Pension Board, which is responsible for the administration of the *Defence Services Pension Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 63, as amended), and Director of Estates, in which capacity he is responsible for the administration of the service estates of personnel who die while in the service. His staff is made up of lawyers from the three Services and its members serve at key military centres throughout Canada and abroad.

On Aug. 1, 1964, a Bill was passed deleting the positions of the Chairman, Chiefs of Staff Committee and the Chiefs of Staff of each of the three Services. This change brought into effect a Chief of the Defence Staff to take the place of the Chief of Naval Staff, Chief of the General Staff and Chief of the Air Staff.

A defence Council has been created under the authority of the Minister of National Defence as Chairman; the Associate Minister of National Defence as Vice-Chairman; and the following members: Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of National Defence; the Deputy Minister of National Defence; the Chief of the Defence Staff; the Chairman Defence Research Board; the Vice Chief of Defence Staff and a Secretary.

The duties of the Defence Council are to advise the Minister of National Defence and the Associate Minister of National Defence on matters relating to national defence and on all matters referred to it.

The Chief of the Defence Staff is responsible for the control and administration of the Canadian Forces which includes the Royal Canadian Navy, Canadian Army and the Royal Canadian Air Force. To assist him at Canadian Forces Headquarters are a Vice Chief of the Defence Staff and an Assistant Chief of Defence Staff; a Chief of Operational Readiness; a Chief of Personnel; a Chief of Logistics Engineering and Development and a Comptroller General.

The Vice Chief of the Defence Staff is also deputy to the Chief of the Defence Staff and has an Assistant Chief of Defence Staff responsible for intelligence, plans, programme planning and analysis.

The Chief of Operational Readiness is responsible for the readiness of the Canadian Forces, their operational training and doctrine, tactical development, communications and operational requirements.

The Chief of Personnel is responsible for the Canadian Forces personnel in the Department of National Defence, including recruiting, individual and basic training, career administration and for the provision of such services as medical, dental and religious welfare.

The Chief of Logistics Engineering and Development has two major responsibilities: Logistics, which is the procurement, storing, maintenance and distribution of materiel and Engineering and Development, which is design development, test evaluation and inspection of materiel.

The Comptroller General is primarily responsible for co-ordinating the financial aspects of the Canadian Forces, which include the preparation of estimates, the control of expenditures and the control of the allocation of financial and manpower resources. His branch also includes groups responsible for management improvement, including management engineering and data automation.

The Chairman of the Defence Research Board under the direction of the Minister, is responsible for all matters of research activity relating to the defence of Canada and the development of or improvements in materiel. He is also charged with the responsibility of advising the Minister on all matters relating to scientific, technical and other research and development that, in his opinion, may affect national defence.

NATIONAL DESIGN COUNCIL

Minister Responsible

The Honourable C. M. Drury, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Industry and of Defence Production

Members of the Council

John C. Parkin, Chairman.....	Toronto, Ont.
Clair Stewart.....	Toronto, Ont.
H. Kelman.....	Ottawa, Ont.
G. W. Hunter.....	Ottawa, Ont.
Lucien Lalonde.....	Ottawa, Ont.
R. J. Hesler.....	Montreal, Que.
Isidore C. Pollack.....	Quebec City, Que.
Claude Vermette.....	St. Adèle, Que.
Carl A. Pollock.....	Kitchener, Ont.
Dr. George Soulis.....	Waterloo, Ont.
Warnett Kennedy.....	Vancouver, B.C.
S. S. Reisman.....	Ottawa, Ont.
J. H. Warren.....	Ottawa, Ont.
D. S. McGivern.....	Toronto, Ont.
C. A. Peachy.....	Montreal, Que.
Mrs. T. Bata.....	Toronto, Ont.

The National Design Council was established by the *National Design Council Act* (S.C. 1960-61, Chapter 24) to promote and expedite improvement of design in the products of Canadian industry.

In furtherance of its objects, the Council may (a) plan and implement programmes to create an awareness by industry and the general public of the need for good design; (b) develop methods of achieving improved design; (c) assist industry in developing and applying good design techniques; (d) organize and assist committees and other groups in the implementation on a national, regional or industry basis of programmes to foster good design; (e) recommend to the Minister the awarding through appropriate organizations and otherwise of grants or scholarships (i) to individuals in Canada for study or research in design in Canada or elsewhere, and (ii) to institutions in Canada to encourage study or research in design in Canada; (f) grant or issue certificates, citations or awards of merit in respect of Canadian products of outstanding design; and (g) arrange for and sponsor the exhibition of displays of good design in Canada and abroad.

The National Design Branch within the Department of Industry is responsible to develop and carry out the programme of activities and to provide a range of services related to the objects of the Council.

NATIONAL ENERGY BOARD

Colonel By Towers Bldg., 969 Bronson Ave., Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Mitchell Sharp, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

Members

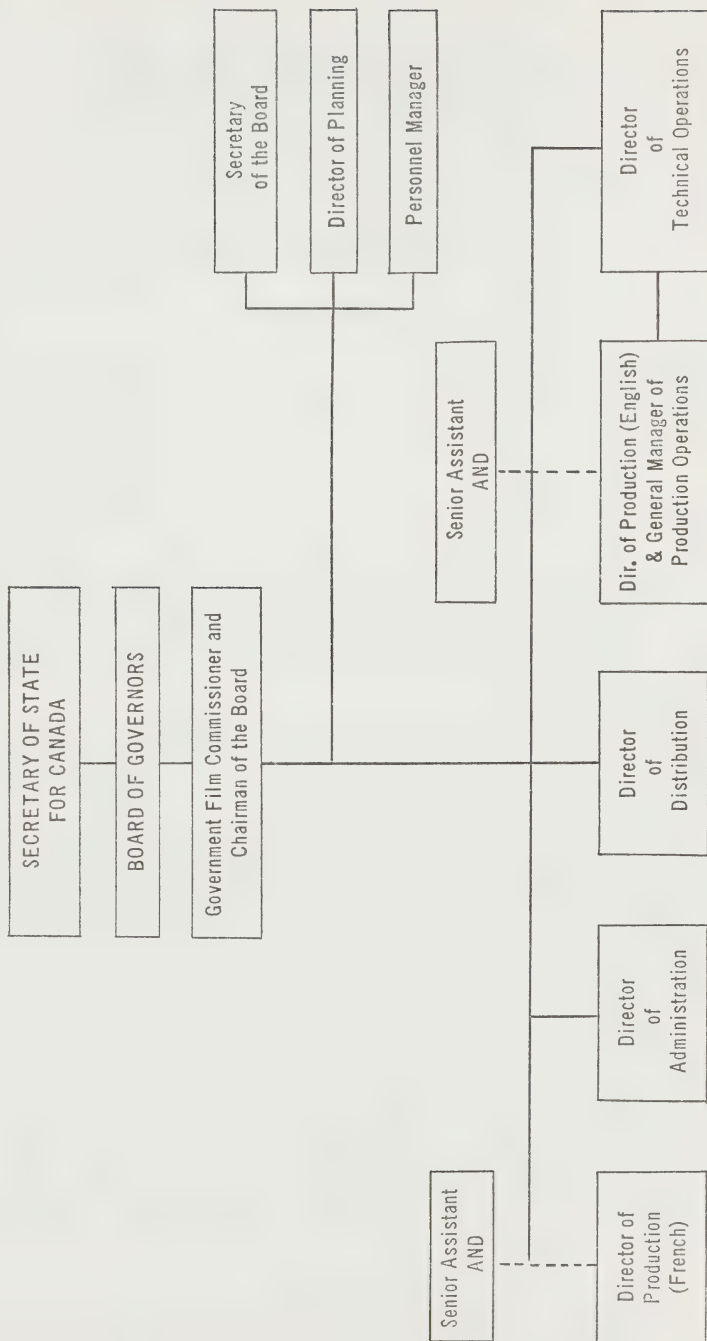
Chairman.....	Ian N. McKinnon
Vice-Chairman.....	Robert D. Howland
Members.....	H. Lee Briggs
	Douglas M. Fraser
	Maurice Royer
Secretary.....	Grey Hamilton

The National Energy Board was established in June 1959 under the *National Energy Board Act* (S.C. 1959, Chapter 46), in order to assure the best use of energy resources in Canada, regulate the construction and operation of oil and gas pipe lines subject to the jurisdiction of the Parliament, the tolls charged for transmission by pipe lines, the export of electric power and the construction of lines for the exportation of such power.

The Board is also responsible for studying and keeping under review all matters relating to energy within jurisdiction of the Parliament. It makes recommendations to the Minister responsible on such measures as it considers necessary or advisable in the public interest with regard to such matters.

Five members, appointed by the Governor in Council, constitute the Board. They are appointed for a period of seven years or until the age of seventy. Two of the members are designated as chairman and vice-chairman respectively. A Secretary of the Board is also appointed by the Governor in Council. The head office is in Ottawa, but sittings are held at such times and places as necessary.

NATIONAL FILM BOARD



NATIONAL FILM BOARD

Office of the Chairman—150 Kent Street, Ottawa
Montreal Office—3255 Cote de Liesse Road

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Maurice Lamontagne, P.C., M.P.,
Secretary of State for Canada

Board of Governors

Guy Roberge, Q.C., Government Film Commissioner and Chairman of the Board.....	Ottawa, Ont.
R. G. Robertson.....	Ottawa, Ont.
Marcel Cadieux.....	Ottawa, Ont.
Mrs. Keith Rand.....	Port Williams, N.S.
George V. Haythorne.....	Ottawa, Ont.
John C. Parkin.....	Toronto, Ont.
W. R. Jack.....	Hatzic, B.C.
Roger Lemelin.....	Quebec, Que.
Peter Lazarowich.....	Edmonton, Alta.

Principal Officers

Senior Assistant to the Commissioner and Director, French Production.....	Pierre Juneau
Senior Assistant to the Commissioner, General Manager-Production Operations and Director of Production, English.....	Grant McLean
Director of Distribution.....	J. W. Cosman
Director of Technical Operations.....	Gerald Graham
Director of Administration and Chief Financial Officer.....	E. S. Coristine
Director of Planning.....	Michael Spencer

The National Film Board was established by *The National Film Act*, 1939 (S.C., 1939, Chapter 20) to review Government film activities and advise the Governor in Council in connection therewith. Orders in Council P.C. 3549 of June 11 and P.C. 6047 of August 8, 1941 transferred to the Board the still and motion picture production and distribution operations of the Government Motion Picture Bureau which had functioned since 1921 under the authority of the Minister of Trade and Commerce. The Bureau in turn grew out of the Exhibits and Publicity Bureau established in the Department of Trade and Commerce in 1914. *The National Film Act*, 1950 (S.C., 1950, Chapter 44—now *National Film Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 185) repealed the previous Act and redefined the functions and purposes of the Board. The Board as now established is authorized to initiate and promote the production and distribution of films in the national interest and, in particular, those which are designed to interpret

Canada to Canadians and to other nations. The Board also represents the Government of Canada in its relations with persons engaged in commercial motion picture film activity in connection with motion picture films for the government or any department thereof, and makes available the results of its research in film activity to persons engaged in the production of films.

The Board of Governors consists of nine members—four, including the Government Film Commissioner who is Chairman, from the public service—and five from outside the public service. It meets not less than once every three months. The Film Commissioner is also the chief executive officer of the Board. For operation purposes the Board is divided into four branches, namely, Production, Distribution, Technical Operations and Administration.

The Production Branch produces films, filmstrips and still photographs on its own programme and for other government departments. Its own programme is concerned with social, economic, cultural and scientific developments in Canada as well as the country's international relationships. Most of the films are produced from film material which the Board's filmmakers shoot across the country. However, a few are produced in the studio and some are prepared from drawings created by artists of the Animation Unit. Some filmstrips are made from still photographs, others from artists' drawings prepared in the section. Still photographs are released in mat form photo documentaries for use by the press and magazines in Canada and abroad, or in window displays or as flat picture sets for use in schools. This section maintains a library of negatives and prints for the use of other government departments and agencies.

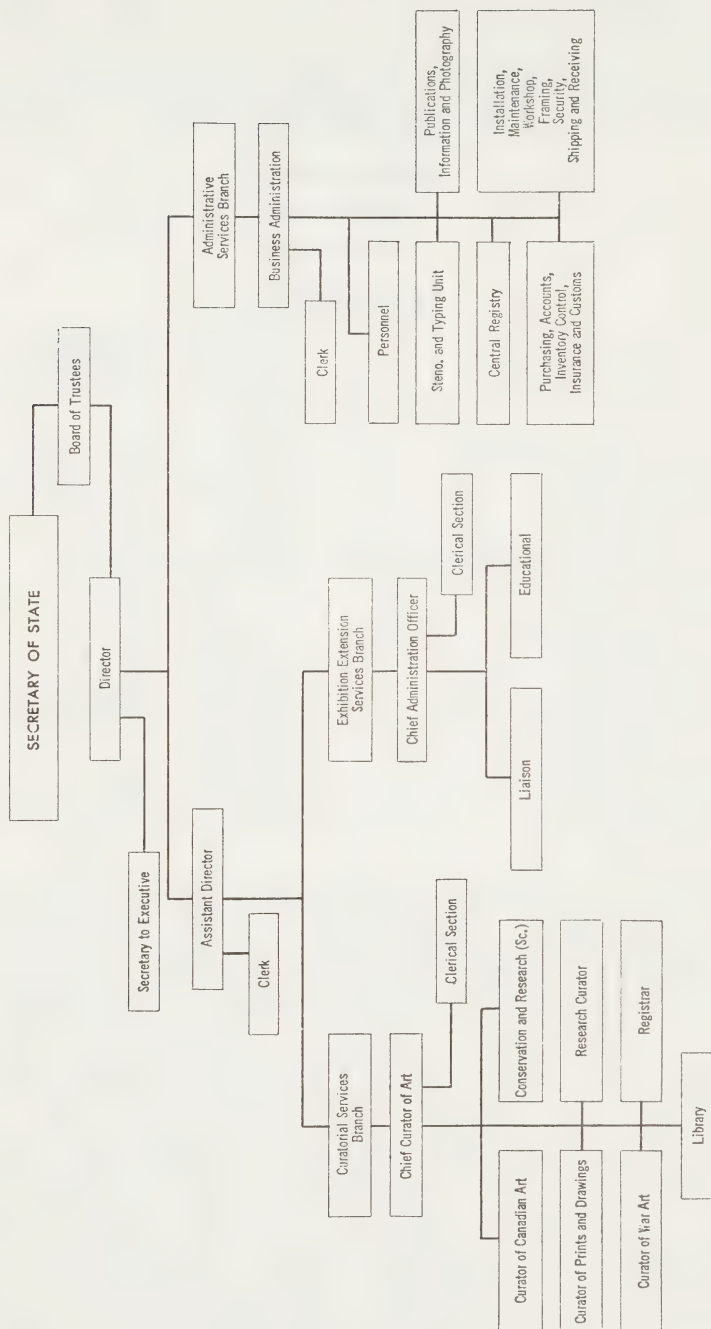
The Distribution Branch is charged with the distribution of the Board's films in Canada through theatres, television and film-libraries as well as through voluntary and professional agencies serving film-using groups. Similar channels are used abroad and in addition, each Canadian diplomatic and trade post maintains a library of films for loan to the public. The Branch operates through a network of regional offices and representatives in every Canadian province and through its offices in London, Paris, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, New Delhi and Buenos Aires. Operations are divided among the Canadian Division, and the International Division. Service divisions include Information, Promotion, Research and Reports, and Administrative and General Services.

The Technical Operations Branch is a service branch providing technical personnel and equipment for the Board's operations. It includes the motion picture and still laboratories where films and still photos are processed, animation and title photography, special effects, a technical research division, camera, sound recording and engineering divisions. It is also responsible for building planning, fire prevention and various other services of a technical nature.

The Administration Branch is responsible for financial control, which includes the coordination of Branch budgets, establishment of accounting procedures and maintenance of accounting records. It is also entrusted with personnel, purchasing, customs, stores, communications, motor vehicle pool, foreign and domestic shipping, liaison with government departments on the production of films, filmstrips and still photos, and the research and procurement of photographic and cinematographic equipment and supplies.

Regional offices of the Board are located at St. John's, Nfld.; Fredericton, N.B.; Montreal, P.Q.; Toronto, Ont.; Saskatoon, Sask.; and Vancouver, B.C.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF CANADA



NATIONAL GALLERY OF CANADA

Elgin and Slater Streets, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Maurice Lamontagne, P.C., M.P.,
Secretary of State

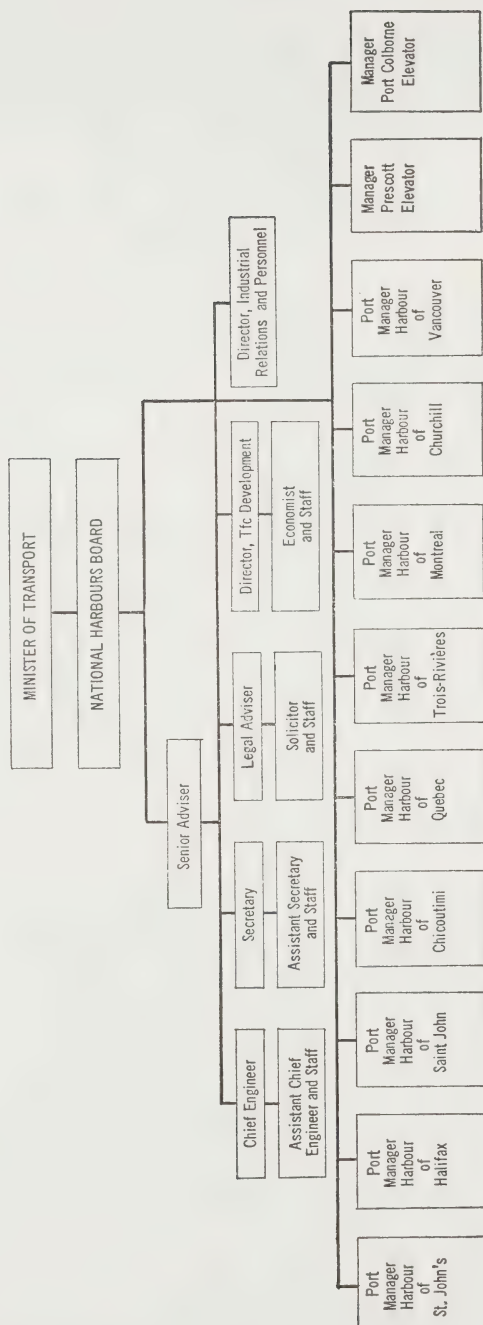
Principal Officers

Director	Charles F. Comfort, LL.D.
Assistant Director	William S. A. Dale, PH.D.
Chief Curator	Robert H. Hubbard, PH.D.
Curator of Canadian Art	Vacant
Curator of Prints and Drawings	Miss Kathleen M. Fenwick
Curator of War Art	Major Robert Wodehouse, M.B.E., B.A.
Research Curator	Willem A. Blom, M.A.
Chief Conservation and Scientific Research	Nathan Stolow, PH.D.
Librarian	Mrs. Mary N. Balke, B.A., A.L.A.
Chief, Exhibition Extension Services	Jean-René Ostiguy, B.A.
Education Officer	James Borcoman, B.A.
Liaison Officer, Eastern Canada	Jean-Paul Morisset, B.A.
Liaison Officer, Western Canada	Miss Norah McCullough
Business Administrator	J. R. Veit
Supervisor, Installations	William S. Bragg
Public Relations Officer	Leonard G. James, C.D., C.P.R.S.
Personnel Officer	Miss Elizabeth Schaffter

The National Gallery of Canada was established under the *National Gallery Act* (S.C. 1912-13, Chapter 33—now the *National Gallery Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 186). The beginnings of the National Gallery of Canada are associated with the founding of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts in 1880. The Marquis of Lorne, then Governor General, had recommended, and assisted the founding of the Academy. Among the three tasks he assigned to that institution, one charged them with the establishment of a National Gallery at the seat of government. The Marquis also selected a group of pictures which formed the nucleus of the permanent collection. Until 1907, the National Gallery was directly under the control of a Minister of the Crown. In that year, the Government appointed an Advisory Arts Council of laymen to administer grants to the National Gallery. In 1910, the first professional curator was appointed. In 1913, when the National Gallery was incorporated by Act of Parliament, responsibility for administration was vested in a Board of Trustees appointed by the Governor in Council. The function of the Board is to administer and manage the Gallery, to develop and conserve the national art collections, to encourage public interest in the arts and to promote the interests of art throughout the country. Today, the Board of Trustees is composed of nine members representing all sections of Canada. In 1951, responsibility for the Gallery was transferred from the Minister of Public Works to the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration. In 1957, the development of a Conserva-

tion and Scientific Research Division, as applied to works of art, was begun. The National Gallery of Canada carries out an extensive program. Exhibitions of art collections from abroad, from its own holdings, and from private and public sources are organized and circulated in Canada and abroad. Educational services are offered to the general public across Canada. Among these are included films, publications and reproductions of works of art. Lecture tours are also organized. A tour program of the National Gallery collections is available to visitors, to, and residents of, Ottawa.

NATIONAL HARBOURS BOARD



NATIONAL HARBOURS BOARD

Humson Building, 180 Elgin Street, Ottawa 4

Minister Responsible

The Honourable J. W. Pickersgill, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Transport

Members of the Board

Chairman.....H. A. Mann
Vice-Chairman.....L. R. Talbot
Member.....E. J. Alton

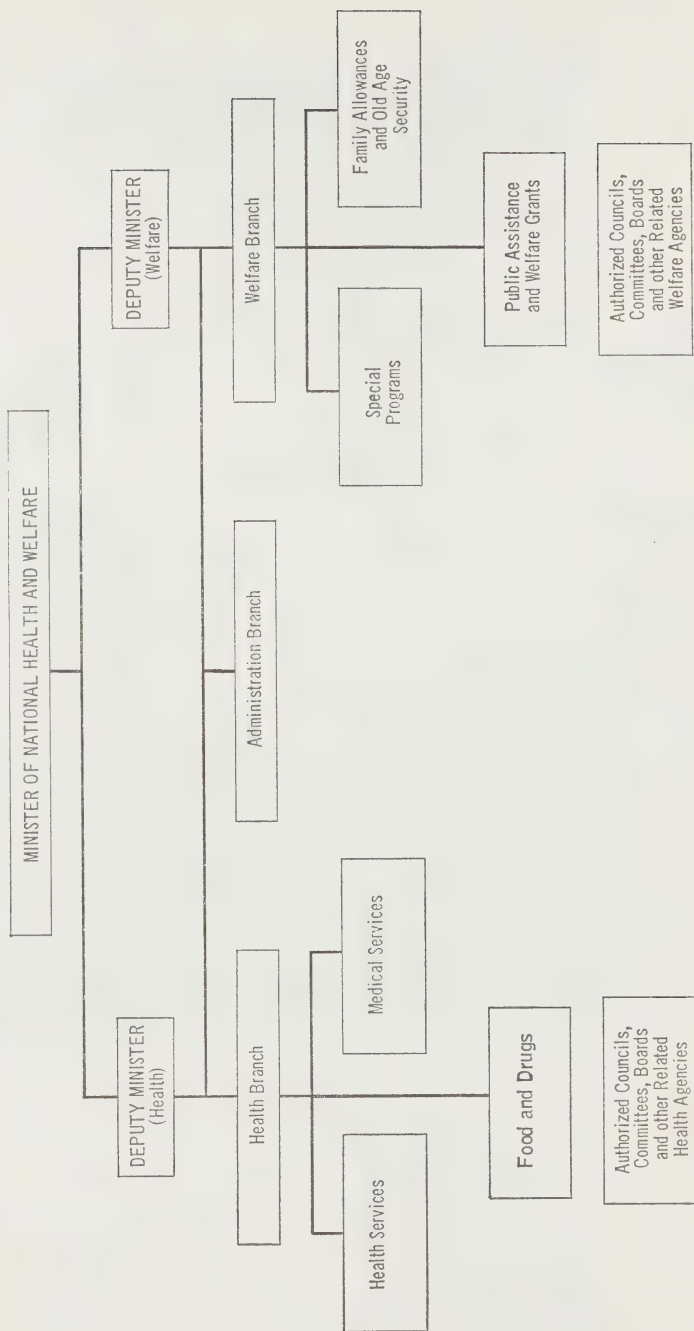
Principal Officers

Senior Adviser.....T. M. Bryson
Secretary.....Roger Saint-Jean
Assistant Secretary.....H. R. Hawkins
Chief Engineer.....L. R. Stratton
Legal Adviser.....J. F. Finlay
Director, Traffic Development.....W. Duncan
Director, Industrial Relations and Personnel.....L. Barrière

The National Harbours Board, established by *The National Harbours Board Act, 1936* (S.C., 1936, Chapter 42—now the *National Harbours Board Act, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 187*, as amended), has jurisdiction over the harbours of Halifax, N.S., Saint John, N.B., Chicoutimi, Quebec, Trois-Rivières and Montreal, P.Q., Churchill, Man., and Vancouver, B.C., and the government grain elevators at Prescott and Port Colborne, Ont. Prior to the establishment of this Board, each of the national harbours was operated under the jurisdiction of a local board of harbour commissioners.

The Board maintains a head office at Ottawa and makes regular visits to each of the properties under its control. At each of the harbours a local official, the Port Manager, is responsible to the Board for the operation of the port, and at the grain elevators an Elevator Manager, responsible to the Board, supervises the operations of those facilities.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE



DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

Brooke Claxton Building,
Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa
(unless otherwise indicated)

Minister

The Honourable Judy LaMarsh, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of National Health and Welfare

Parliamentary Secretary.....John C. Munro, M.P.
Executive Secretary.....Mrs. G. Blair
Executive Assistant.....T. J. Scanlon

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister (Health).....Dr. G. D. W. Cameron
Deputy Minister (Welfare).....J. W. Willard, PH.D.

Administration Branch

Departmental Secretary's Division
 Departmental Secretary.....Miss O. J. Waters
Information Services Division
 Director.....H. W. Adams
Legal Division
 Legal Advisor.....R. E. Curran
Library
 Departmental Librarian.....Miss M. D. Morton
Personnel Division
 Director.....E. J. Preston
Purchasing and Supply Division
 Director.....J. K. Wilson
Research and Statistics Division
 Director.....J. E. E. Osborne

Health Branch

Health Services Directorate
 Director.....Dr. K. C. Charron
 Assistant Director.....Dr. E. A. Watkinson
 Special Projects
 Principal Medical Officer.....Dr. J. B. Bundock
 Research Development
 Principal Medical Officer.....Dr. L. B. Pett
 International Health
 Principal Medical Officer.....Dr. B. D. B. Layton
 National Health Grants Administration
 Principal Medical Officer.....Dr. G. E. Wride

Health Insurance

Principal Medical Officer.....	Dr. E. H. Lossing
Aerospace Medicine, Consultant.....	Dr. W. A. Prowse
Chief Nursing Consultant.....	Miss D. M. Percy
Child and Maternal Health Division, Chief.....	Dr. Jean F. Webb
Dental Health Division, Chief.....	Dr. R. A. Connor
Emergency Health Services Division, Director.....	Dr. A. C. Hardman
Epidemiology Division, Chief.....	Dr. E. W. R. Best
Hospital Design Division, Chief.....	E. W. Peck
Laboratory of Hygiene, Tunney's Pasture, Chief.....	Dr. E. T. Bynoe
Medical Rehabilitation Division, Chief.....	Dr. O. Hoffman
Mental Health Division, Chief.....	Dr. M. Martin
Nutrition Division, Chief.....	Dr. J. E. Monagle
Occupational Health Division, 45 Spencer Street, Chief.....	Dr. T. H. Patterson
Public Health Engineering Division, 45 Spencer Street Chief.....	W. R. Edmonds
Radiation Protection Division, Brookfield Road, Chief.....	Dr. P. M. Bird

Medical Services Directorate

Director.....	Dr. H. A. Procter
Associate Director (Administration).....	W. B. Brittain
Civil Service Health and Civil Aviation Medicine No. 3 Building Chief.....	Dr. E. L. Davey
Indian Health Services Division Chief.....	
Northern Health Services Division Chief.....	Dr. G. C. Butler
Quarantine, Immigration Medical and Sick Mariners Services Chief.....	Dr. W. H. Frost

Food and Drug Directorate, Tunney's Pasture

Director.....	Dr. R. A. Chapman
Associate Director.....	Dr. L. I. Pugsley

Welfare Branch

Emergency Welfare Services Division

Director.....	P. H. Stehelin
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Family Allowances and Old Age Security Division

National Director.....	J. A. Blais
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Fitness and Amateur Sport Directorate	
Director	R. Dion
International Welfare Services	
Director	J. A. MacDonald
Old Age Assistance, Blind Persons and Disabled Persons Allowances Division	
Director	J. W. MacFarlane
Unemployment Assistance Division	
Director	R. B. Splane
Welfare Grants Division	
Director	W. W. Struthers

The Department of National Health and Welfare, established by *The Department of National Health and Welfare Act* (S.C., 1944-45, Chapter 22—now the *Department of National Health and Welfare Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 74), was originally formed as the Department of Health in 1919 which in 1928 was merged with the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment to form the Department of Pensions and National Health. This Department was replaced in 1944 by the Departments of National Health and Welfare and Veterans Affairs.

The Department has charge of all matters relating to the promotion or preservation of the health, social security and social welfare of the people of Canada over which the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction. It administers the Acts listed below and is also responsible for the following: administration of the National Health Program under which grants are made available to the Provinces for the development and extension of health services; the federal aspects of emergency health and welfare services; the provision of health, medical and hospital services to the Indians and Eskimos across Canada as well as to other elements of the population in the Yukon and Northwest Territories; the provision of assistance and consultative services to the Provinces upon request respecting blindness control, child and maternal health, mental health, dental health, nursing, medical rehabilitation, nutrition and hospital design; the inspection and medical care of immigrants and seamen and the administration of marine hospitals; the supervision of public health facilities on railway, water and all other forms of transportation; the enforcement of regulations of the International Joint Commission relating to public health; the promotion and conservation of the health of civil servants and other government employees; the collection, publication and distribution, subject to the provisions of the *Statistics Act* (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 257, as amended), of information relating to public health, improved sanitation and social and industrial conditions affecting the health of Canadians.

Department of National Health and Welfare Act (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 74, as amended)

Blind Persons Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 17, as amended)

Canada Shipping Act, Part V, (Sick Mariners and Marine Hospitals) (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 29 as amended)

Disabled Persons Act (S.C., 1953-54, Chapter 55, as amended)

Family Allowances Act (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 109, as amended)

Fitness and Amateur Sport Act (S.C. 1960-61, Chapter 59)

Food and Drugs Act (S.C., 1952-53, Chapter 38, as amended)

Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act (S.C. 1957, Chapter 28, as amended)

Leprosy Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 165)

Old Age Assistance Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 199, as amended)

Old Age Security Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 200, as amended)

Narcotic Control Act (S.C., 1960-61, Chapter 35)
Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 220)
Public Works Health Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 229)
Quarantine Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 231)
Unemployment Assistance Act (S.C., 1956, Chapter 26, as amended)
Youth Allowance Act (S.C., 1964, Chapter 23)
Canada Pension Plan (S.C., 1964-65, Chapter 51)
Established Programs (Interim Arrangements) (S.C., 1964-65, Chapter 54)

The Department is organized into three branches, namely, Administration, Health, and Welfare.

Administration Branch

The Administration Branch, which serves the entire Department, comprises the Personnel Division, Library, Legal Division, Research and Statistics Division, Information Services Division, Purchasing and Supply Division and Departmental Secretary's Division.

Health Branch

The Health Branch is composed of the Health Services, Medical Services and Food and Drug Directorates.

The Health Services Directorate is made up of the Special Projects, the National Health Grants, the Research Development, International Health and the Health Insurance sections and the following special health services:

The Laboratory of Hygiene which is primarily concerned with bacteriological, biological, parasitological, virological and biochemical investigations of health problems and with the control of biological drugs under the Food and Drugs Act. The Laboratory provides consultative services to provincial health laboratories and to the Health Grants administration of this Department; the Epidemiology Division, the operation of which includes the gathering, processing and dissemination of technical information to assist in the prevention and control of communicable and other diseases; the Occupational Health Division which acts as a central source of information on matters relating to the protection and improvement of the health of Canadian workers, provides technical, consultative and laboratory services on occupational health problems and with the control of biological drugs under the *Food and Drugs Act*. The organizations and other interested groups and individuals and discharges certain responsibilities in connection with studies on air pollution and the evaluation of insecticides; the Radiation Protection Division which is concerned with the health of Canada's radiation workers and with the rendering of technical and consultative advice on various aspects of radiation protection including radiation exposure of the population; the Public Health Engineering Division which carries out responsibilities with respect to the control of environmental sanitation on common carriers, in national parks and other federal property and is also on guard against the pollution of international boundary waters and shellfish areas. (District offices are maintained in the following cities: Truro, N.S.; Moncton, N.B.; Montreal, P.Q.; St. Catharines, Ont.; Port Arthur, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Regina, Sask.; Edmonton, Alta.; Vancouver, B.C.); the Medical Rehabilitation Division, the Aerospace Medicine Section, the Chief Nursing Consultant, the Child and Maternal Health Division, the Dental Health Division, the Hospital Design Division, the Mental Health Division and the Nutrition Division. The Emergency Health Services Division is responsible for planning and co-ordinating emergency civilian health services during and after a war emergency and for assisting the provinces in the development of emergency medical, hospital and public health services.

The Medical Services Directorate of the Health Branch includes the Indian Health Services Division, Northern Health Services Division, the Ottawa Bureau and the Quarantine, Immigration Medical and Sick Mariners Services.

The Indian and Northern Health Services Divisions are responsible for the provision of public health, medical and hospital care for the Indians and Eskimos with a view to raising the general health level within the native population to that existing among other groups. They are also responsible for the health of the population of the Yukon and Northwest Territories other than members of the Armed Forces. Hospitals are maintained at the following locations: Ohsweken, Moose Factory, and Sioux Lookout, Ont.; The Pas, Hodgson, Pine Falls and Norway House, Man.; Ft. Qu'Appelle and North Battleford, Sask.; Gleichen, Cardston, Edmonton and Hobbema, Alta.; Sardis, Prince Rupert, and Nanaimo, B.C.; Whitehorse, Y.T.; Inuvik and Frobisher Bay, N.W.T. In addition, Nursing Stations, Health Centres, and Clinics are maintained at scores of points across Canada.

The Ottawa Bureau serves in an advisory capacity to all Departments of the Government on health and welfare problems relating to Government employees; provides a diagnostic and counselling service for all federal civil servants in Ottawa and in addition provides an advisory service to the Air Services Branch of the Department of Transport on the physical standards for civil aviation personnel licensed by the Department.

The Quarantine, Immigration Medical and Sick Mariners Services administer the Quarantine Act, the Leprosy Act, and Part V of the Canada Shipping Act and have statutory responsibility for the medical examination and treatment of immigrants.

Under the *Quarantine Act* they are responsible for enforcing measures designed to prevent entry into Canada of the six major quarantinable diseases viz. cholera, plague, smallpox, louse-borne relapsing fever, typhus and yellow fever. They also carry out the provisions of the *Leprosy Act* which authorizes the detention and treatment of persons suffering from leprosy and the establishment of hospital facilities for such purpose. Under Part V of the *Canada Shipping Act* crew members of vessels which comply with certain provisions of the Act receive free medical, surgical and hospital care where port facilities for such treatment exist. Examination of immigrants and certain other persons in Canada and abroad is carried out and medical care of immigrants is provided under the authority of the *Department of National Health and Welfare Act* subject to the provisions of the *Immigration Act* and Regulations.

Maritime Quarantine Stations are located at St. John's, Nfld.; Sydney and Halifax, N.S.; Saint John, N.B.; Quebec, Que., with sub-stations at Seven Islands, Baie Comeau, Rimouski, Port Alfred, Port Cartier, Three Rivers, Sorel and Montreal; Victoria, B.C., with sub-stations at Vancouver, Esquimalt and New Westminster.

Airport quarantine facilities exist at Gander and Stephenville, Nfld.; Sydney and Halifax, N.S.; Moncton, N.B.; Dorval, Que.; Ottawa, Toronto, Windsor, London and Trenton, Ont.; Winnipeg, Manitoba, Calgary and Edmonton, Alta.; Vancouver, Abbotsford and Victoria, B.C.

Immigration Medical Service offices are located in Canada at St. John's and Gander, Nfld.; Sydney and Halifax, N.S.; Saint John, N.B.; Quebec, Montreal and Dorval, Que.; Toronto, Fort Erie and Niagara Falls, Ont.; Winnipeg, Manitoba; Vancouver and Victoria, B.C. Examination facilities overseas are located in the British Isles at London, Leeds, Liverpool, Bristol, Glasgow and Belfast and on the Continent of Europe at Athens, Brussels, Copenhagen, Vienna, Paris, Rome, The Hague, Cologne, Stuttgart, Berlin, Hamburg, Munich, Helsinki, Berne and Lisbon and in Asia, Hong Kong.

The Sick Mariners Service operates full-time clinics at Sydney and Halifax, N.S.; Saint John, N.B.; Quebec and Montreal, Que.; Vancouver and Victoria, B.C. At

approximately five-hundred other ports and outposts on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts treatment arrangements are also available.

The Food and Drug Directorate consists of Administration Services, Scientific Services, Inspection and Enforcement Services, Food Control Service, and Drug Control Service; The Narcotic and Controlled Drug Division, Medical Division and Consumer Relations Division. The work of the Directorate is primarily the administration of the *Food and Drugs Act*, the *Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act*, *Narcotic Control Act* and the enforcement of regulations made under these Acts.

Regional Food and Drug Laboratories are maintained in the following cities: Ottawa, Ont., Halifax, N.S., Montreal, P.Q., Toronto, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., Vancouver, B.C. Food and Drug Offices are located in Ottawa, Ont., Halifax, N.S., Charlottetown, P.E.I., Saint John, N.B., Sydney, N.S., St. John's, Nfld., Quebec, P.Q., Hull, P.Q., Three Rivers, P.Q., Sherbrooke, P.Q., Belleville, Ont., Cornwall, Ont., Hamilton, Ont., Kitchener, Ont., London, Ont., Windsor, Ont., Sudbury, Ont., Port Arthur, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., Brandon, Man., Saskatoon, Sask., Regina, Sask., Calgary, Alta., Edmonton, Alta., Kamloops, B.C., Vancouver, B.C., Victoria, B.C.

Welfare Branch

The Welfare Branch is composed of the Family Allowances and Old Age Security Division, the Old Age Assistance Division, the Unemployment Assistance Division, International Welfare Division, Welfare Grants Division, Emergency Welfare Division and the Fitness and Amateur Sport Directorate.

The Family Allowances and Old Age Security Division is responsible for the administration of allowances paid on behalf of children up to the age of sixteen years and on behalf of dependent youths in the sixteen to eighteen year age group in full-time attendance at school or university or precluded from attending by reason of mental or physical infirmity and for the payment of pensions to persons seventy years of age and over. This Division will be heavily involved in the administration of the Canada Pension Plan.

Regional offices are maintained in the following cities: St. John's, Nfld.; Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Halifax, N.S.; Fredericton, N.B.; Quebec, Que.; Toronto, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Regina, Sask.; Edmonton, Alta.; Victoria, B.C.

The Old Age Assistance Division is responsible for the administration of the federal aspects of the *Old Age Assistance Act*, the *Blind Persons Act* and the *Disabled Persons Act*.

The Unemployment Assistance Division is responsible for the administration of the Unemployment Assistance Act, a federal grant-in-aid program, under which the Federal Government shares with the provinces the costs of general assistance.

The International Welfare Division co-ordinates and assists international welfare activities in which Canada is engaged, including work with United Nations agencies, other international agencies concerned with welfare and other countries.

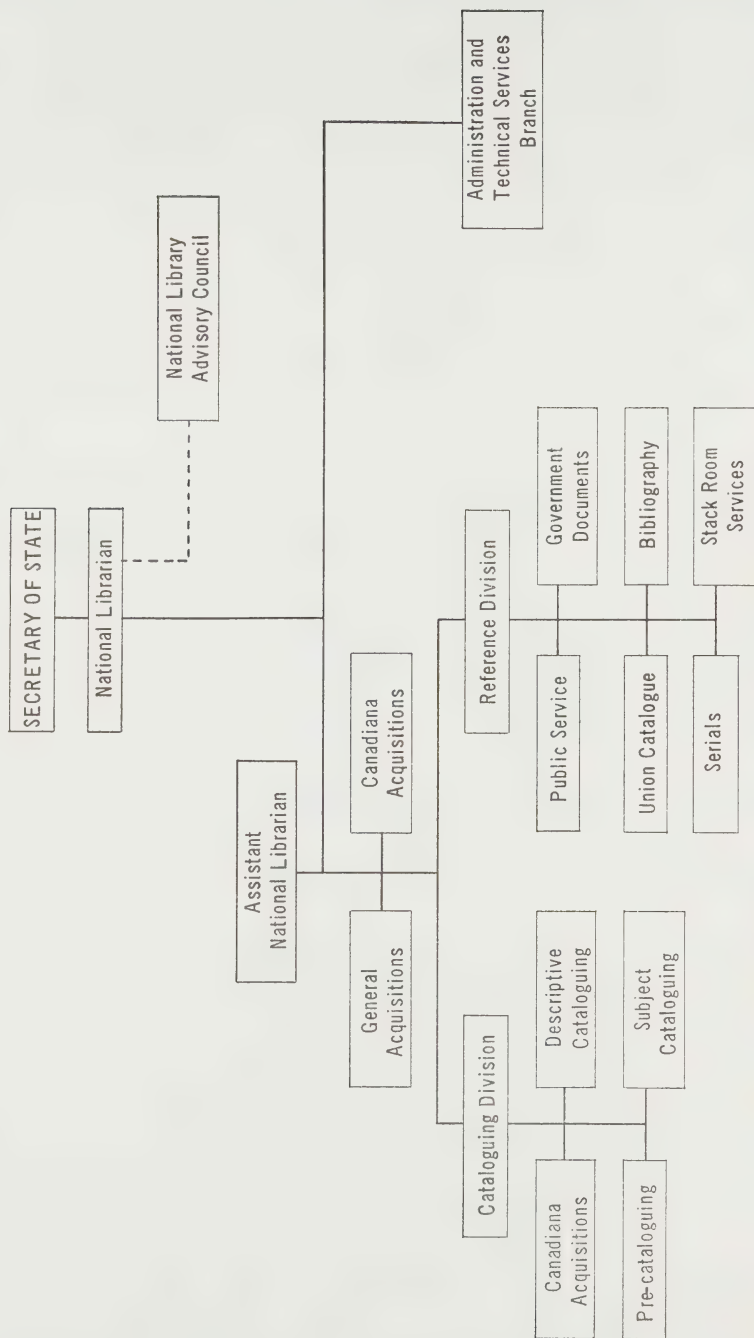
The Welfare Grants Division administers a program designed to develop and strengthen welfare services in Canada through grants to the provinces for assistance with the costs of demonstration projects and a variety of training schemes, to welfare departments, social agencies and universities for research projects, to schools of social work for staff expansion and to individuals for post graduate study.

The Emergency Welfare Services Division is responsible for the development of emergency welfare plans and for assisting the provinces and municipalities in developing basic emergency welfare services.

The Fitness and Amateur Sport Directorate is responsible for the Administration of Grants-in-Aid to national and international sports organizations; the granting of

Bursaries and Fellowships to assist in the training of necessary personnel; for undertaking and assisting in research or surveys in respect of fitness and amateur sport; arranging for National and Regional Conferences designed to promote and further the objectives of the Fitness and Amateur Sport Act; the preparation and distribution of information relating to fitness and amateur sport; for co-ordination of federal activities related to encouragement, promotion and development of amateur sport in co-operation with any other Departments or Agencies of the Government of Canada carrying on such activities.

NATIONAL LIBRARY



NATIONAL LIBRARY

The Library is housed temporarily in the Public Archives Records Centre Building, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa. All mail for the Library should be addressed to: National Library, Public Archives Building, 330 Sussex Drive, Ottawa.

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Maurice Lamontagne, P.C., M.P.
Secretary of State

Principal Officers

National Librarian.....	Dr. W. Kaye Lamb
Assistant National Librarian.....	Miss A. Languedoc
General Acquisitions, Head.....	Miss M. J. Higginson
Canadiana Acquisitions, Head.....	Miss M. C. Murray
Cataloguing Division, Chief.....	Dr. Jean Lunn
Reference Division, Chief.....	Miss M. Shepard
Administration and Technical Services Branch, Director.....	A. C. Taylor

The National Library came formally into existence on January 1, 1953, by the proclamation of the *National Library Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 330). On the same date the Library absorbed the Canadian Bibliographic Centre which had been responsible for preparatory work since its inception in 1950.

General functions of the Library include: (a) the collection, by purchase or otherwise, of books for the Library; (b) the compilation and maintenance of a National Union Catalogue in which the contents of the principal library collections throughout Canada may be listed; (c) the compilation and publication of a national bibliography in which books produced in Canada, written or prepared by Canadians or of special interest or significance to Canada may be noted and described; and (d) the compilation and/or publication of other bibliographies, checklists and indexes.

The Cataloguing Division deals with (a) the editing of the national bibliography, "Canadiana", compiled and published monthly and annually which furnishes as complete a record as possible of all publications of Canadian origin and authorship or of special concern to Canadians; and (b) the cataloguing of all books.

The Reference Division is responsible for the editing of the National Union Catalogue and provides a reference service to other libraries and individuals. This service includes the loan of books to libraries and the location of specific titles in the libraries throughout Canada.

The Canadiana Acquisitions Section is responsible for acquiring books published in or about Canada or written by Canadians, as well as the registration of all books received under the Library's Book Deposit Regulations.

The General Acquisitions Section purchases books in the social sciences and humanities for the Library, registers all books received under the *Copyright Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 55), acknowledges gifts and arranges for the exchange of books. Under Treasury Board authority, it exercises a degree of supervision over book purchases made by government departments.

The National Library Advisory Council (which succeeded the National Library Advisory Committee appointed in 1948-49) is established, according to section 8 of the *National Library Act*, to advise and assist the National Librarian in connection with the organization and development of the National Library.

The Administration and Technical Services Branch provides advice on general policy and attends to the administrative requirements of the Library.

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

National Research Building, Sussex Drive, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Charles Mills Drury, P.C., C.B.E., D.S.O., Q.C., M.P., Chairman of the Committee of the Privy Council on Scientific and Industrial Research

Principal Officers

President.....	B. G. Ballard, O.B.E., B.SC., D.SC., D.ENG., F.I.E.E.E., M.I.E.C., (HON.), F.R.S.C.
Vice-President (Scientific).....	Léo Marion, M.B.E., B.SC., PH.D., D.SC., LL.D., D. DE L'U., F.R.S.C., F.R.S.
Vice-President (Scientific).....	K. F. Tupper, O.B.E., B.A.S.C., S.M., D.SC., LL.D., M.E.I.C. (HON.)
Vice-President (Administration).....	F. T. Rosser, B.A., M.A., PH.D., LL.D.
Director, Division of Administration and Personnel.....	F. L. McKim, B.A., M.A.
Director, Division of Pure Chemistry.....	W. G. Schneider, B.SC., M.SC., PH.D., F.R.S.C., F.R.S.
Division of Biosciences, Director.....	W. H. Cook, O.B.E., B.SC., M.SC., PH.D., LL.D., D.SC., F.R.S.C.
Division of Radiation Biology, Director.....	Gordon Butler, B.A., PH.D.
Atlantic Regional Laboratory, Director ¹	A. C. Neish, B.SC., M.SC., PH.D., F.R.S.C.
Division of Building Research, Director.....	R. F. Legget, B.ENG., M.ENG., LL.D., D.SC., M.INST.C.E., (HON.) F.R.A.I.C., F.R.C.S.
Division of Applied Chemistry, Director.....	I. E. Puddington, B.SC., M.SC., PH.D., F.S.R.C.
Division of Mechanical Engineering, Director.....	D. C. MacPhail, B.A.S.C., M.S., PH.D.
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Division of Applied Physics, Director.....	L. E. Howlett, M.B.E., B.A., M.A., PH.D., F.R.S.C.
Division of Pure Physics, Director.....	G. Herzberg, M.A., DR.ING., LL.D., D.SC., F.R.S.C., F.R.S.
Prairie Regional Laboratory, Director ¹	H. R. Sallans, B.SC., M.SC., PH.D.
Radio and Electrical Engineering Division, Director.....	D. W. R. McKinley, O.B.E., B.A., M.A., PH.D., F.I.E.E.E., F.R.S.C.

¹Located in Halifax.

The National Research Council of Canada (initially authorized by Order in Council P.C. 1266 of June 6, 1916, which was followed by *The Research Council Act*, S.C., 1917, Chapter 20—now the *Research Council Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 239, as amended) was created to undertake, assist or promote scientific and industrial research in Canada. This work includes: the utilization of the natural resources of Canada; the improvement of technical processes and methods used in the industries of Canada and the utilization of their waste products; the investigation and determination of standards and methods of measurements; the determination of physical constants and the fundamental properties of matter: the standardization and certification of the scientific and technical apparatus for the government service and for use in the industries of Canada, and the determination of the standards of quality of the materials used in the construction of public works and of the supplies used in the various branches of the government service; and, upon request to the Council, the investigation and standardization of the materials or products of the industries of Canada.

The National Research Council operates in accordance with general policy established by the Committee of the Privy Council on Scientific and Industrial Research which advises the government on all matters affecting scientific and industrial research in Canada. The Committee in turn obtains advice from The Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (which is the actual governing body of the National Research Council) on questions of scientific and technological methods affecting the expansion of Canadian industries or the utilization of the natural resources of Canada. The Honorary Advisory Council also fixes the overall policy of the National Research Council in addition to directing the work of the Council through the President. The Honorary Advisory Council has established an Executive Committee and eight standing committees to carry out the work outlined above. These deal with matters such as grants-in-aid of research and scholarships, appointments to the staff of the National Research Council, research journals, international relations and travel and reviewing and reporting upon the activities of the various scientific divisions of the National Research Laboratories.

The organization of the National Research Council consists of: (1) the Executive Offices of the President, two Vice-Presidents (Scientific), and Vice-President (Administration); (2) the National Research Laboratories and (3) the Division of Administration and Personnel.

The National Research Laboratories are organized into ten divisions and two regional institutions, namely, Biosciences, Radiation Biology, Building Research, Applied Chemistry, Pure Chemistry, Mechanical Engineering, Radio and Electrical Engineering, National Aeronautical Establishment, Applied Physics, Pure Physics, the Atlantic Regional Laboratory, and the Prairie Regional Laboratory.

The activities of the Division of Biosciences range from applied studies in food storage and transport to more fundamental work on the metabolism and chemical composition of living organisms.

The newest of the Council's divisions—the Division of Radiation Biology will study the effect of radiation on living things, including people.

The Division of Building Research provides a research service for the construction industry of Canada.

One of the major functions of the Division of Applied Chemistry is long-term research in the development of Canadian resources.

The Division of Pure Chemistry deals with fundamental investigations in the fields of physical and organic chemistry.

The Division of Mechanical Engineering works in certain areas of hydraulic and mechanical engineering and naval architecture.

The National Aeronautical Establishment studies aeronautical research problems related to defence and civil aviation.

The Radio and Electrical Engineering Division is engaged in problems of interest to Canadian industry and in fundamental research in electrical science.

The Division of Applied Physics engages in research on problems directly related to the development of Canada, and the establishment and maintenance of fundamental physical standards that form the basis of many industrial operations.

In the Division of Pure Physics work is pursued on various fundamental problems which do not have an immediate application but advance the frontiers of knowledge and thereby supply the basis for further progress in the applied fields.

There is also an Atlantic Regional Laboratory (located in Halifax, N.S.) and a Prairie Regional Laboratory (located at Saskatoon, Sask.). The former carries out research related to possible development of the natural resources of the Maritime Provinces, while the latter studies the utilization of agricultural materials.

The Division of Administration and Personnel provides administrative, management and plant engineering services for the entire organization. There is also a financial management office, and an office of the General Counsel—both of which are primarily concerned with the operation of the NRC Laboratories.

Serving Canadian science generally are the Council's Awards and Committees' Services Branch, the National Science Library, the Technical Information Service, and Liaison Offices in Ottawa, London, Washington and Paris.

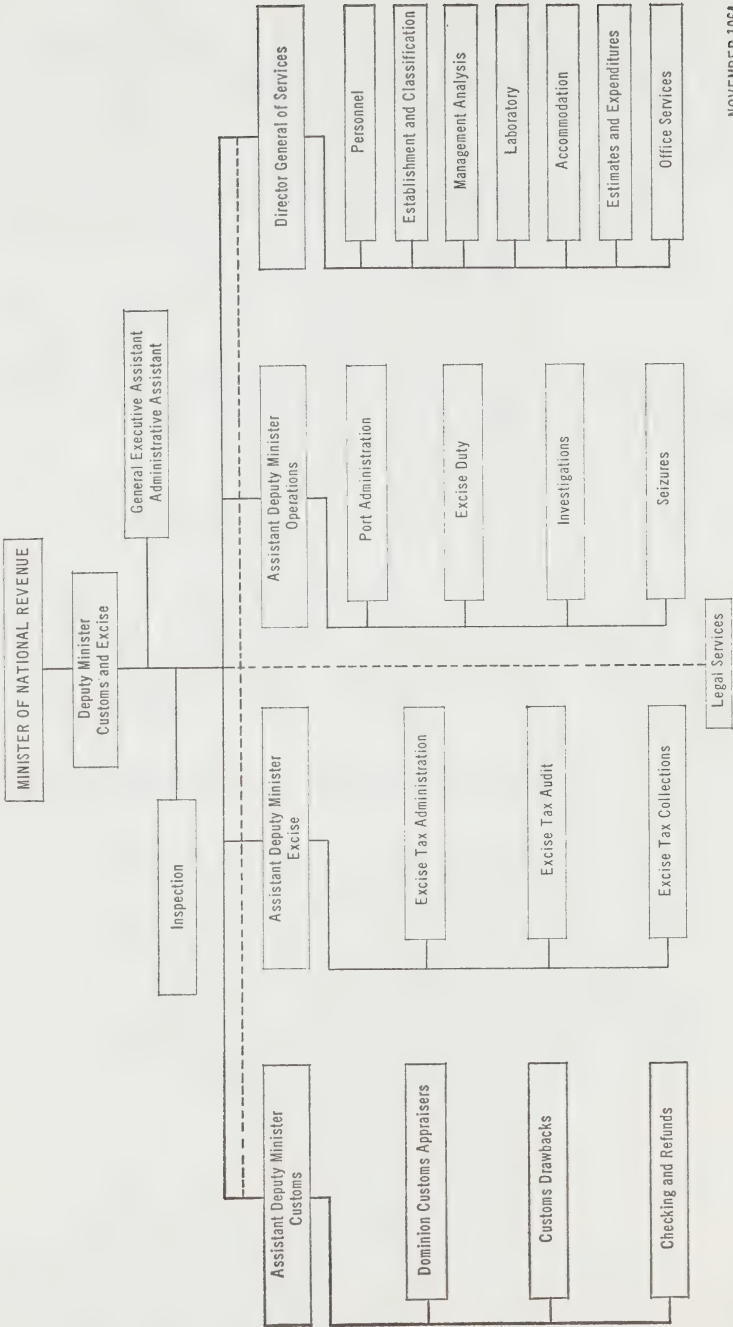
The grants-in-aid and scholarships program administered by the Awards Branch amount to \$17 million per annum for the support of students and professors in Canadian universities working in various fields of science and engineering.

The Technical Information Service provides Canadian industry with scientific and technical data on materials, processes and equipment, and on industrial engineering problems such as packaging and wage incentives. The Service also administers the NRC Industrial Research Assistance Program for the encouragement of research in Canadian industry.

The Liaison Offices serve as clearing houses for the exchange of scientific information, and act as inter-governmental links in those areas where science and foreign relations intermingle.

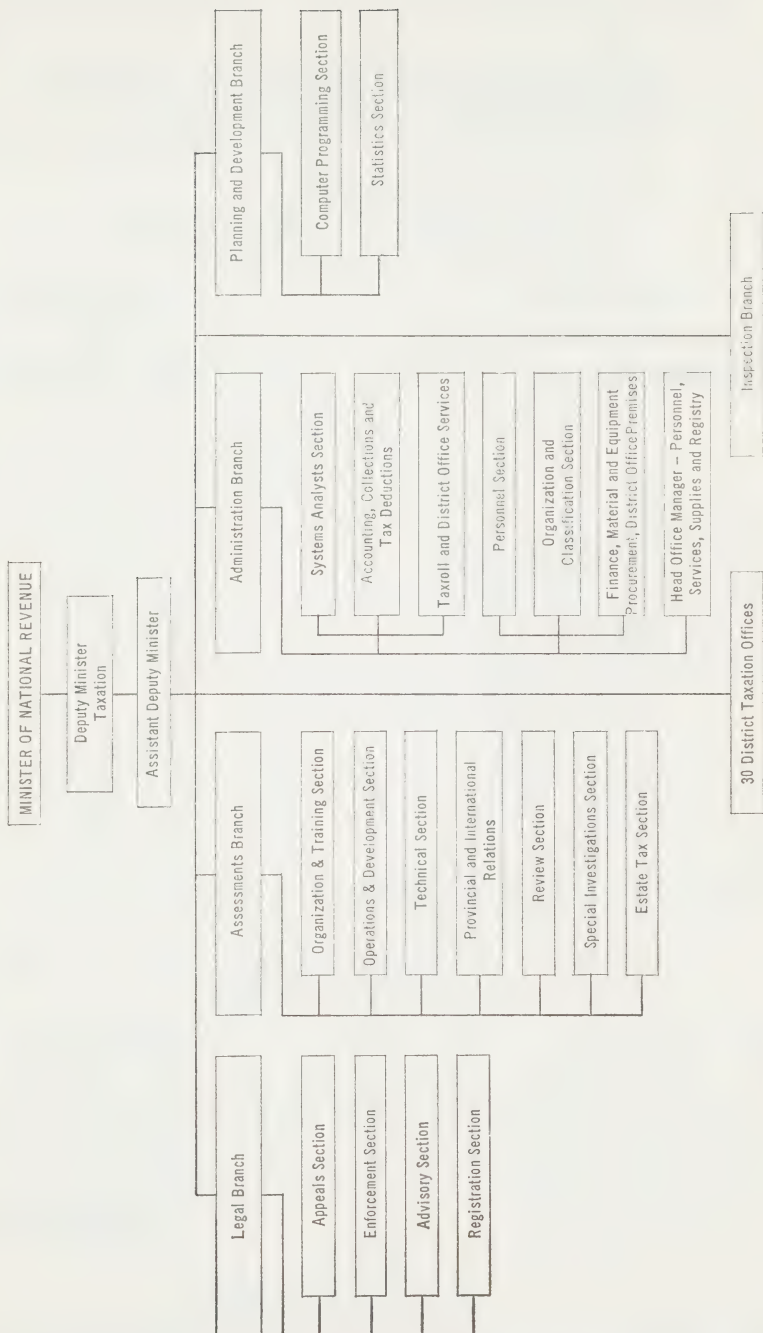
A Medical Research Council fully responsible for policy in the field of medical research, but functioning within the administrative framework of the National Research Council, was established in November, 1960. The Medical Research Council maintains no laboratories of its own; its funds are used to train medical research scientists through a Fellowship program; to support a number of full-time university scientists as Medical Research Associates and scholars; and to provide grants-in-aid of medical research in universities and associated institutes and hospitals. In 1964-65, the Council's expenditures for these activities totalled \$7 million. The Council also provides secretarial and administrative services for the Queen Elizabeth II Canadian Research Fund.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE — Customs and Excise



NOVEMBER 1964

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE (Taxation Division)



DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE

Connaught Building, MacKenzie Avenue, Ottawa

Minister

The Honourable E. J. Benson, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of National Revenue

Special Assistant Miss M. E. Barrie,
B.A., B.COMM., LL.B.
Executive Assistant C. J. Keller
Private Secretary Mrs. E. E. Ballantyne

Principal Officers

Customs and Excise Division

Deputy Minister R. C. Labarge, M.A., M.B.E.
Assistant Deputy Minister, Customs A. R. Hind, B.A.
Assistant Deputy Minister, Excise G. L. Bennett, B.A., M.A.
Assistant Deputy Minister, Operations J. G. Howell, B.SC.
A/Director General of Services J. W. Langford, B.A.
A/General Executive Assistant P. P. Last
Dominion Customs Appraisers Branch, Chief D. W. McGill, B.COMM.,
B.A.
Drawbacks Branch, Director W. N. Rutter
Excise Duty Branch, Director E. N. Smith, PHM.B.
Excise Tax Administration, Director A. P. Mills
Excise Tax Audit Branch, Director M. J. Gorman, C.A.
Excise Tax Collections Branch, Director M. S. Malloy
Port Administration Branch, Director J. J. A. Senecal, B.COM.

Taxation Division

444 Sussex Drive, Ottawa

Deputy Minister J. Gear McEntyre, B.A.,
B.C.L., Q.C.
Assistant Deputy Minister D. H. Sheppard, F.C.A.
Administration Branch, Director S. F. Hobart
Assessments Branch, Director H. H. Milburn, F.C.A.
Inspection Branch, Director A. Paterson, C.A.
Legal Branch, Director E. S. MacLatchy, LL.M.
Planning and Development Branch, Director H. F. Herbert, C.A.

District Taxation Offices

Newfoundland E. R. Roberts, B.A.
Charlottetown H. R. Hennessey, C.A.

Sydney	T. J. Evans
Halifax	E. C. Connolly, B.A., C.A.
Saint John	J. W. Dixon, C.A.
Quebec	M. Paquin, LL.M.
Sherbrooke	J. M. Laverdure, C.A.
Montreal	S. E. Bernier, C.A.
Rouyn	L. T. Merleau
Ottawa	K. L. Reid, F.C.A.
Kingston	F. H. Allcorn
Belleville	D. J. Gill, C.A.
Toronto	J. S. Reeves, F.C.A.
Hamilton	R. H. Fickes, F.C.A.
St. Catharines	W. R. Leach, C.A.
Kitchener	H. H. Vair, C.P.A.
London	W. H. Bailey, F.C.A.
Windsor	H. O. Merrett, C.A.
Sudbury	R. G. McKenna
Fort William	L. E. Mann, C.A.
Winnipeg	W. J. Murphy, C.P.A.
Regina	T. H. J. Illsey
Saskatoon	N. A. Morris, C.A.
Calgary	G. W. Northfield, R.I.A.
Edmonton	D. F. Rutherford
Penticton	W. O. Wadge, C.A.
Vancouver	W. G. Thompson, F.C.A.
Victoria	C. E. Wesson, C.A.
Whitehorse	O. J. Osborne
Taxation Data Centre	R. W. Arbuckle, B.COMM.

The present Department of National Revenue was first established under the provisions of *The Department of National Revenue Act* (S.C., 1926-27, Chapter 34 — now the *Department of National Revenue Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 75). From the time of Confederation until 1917 the collection of revenue was administered by two agencies: the Department of Customs and the Department of Inland Revenue. In 1917 a third agency was created, the Income Tax Branch of the Department of Finance. In 1918 the Departments of Customs and Inland Revenue were brought under one Minister and the name was changed to the Department of Customs and Inland Revenue; in 1921 the name Inland Revenue was dropped and the Department of Customs and Excise was instituted. In 1924 collection of income taxes was placed under that Department and in 1927 its name was changed to the Department of National Revenue.

The Department of National Revenue consists of two main divisions, each of which is headed by a Deputy Minister. These are the Customs and Excise Division and the Taxation Division.

Customs and Excise Division

The functions of the Customs and Excise Division are: (1) the control and management of the collection of the duties of customs and of matters incidental thereto; (2) the collection of all duties of excise under the *Excise Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 99, as

amended); and (3) the collection of sales and excise taxes under the *Excise Tax Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 100, as amended), including a certain portion of the tax imposed under the *Old Age Security Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 200). There are three sub-divisions, each under an Assistant Deputy Minister, as follows: (a) the Assistant Deputy Minister for Customs (b) the Assistant Deputy Minister for Excise, and (c) the Assistant Deputy Minister for Operations and a fourth sub-division comprising related and supporting services under a Director General.

The Assistant Deputy Minister for Customs is responsible for the application of the provisions of the Customs Tariff and the *Customs Act* related to imported goods. He is responsible for the Dominion Customs Appraisers, Customs Drawbacks, and the Checking and Refunds Branches. The Dominion Customs Appraisers Branch is responsible for tariff classification and value for duty of goods imported. It makes investigations relating to the manufacture and production of goods in Canada and costs and sales values of goods produced in countries which export to Canada. The Checking and Refunds Branch reviews Customs import entries and supporting invoices to ensure accuracy and a uniform application to imports of the provisions of the *Customs Act*, the Customs Tariff and the *Excise Tax Act*. As the name implies, this Branch also handles claims for the refund of Customs duties and Excise taxes which have been overpaid on imported goods. The Customs Drawbacks Branch, with field offices throughout Canada, investigates claims filed by manufacturers and others to recover duties and taxes paid on goods re-exported or used in Canada in the production of articles for home consumption and export.

The Assistant Deputy Minister for Excise has the responsibility for the administration of the *Excise Tax Act*. Under him are Excise Tax Administration, Excise Tax Audit, and Excise Tax Collections Branches. The Excise Tax Administration Branch established the basis for the application of taxes under the *Excise Tax Act*. The Excise Tax Audit Branch, with field offices across Canada, conducts periodic audits of the records of manufacturers and wholesalers licensed under the *Excise Tax Act* to establish the correctness of returns and refund claims. The Excise Tax Collections Branch controls the issuance of licences and, through district offices, is responsible for the collection of taxes imposed by the *Excise Tax Act*.

The Assistant Deputy Minister for Operations is responsible for Port Administration, Excise Duty, Investigations and Seizures Branches. The Port Administration Branch gives general direction to Customs ports on matters relating to port operations and services and procedures for the control and movement of imported goods. This branch is responsible for ensuring uniformity in the application of laws and regulations pertaining to bonded warehouses and carriers of imported goods. The Excise Duty Branch exercises control of distilleries, tobacco manufactories and other premises operated under licence pursuant to the Exercise Act. The Investigations Branch conducts investigations of suspected violation of the Customs and Excise laws and regulations. The Seizures Branch processes case where seizure action has been taken because of breaches of the Customs or Exercise laws.

The Director General of Services is responsible for essential service branches such as Personnel, Establishment and Classification, Estimates and Expenditures, Management Analysis, Laboratory, Accommodation, and Office Services.

The Customs and Excise Division maintains 274 main ports of entry, 116 outports and a number of Vessel Clearing Stations and seasonal offices.

Taxation Division

The Taxation Division is responsible for the administration of the *Income Tax Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 178, as amended), the *Dominion Succession Duty Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 89, as amended), the *Estate Tax Act* (S.C. 1958, Chapter 29), Part I, of the

Canada Pension Plan Act (S.C., 1965, Chapter 51), and the collection of a certain portion of the tax imposed by the *Old Age Security Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 200). The administration and collection of the remaining portions of the old age security tax have been delegated to the Excise Tax Division of the Department of National Revenue. On the 1st January, 1962, the Federal Government entered into tax collection agreements with all provinces except the Province of Quebec. As a result, the responsibility for the collecting of and the accounting for these provincial income taxes enacted by nine of the provinces is now that of the Taxation Division.

The head office of this Division (located at 444 Sussex Drive, Ottawa) with District Taxation offices in most of the principal cities. The Division is divided into five branches which are: Administration, Assessments, Inspection, Legal, and Planning and Development.

The Administration Branch is responsible for the accounting and collection of taxes, the preparation and maintenance of taxrolls, the provision of office space and equipment, and the handling of advertising and other public information. This Branch is also responsible for the administration of the personnel policies of the Taxation Division.

The Assessments Branch interpret the various Acts under which assessments are levied and formulate policies and procedures for the carrying out of these in a standard and uniform manner in all areas. All assessing is done by personnel of this Branch.

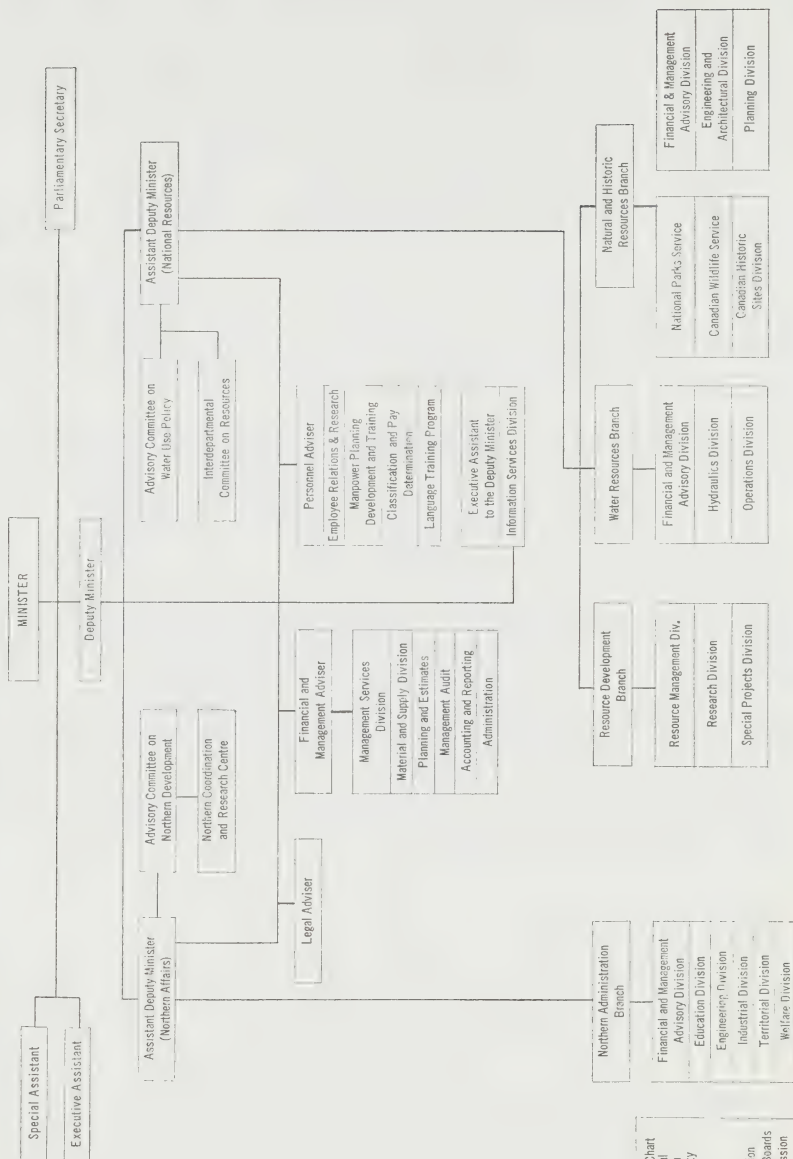
The Inspection Branch carries out the inspection of all phases of the operations of all offices including the Head Office of the Division and reports to the Deputy Minister concerning the operations of these offices.

The Legal Branch, in co-operation with the Department of Justice, conducts litigation and other legal work for the Crown in respect of the assessment and collection of taxes. This Branch is responsible for all legal rulings required for any reason and especially those prepared at the request of the other branches.

The Planning and Development Branch has as its function the development of long-range plans to improve the operating efficiency of the Taxation Division. To assist in this function, this Branch is responsible for the development of statistics pertaining to the operation of the Taxation Division.

The Taxation Division operates thirty district offices across Canada including the Taxation Data Centre located in Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES *



* This Departmental Organization Chart does not reflect the organizational characteristics and relations with the Department, Minister or Deputy Minister, of the

- N.W.T. Government
- National Parks Commission
- Historic Sites and Monuments Boards
- Northern Canada Power Commission

DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

400 Laurier Avenue West, Ottawa 4

Minister

The Honourable Arthur Laing, P.C., B.S.A., M.P.,
Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources

Special Assistant Jack Austin
Executive Assistant G. F. Gibson
Parliamentary Secretary John N. Turner

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister E. A. Côté
Assistant Deputy Minister (National Resources) J. A. MacDonald
Assistant Deputy Minister (Northern Affairs) J. H. Gordon
Executive Assistant to the Deputy Minister W. D. Mills
Secretary, Advisory Committee on Northern Development,
and Co-ordinator, Northern Coordination and
Research Centre G. W. Rowley
Natural and Historic Resources Branch, Director J. R. B. Coleman
Water Resources Branch, Director T. M. Patterson
Northern Administration Branch, Director F. A. G. Carter
Financial and Management Adviser W. Evan Armstrong
Personnel Adviser W. R. Luyendyk

The Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources (previously the Department of Resources and Development) was reconstituted under its present name in December, 1953, by the *Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources Act* (S.C., 1953-54, Chapter 4) in order to give greater emphasis to its function of developing the north and administering Eskimo affairs.

The Act provides that the duties, powers and functions of the Minister extend to and include all matters, except those not by law assigned to any other department, relating to: (a) the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory; (b) Eskimo affairs; (c) the water resources of Canada; (d) irrigation projects and water power developments; (e) the national parks; and (f) historic places and monuments.

The Department is divided into the following branches: Northern Administration, Natural and Historic Resources, Water Resources and Resources Development.

The Northern Administration Branch carries out the administration of the natural resources of the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory; and the administration of Eskimo affairs. It administers for the Council of the Northwest Territories the ordinances and regulations concerning education, health, welfare, municipal affairs, liquor, game, workmen's compensation, and mining safety.

The Natural and Historic Resources Branch administers the National Parks of Canada, the National Historic Parks and Sites, and federal interests in the conserva-

tion, protection and management of wildlife. It administers the *National Parks Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 189, as amended), the *Migratory Birds Convention Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 179) and the *Historic Sites and Monuments Act* (S.C. 1952-53, Chapter 39, as amended).

The Water Resources Branch carries on a continuing survey of the surface waters of Canada for water resources development purposes. It maintains a national inventory of water and hydroelectric resources of Canada. It investigates and studies international waterways problems and with provincial co-operation measures streamflow throughout Canada for power, irrigation and other purposes. It administers the *Dominion Water Power Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 90), the *Canada Water Conservation Assistance Act* (S.C., 1952-53, Chapter 21), and the *International River Improvements Act* (S.C., 1955, Chapter 47).

The Resource Development Branch has recently been established within the department in order to provide effective liaison and cooperation between resource oriented federal departments and agencies and with the provinces on shared efforts, the latter in part through the Canadian Council of Resource Ministers. In addition the Branch responsibilities include the conduct of broad economic and other studies of resource conservation and development to determine the interaction and implications of specific policies followed in each resource field on the broad resource development needs of Canada. The Branch will consist of three divisions—Special Projects, Research, and Resources Management. In addition to providing background information and policy advice on national resource matters, the Branch manages the resources, including minerals and oil and gas, of the Northwest Territories, the Yukon Territory and the sea bed and sub soil of the internal water's, territorial seas and continental shelf off Canada's coasts.

The Department performs certain administrative functions connected with the Northwest Territories, the Yukon Territory, and the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada. The Territorial Councils and the Board are listed elsewhere in the Manual.

The Department administers the following national parks:

<i>Name of Park</i>	<i>Headquarters</i>
Banff National Park.....	Banff, Alta.
Cape Breton Highlands National Park.....	Ingonish Beach, N.S.
Elk Island National Park.....	Lamont, Alta.
Fundy National Park.....	Alma, N.B.
Georgian Bay Islands National Park.....	Honey Harbour, Ont.
Jasper National Park.....	Jasper, Alta.
Kejimikujik National Park, N.S. (in process of establishment).....	
Kootenay National Park.....	Radium Junction, B.C.
Mount Revelstoke and Glacier National Parks.....	Revelstoke, B.C.
Point Pelee National Park.....	Leamington, Ont.
Prince Albert National Park.....	Waskesiu, Sask.
Prince Edward Island National Park.....	R.R. No. 1 Stanhope, P.E.I.
Riding Mountain National Park.....	Wasagaming, Man.
St. Lawrence Islands National Park.....	Mallorytown, Ont.
Terra Nova National Park.....	Glovertown, Nfld.
Waterton Lakes National Park.....	Waterton, Alta.
Wood Buffalo National Park.....	Fort Smith, N.W.T.
Yoho National Park.....	Field, B.C.

In addition, the Department administers 19 National Historic Parks and nearly 600 National Historic Sites across Canada. Field functions of the Northern Administration Branch are distributed between the Administrator of the Mackenzie, whose headquarters is at Fort Smith, N.W.T., and the Administrator of the Arctic whose headquarters is at Ottawa. The Mackenzie Administrator directs regional offices at Inuvik, Fort Smith, and Yellowknife; area offices are at Aklavik, Hay River, Coppermine, Tuktoyaktuk, Cambridge Bay, Fort Simpson and Spence Bay. The Administrator of the Arctic maintains regional headquarters at Churchill, Manitoba and Frobisher Bay, N.W.T. Area offices are at Rankin Inlet, Baker Lake, Cape Dorset, Coral Harbour, Igloolik, Eskimo Point, Hall Lake, Pangnirtung and Pond Inlet, N.W.T. and at Port Harrison, Povungnituk, Fort Chimo, Sugluk and Great Whale River in Arctic Quebec. Other offices of the Department are located in the following centres (branch or service designated in brackets): St. Johns, Nfld. (Canadian Wildlife Service, Water Resources Branch); Halifax, N.S. (Natural and Historic Resources Branch, Water Resources Branch); Sackville, N.B. (Canadian Wildlife Service); Montreal, P.Q. (Water Resources Branch); Cornwall, Ont. (Water Resources Branch); Guelph, Ont. (Water Resources Branch); Aurora, Ont. (Canadian Wildlife Service); Niagara Falls, Ont. (Water Resources Branch); North Bay, Ont. (Water Resources Branch); Fort Frances, Ont. (Water Resources Branch); Keewatin, Ont. (Water Resources Branch); Winnipeg, Man. (Canadian Wildlife Service, Water Resources Branch); The Pas, Man. (Water Resources Branch); Saskatoon, Sask. (Canadian Wildlife Service, Water Resources Branch); Shaunavon, Sask. (Water Resources Branch); Peace River, Alta. (Water Resources Branch); Edmonton, Alta. (Canadian Wildlife Service, Northern Administration Branch); Calgary, Alta. (Northern Administration Branch, Water Resources Branch); Cranbrook, B.C. (Water Resources Branch); Nelson, B.C. (Water Resources Branch); Kamloops, B.C. (Water Resources Branch); Prince George, B.C. (Water Resources Branch); Vancouver, B.C. (Canadian Wildlife Service, Water Resources Branch); Dawson, Y.T. (Northern Administration Branch); Mayo, Y.T. (Northern Administration Branch); Whitehorse, Y.T. (Northern Administration Branch, Water Resources Branch, Canadian Wildlife Service); Aklavik, N.W.T. (Canadian Wildlife Service, Northern Administration Branch); Inuvik, N.W.T. (Canadian Wildlife Service, Northern Administration Branch); Fort Smith, N.W.T. (Canadian Wildlife Service, Water Resources Branch, Northern Administration Branch).

The names of the chief regional officers and the locations of the regional offices are as follows:

Water Resources Branch

Officer	Title	Location
H. T. Ramsden	District Engineer	Vancouver 2, B.C.
R. D. May	District Engineer	Calgary, Alta.
P. W. Strilaeff	District Engineer	Winnipeg 1, Man.
B. E. Russell	District Engineer	Guelph, Ont.
S. Huberman	Area Engineer	Montreal 1, P.Q.
J. E. Peters	District Engineer	Halifax, N.S.
F. I. Morton	Engineer-in-Charge	Cornwall, Ont.

Canadian Wildlife Service

Dr. D. A. Munro, Chief	Ottawa, Ont.
A. G. Loughrey, Eastern Regional Superintendent	Ottawa, Ont.
Dr. W. E. Stevens, Western Regional Superintendent	Edmonton, Alta.

V. D. Hawley Inuvik, N.W.T.
 Dr. A. M. Pearson Whitehorse, Y.T.
 N. S. Novakowski Fort Smith, N.W.T.
 R. D. Harris Vancouver, B.C.
 J. B. Gollop Saskatoon, Sask.
 W. R. Miller Winnipeg, Man.
 J. E. Bryant Aurora, Ont.
 W. T. Munro Sillery, P.Q.
 L. M. Tuck St. John's, Nfld.
 J. P. Kelsall Sackville, N.B.

Natural and Historic Resources Branch

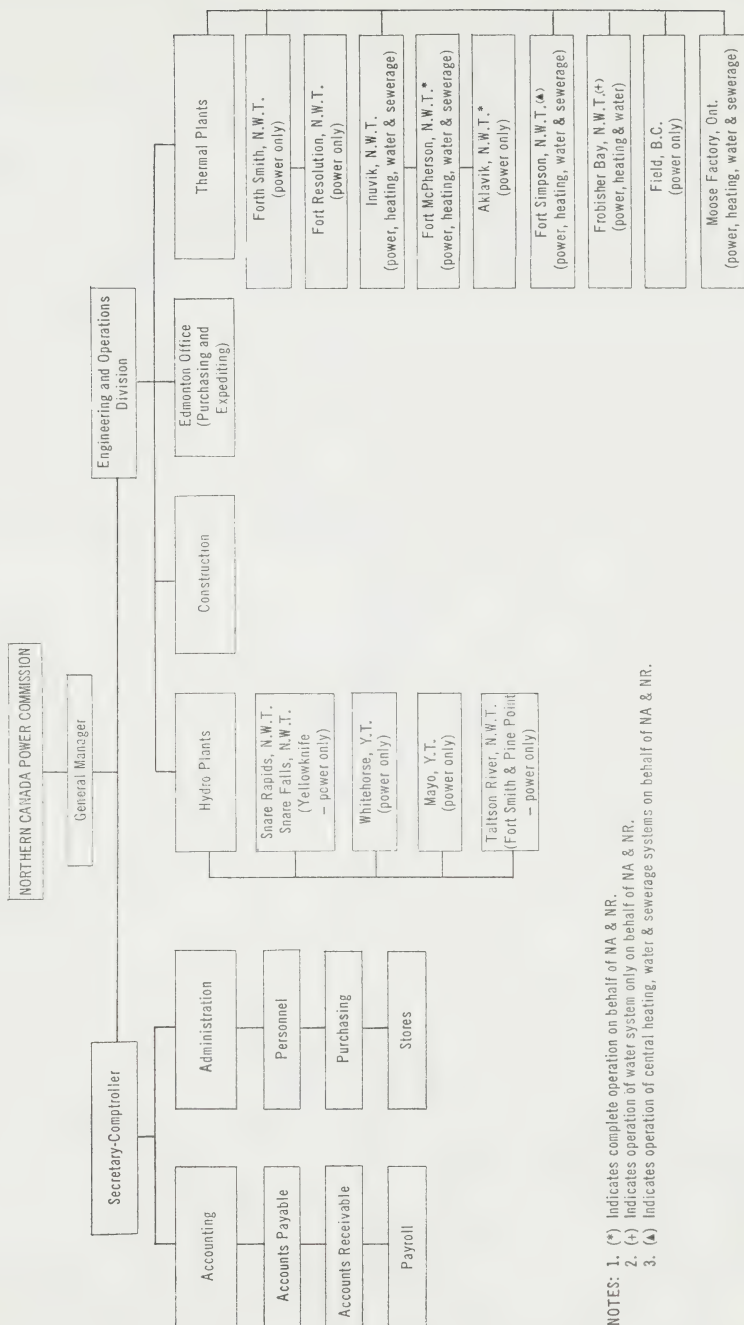
Western Regional Director B. I. M. Strong Calgary, Alta.
 Central Regional Director D. B. Coombs Cornwall, Ont.
 Atlantic Regional Director G. L. Scott Halifax, N.S.

Northern Administration Branch

R. J. Orange Administrator of the Mackenzie Fort Smith, N.W.T.
 P. E. Murdock . . . Regional Administrator Yellowknife, N.W.T.
 T. H. Butters . . . Regional Administrator Inuvik, N.W.T.
 Alex Stevenson . . Administrator of the Arctic Ottawa, Ont.
 Position Vacant . . Regional Administrator Frobisher Bay, N.W.T.
 A. M. Millican . . Regional Administrator Churchill, Man.
 R. G. Helbecque . . Regional Administrator, Arctic Quebec . . Ottawa, Ont.

Area offices of the Northern Administration Branch at Aklavik, Hay River, Coppermine, Tuktoyaktuk, Cambridge Bay, Fort Simpson, and Spence Bay are under the direction of the Administrator of the Mackenzie, while area offices at Rankin Inlet, Baker Lake, Cape Dorset, Coral Harbour, Igloolik, Eskimo Point, Hall Lake, Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet and Broughton Island in the N.W.T., and Port Harrison, Povungnituk, Fort Chimo, Sugluk and Great Whale River in arctic Quebec are under the direction of the Administrator of the Arctic.

NORTHERN CANADA POWER COMMISSION



NOTES: 1. (*) Indicates complete operation on behalf of NA & NR.

2. (+) Indicates operation of water system only on behalf of NA & NR.

3. (▲) Indicates operation of central heating, water & sewerage systems on behalf of NA & NR.

NORTHERN CANADA POWER COMMISSION

Imperial Building, 251 Bank Street, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Arthur Laing, P.C., B.S.A., M.P.,
Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources

Members of the Commission

Chairman E. A. Côté
Members J. F. Parkinson
T. M. Patterson

Principal Officers

General Manager and Chief Engineer E. W. Humphrys
Secretary-Comptroller T. A. Stott

The Commission was established by the *Northwest Territories Power Commission Act* (R.S.C. 1912, Chapter 196) which was amended by the *Northern Canada Power Commission Act* (S.C., 1956, Chapter 42). Under the *Northern Canada Power Commission Act* the Commission is authorized to construct and operate public utilities at points in the Northwest Territories, the Yukon Territory and, under certain conditions, at other points in Canada.

Under the provisions of the *Atlantic Provinces Power Development Act* (1958), the Commission is responsible for administering certain phases of the Federal Government's program of aid in respect to the development of power in the Maritime Provinces.

The Commission owns and operates power plants at Fort Smith, Fort Simpson, Fort Resolution, Frobisher Bay, Inuvik, Snare Rapids (approximately 90 miles north of Yellowknife) and Snare Falls (approximately 10 miles downstream from Snare Rapids) in the Northwest Territories, at Mayo and Whitehorse in the Yukon Territory, and at Field, B.C.

A hydro-electric development under construction on the Taltson River, 35 miles northeast of Fort Smith, N.W.T. is scheduled for completion in the fall of 1965 to supply Pine Point Mines Limited, the adjacent settlement of Pine Point and Fort Smith, N.W.T.

The utility plant at Moose Factory, Ontario, comprising power, central heating, water and sewerage systems, is operated by the Commission under a lease arrangement with the Department of National Health and Welfare, and the following operations in the Northwest Territories are carried out by the Commission on behalf of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources:

- (a) Power and heating plants and water and sewerage systems at Fort McPherson;
- (b) Heating plant and water and sewerage systems at Fort Simpson;
- (c) Power plant at Aklavik.

NORTHERN ONTARIO PIPE LINE CROWN CORPORATION

c/o Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Mitchell Sharp, P.C., M.P., Minister of Trade
and Commerce

Board of Directors

Jas. A. Roberts

H. R. Balls

J. W. McKee

J. C. Lessard

G. W. Green

Principal Officers

President.....	Jas. A. Roberts
Treasurer.....	N. Tokaryk
Secretary.....	W. J. Mulock

The Northern Ontario Pipe Line Crown Corporation was established by the *Northern Ontario Pipe Line Crown Corporation Act* (S.C., 1956, Chapter 10).

The Corporation was created for the purpose of: (a) acquiring real and personal property for the construction, maintenance and operation of and constructing, maintaining and operating the Northern Ontario section of a natural gas pipe line; (b) leasing, with an option to purchase, the Northern Ontario section to Trans-Canada Pipe Lines Limited and carrying out such lease, including disposal by the Corporation of the Northern Ontario section in accordance with such purchase option; and (c) doing such other matters or things as the Governor in Council may deem necessary to fulfil any agreement or arrangement, made before or after the coming into force of the Act, between the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario or the Government of Canada and Trans-Canada Pipe Lines Limited with respect to the financing, construction, leasing, operation, maintenance, improvement and disposal of the Northern Ontario section. On May 29, 1963, Trans-Canada Pipe Lines Limited exercised its option to purchase the Northern Ontario section.

COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Commissioner's Office — Langevin Block, Wellington Street, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Arthur Laing, P.C., B.S.A., M.P., Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources

Elected Members of the Council

Mackenzie Delta.....	Lyle L. Trimble
Mackenzie River.....	J. W. Goodall
Mackenzie South.....	Robert Porritt
Mackenzie North.....	Peter Baker

Appointed Members of the Council

W. G. Brown, Deputy Commissioner
of the Northwest Territories

Frank Vallée

A/M Hugh Campbell, C.B.E., LL.D. (RET.)

Stuart M. Hodgson

Robert N. Harvey

Territorial Officers

Commissioner of the Northwest Territories.....	B. G. Sivertz
Secretary to the Council.....	F. H. Murphy
Legal Adviser to the Council.....	H. Fischer

Chief Regional Officers

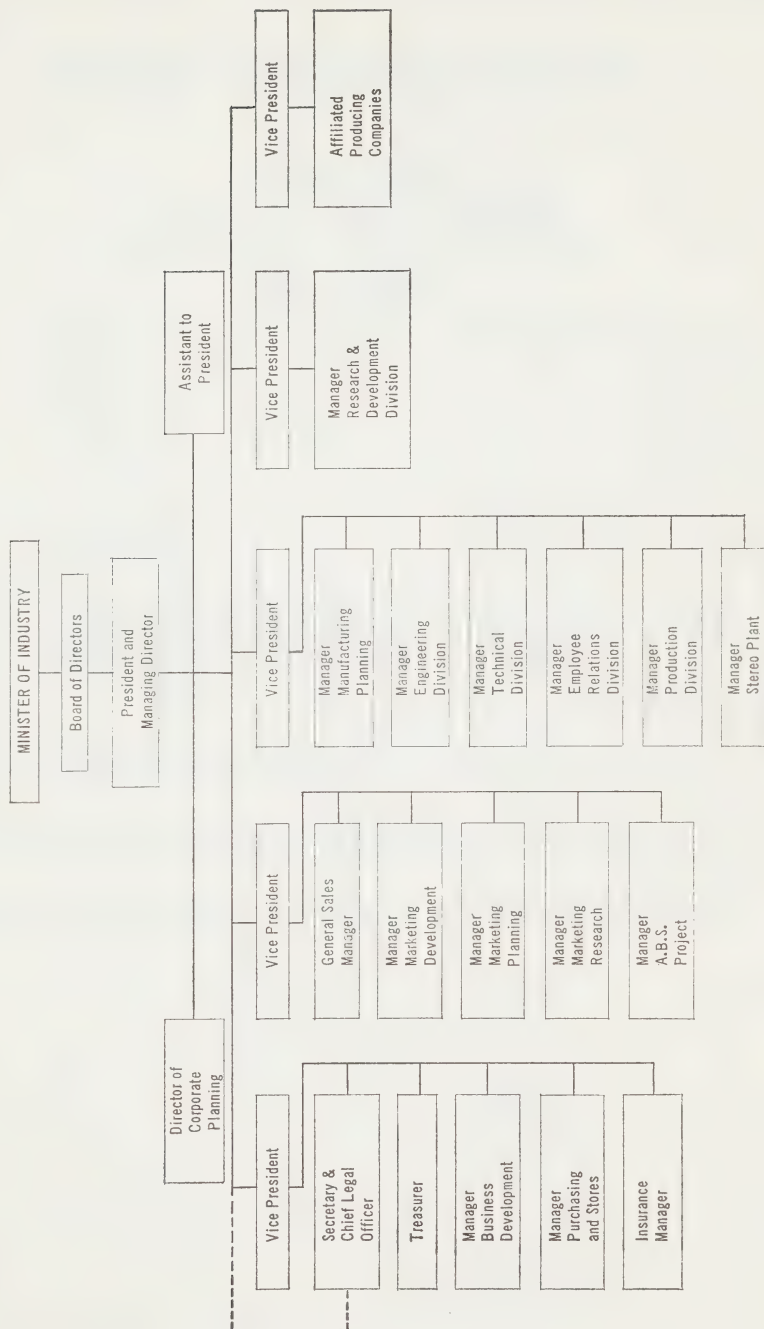
Administration of the Mackenzie.....	R. J. Orange—Fort Smith, N.W.T.
Administration of the Arctic.....	A. Stevenson—Ottawa

The Council of the Northwest Territories was established by the *Northwest Territories Act* (now R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 331, as amended).

The Commissioner in Council has legislative powers on such matters as direct taxation within the Territories in order to raise revenue, maintenance of municipal institutions, licences, solemnization of marriages, property and civil rights, administration of justice, education, public health, welfare and generally all matters of a local nature.

The Council of the Northwest Territories consists of nine members of which five are appointed by the Governor in Council and four are elected. The Commissioner of the Northwest Territories presides at the meetings of Council but is not a member of the Council.

POLYMER CORPORATION LIMITED



POLYMER CORPORATION LIMITED

Sarnia, Ontario

Minister Responsible

The Honourable C. M. Drury, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Industry and of Defence Production

Principal Officers

President and Managing Director.....	E. R. Rowzee
Vice-President.....	E. J. Buckler
Vice-President.....	L. D. Dougan
Vice-President.....	R. E. Hatch
Vice-President.....	I. C. Rush
Vice-President.....	S. Wilk
Secretary & Chief Legal Officer.....	W. J. Dyke
Treasurer.....	G. Bracewell

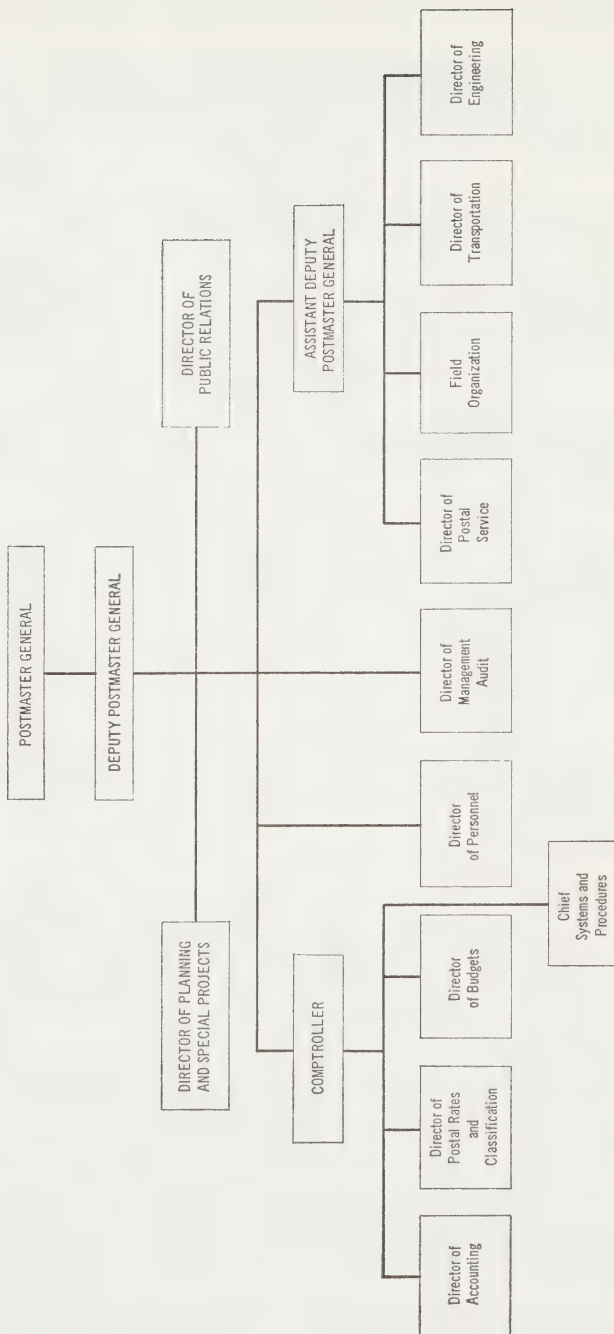
Polymer Corporation Limited was incorporated as a Crown company in 1942 under Part I of *The Companies Act*, 1934 (S.C., 1934, Chapter 33—now *The Companies Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 53) by direction of the Minister of Munitions and Supply under authority of *The Department of Munitions and Supply Act* (S.C., 1939 (Second Session), Chapter 3).

The Corporation's head office and plant are located at Sarnia, Ontario. A wide range of synthetic rubbers and latices and intermediate and related products are produced in the Sarnia plant.

It supplies the bulk of the synthetic rubber consumed by Canadian industry. The remainder, about $\frac{2}{3}$ of its Sarnia production, is sold outside of Canada in some 65 countries.

Butyl and Specialty rubber plants are located in Belgium and France, respectively.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT



POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Six Alexander Campbell Bldg., Riverside Drive, Ottawa

Minister

The Honourable René Tremblay, P.C., M.P.

Parliamentary Secretary.....Alexis Caron, M.P.
Executive Assistant.....Peter Bosa
Private Secretary.....Mrs. G. Leblanc

Principal Officers

Deputy Postmaster General.....W. H. Wilson
Assistant Deputy Postmaster General.....C. Dazé
Comptroller.....J. A. MacDonald
Director of Accounting.....L. V. McGurran
Director of Budgets.....E. W. Jay
Director of Engineering.....H. W. Wetthey
Director of Management Audit.....M. Fortin
Director of Personnel.....R. D. Boyd
Director of Planning and Special Projects.....M. Lysack
Director of Postal Rates and Classification.....F. Pageau
Director of Postal Services.....T. Bond
Director of Transportation.....R. A. Cathro
Director of Information and Public Relations.....
Chief, Systems and Procedures.....E. R. Temple

The Post Office Department was established by the *Post Office Act*, 1867 (S.C., 1867-68, Chapter 10—now the *Post Office Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 212, as amended). There are nine functional branches, namely, Accounting, Budgets, Engineering, Management Audit, Personnel, Planning and Special Projects, Postal Rates and Classification, Postal Services and Transportation; and two service branches, Public Relations and Information and Systems and Procedures.

The Accounting Branch is responsible for the maintenance of central accounting for Post Office revenue and disbursements from revenue: for the system of revenue accounting in the field and financial audit; for the operation of a data centre; for the administration of the Money Order System and Post Office Savings Bank, and for the distribution and control of stamps and other postal values.

The Budgets Branch is responsible for the system of internal budgetary control within the Department; for the preparation of Departmental Estimates for presentation to Parliament; and for the procurement and storage of Post Office supplies and equipment.

The Engineering Branch is concerned with the planning of mechanical mail handling systems and is responsible for the development, design or procurement, installation, maintenance and modification of all mechanical mail handling plant

used for the moving and processing of mail. It is also responsible for providing standard postal equipment through the development design, test and procurement of a wide range of items.

The Management Audit Service establishes and operates a system whereby the total management operations of the Department are periodically examined to assure that the postal service is efficiently conducted. It provides an investigation service in connection with major irregularities in the postal service and arranges for the provision of legal advice.

The Personnel Branch advises on staff policies, assists in the efficient use of staff through improvements in the methods of recruiting, training, promotion and employee welfare, and provides a complete personnel service in the field.

The Planning and Special Projects Branch develops long range activity forecasts and prepares consolidated forward plans for the Department. Provides information regarding the operations of the Department to Members of Parliament and other interested parties and conducts special projects for the Deputy Postmaster General.

The Postal Rates and Classification Branch develops and recommends suitable rates of postage for various classes of mail and postal services; maintains and operates the cost ascertainment programme; represents the Department at Congresses and on Committees of the Universal Postal Union and Postal Union of Americas and Spain; develops regulations governing domestic mailable articles; interprets international and domestic regulations and applies postal rate structures and rulings.

The Postal Service Branch formulates policies, establishes and maintains criteria and regulations for the provision of postal service to the public. Provides assistance to the Field organization in the application of policies, procedures and standards for facilities, accommodation and staffing. Develops and maintains Production Control and Quality Control programmes. Develops improved mail handling methods. Represents and commits the Department of Public Works and Treasury Board staff meetings involving construction projects for postal purposes. Arranges for the provision of space through the design and procurement of buildings.

The Transportation Branch negotiates contracts for the transportation of mail and establishes regulations and procedures for the administration and inspection of the services provided.

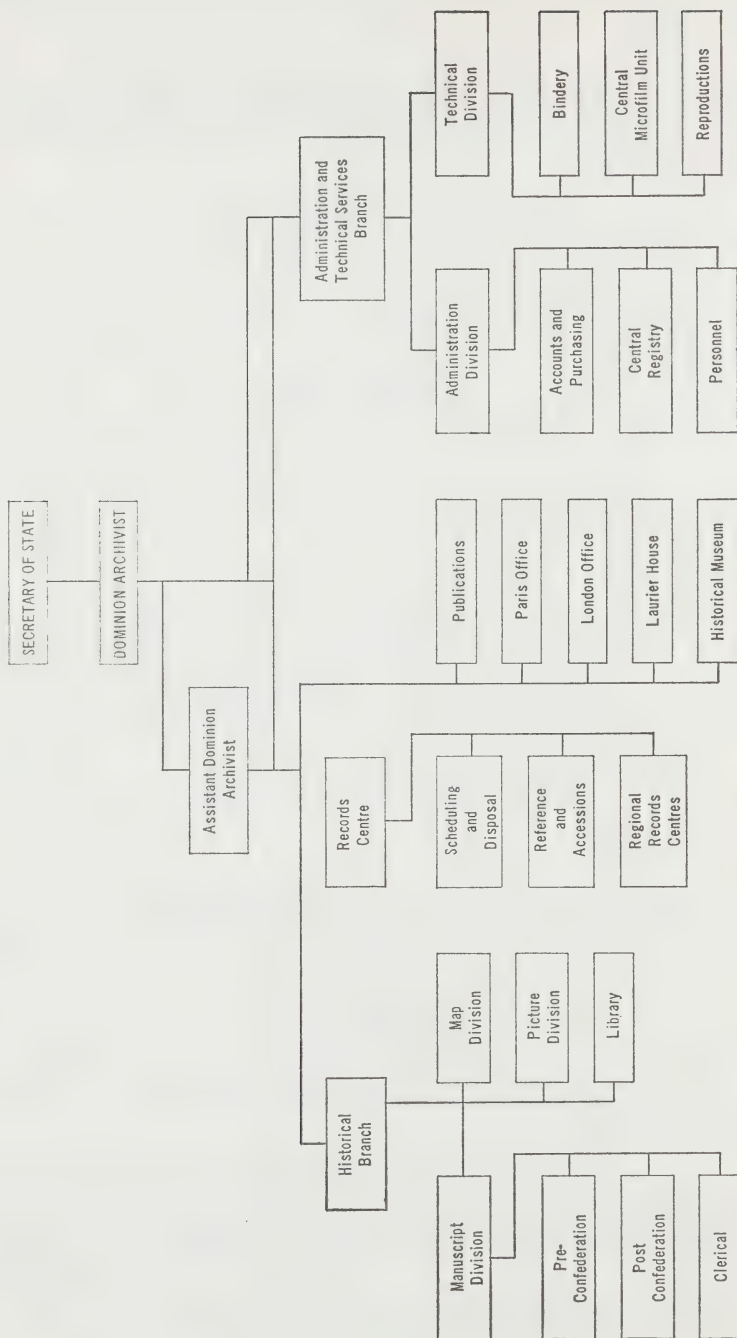
Public Relations develops and recommends programmes designed to obtain public co-operation necessary for effective postal operations and administers such programmes when approved; furnishes functional guidance to Public Relations Officers in the operating service and arranges for the design of postage stamps.

The Systems and Procedures Branch establishes effective systems and procedures for electronic and automatic data processing, accounting and paperwork. Controls the creation and use of forms. Administers office services and establishes and maintains clerical work measurement techniques. Co-ordinates and edits manuals and directives.

There are approximately 11,234 post offices in Canada about 6,882 of which are revenue post offices conducted in many instances on a part time basis in conjunction with private business.

There are fourteen District Directors in charge of postal operations within their districts. They are: St. John's, Nfld., D. R. Clarke; Halifax, N.S., M. D. O'Brien; Saint John, N.B., J. G. Cunningham; Quebec, P.Q., J. B. Dupuis; Montreal, P.Q., H. Cormier; Ottawa, Ontario, G. C. Charlebois; North Bay, Ont., J. C. A. Filiatrault; Toronto, Ont., J. G. Fultz; London, Ont., J. A. Flaherty; Winnipeg, Man., H. F. Murray; Saskatoon, Sask., ; Edmonton, Alta., G. G. Walker; Calgary, Alta., W. S. Cummings; Vancouver, B.C., A. E. Catterall.

PUBLIC ARCHIVES



PUBLIC ARCHIVES

Public Archives Building, 330 Sussex Drive, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Maurice Lamontagne, P.C., M.P.,
Secretary of State

Principal Officers

Dominion Archivist.....	Dr. W. Kaye Lamb
Assistant Dominion Archivist.....	Pierre Brunet
Historical Branch, Director.....	W. I. Smith
Manuscript Division, Chief.....	R. S. Gordon
Picture Division, Chief.....	G. Delisle
Map Division, Chief.....	T. E. Layng
Library, Chief.....	Miss M. M. J. Bourque
Records Centre, Chief.....	D. T. Shadd
Disposal and Scheduling, Head.....	W. W. Bilsland
Reference and Accessions, Head.....	J. H. R. Logan
Administration and Technical Services Branch, Director.....	A. C. Taylor
Administration Division, Chief.....	G. M. Munroe
Technical Division, Chief.....	W. D. Wheeler

Provision for the creation of a Public Archives was first made by an Order in Council of June 20, 1872, which appointed an officer of the Department of Agriculture to take charge of the new branch. In 1912, the Archives Branch became the Department of Public Archives (*The Public Archives Act*, S.C., 1911-12, Chapter 4—now the *Public Archives Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 222).

The purpose of the Public Archives is to assemble and make available to the public a comprehensive collection of source material relating to the history of Canada.

The Historical Branch is comprised of four divisions dealing respectively with manuscripts, pictures, maps and books.

The Manuscript Division contains manuscript collections and public records, each arranged in groups. Manuscript groups include private papers of governors, intendants, explorers, missionaries, and others, as well as the major portion of the correspondence of a great many leading Canadian statesmen. Record groups consist of selected records of all departments and agencies of the Government of Canada.

The Picture Division has charge of documentary paintings, water colours, engravings and photographs relating to people, historical events, places and objects. It takes note of similar illustrations published in books, magazines and newspapers.

The Map Division has custody of thousands of maps and plans pertaining to the discovery, exploration and settlement of this country, as well as topographical maps of Canada and other countries.

The Library contains some 80,000 volumes on Canadian history, not including pamphlets, magazines and newspapers.

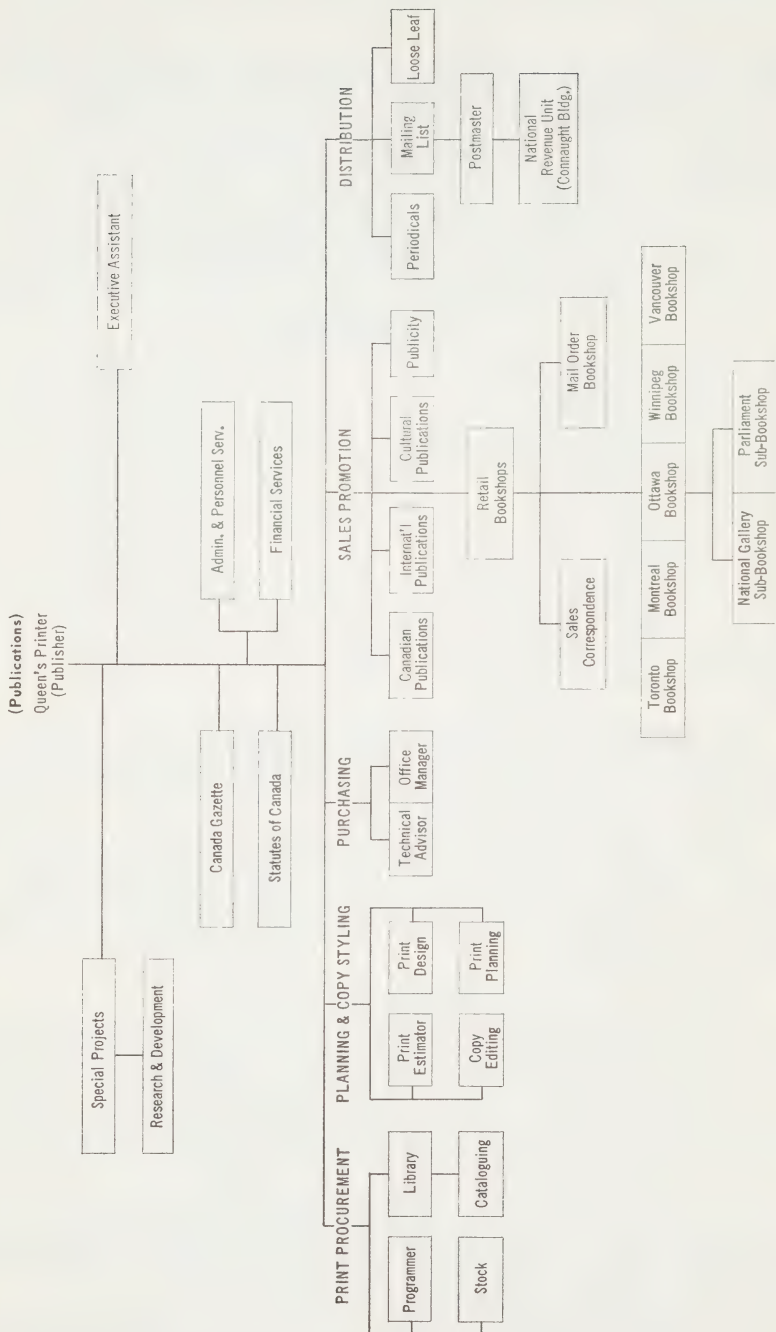
Although documents in the above divisions may not be taken out on loan, they may be consulted in the building, and a twenty-four hour a day service is provided for accredited research workers. Reproductions of available material may be obtained for a nominal fee on request and many of the documents in the Manuscript Division are on microfilm which may be obtained on loan.

The Records Centre was established in 1956 to assist departments and agencies in records management and is located at Tunney's Pasture. The service provided includes recommendations and advice on scheduling and disposal of records and the provision of the necessary storage, reference service and planned disposal of dormant records on an economical basis.

The Administration and Technical Services Branch advises on general policy and attends the administrative needs of the Archives. The Technical Division provides a technical and advisory service on microfilming to the Advisory Council on Public Records as well as to government departments and agencies. The Central Microfilm Unit is a centralized agency in the Division and does microfilm work for departments at cost. It is the responsibility of the Division to determine specifications for film and equipment, the processing of film, the servicing of equipment and the testing of film for all government departments and agencies.

Branch offices of the Public Archives are located in London, England and Paris, France.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY

Building of the Canadian Government Printing Bureau
Sacred Heart Blvd., Hull, P.Q.

Minister

The Honourable Maurice Lamontagne, P.C., M.P.,
Secretary of State

Principal Officers

Queen's Printer (Publisher).....	Roger Duhamel, F.R.S.C.
Special Projects Officer.....	C. A. St-Arnaud
Planning and Copy Styling, Chief.....	J. D. Shaw
Sales Promotion, Chief.....	J. G. Leroux
Print Procurement, Chief.....	O. R. Hébert
Distribution, Chief.....	M. E. Slater
Purchasing, Chief.....	G. L. Ward
<i>Canada Gazette</i> , Chief.....	L. P. Michaud
<i>Statutes of Canada</i> , Chief.....	J. H. R. Robert
Financial Services, Chief.....	L. J. Walsh
Administrative Services, Chief.....	P. E. Meunier

The Department of Public Printing and Stationery was established by an Act of Parliament in 1886, to meet the printing requirements of both Houses of Parliament, and of government departments and other federal agencies. It is a service department headed by the Queen's Printer (Publisher).

Following the reorganization which was effected in the past year, the Department's essential functions are as follows: *a*) the procurement of all print required by the Senate, the House of Commons, the Government departments and agencies; *b*) the editing of the publications requested; *c*) the promotion of sales and the distribution of the material published.

Publications fall in two main categories :

1. Those which originate with Parliament, such as the Debates of the Senate and of the House of Commons, their proceedings and committee reports. The *Canada Gazette* and the *Statutes of Canada* are also the responsibility of the Department.
2. Publications which originate within departments and executive agencies. These include their annual reports and a wide variety of other material which serves to further the programmes or objectives of the departments concerned.

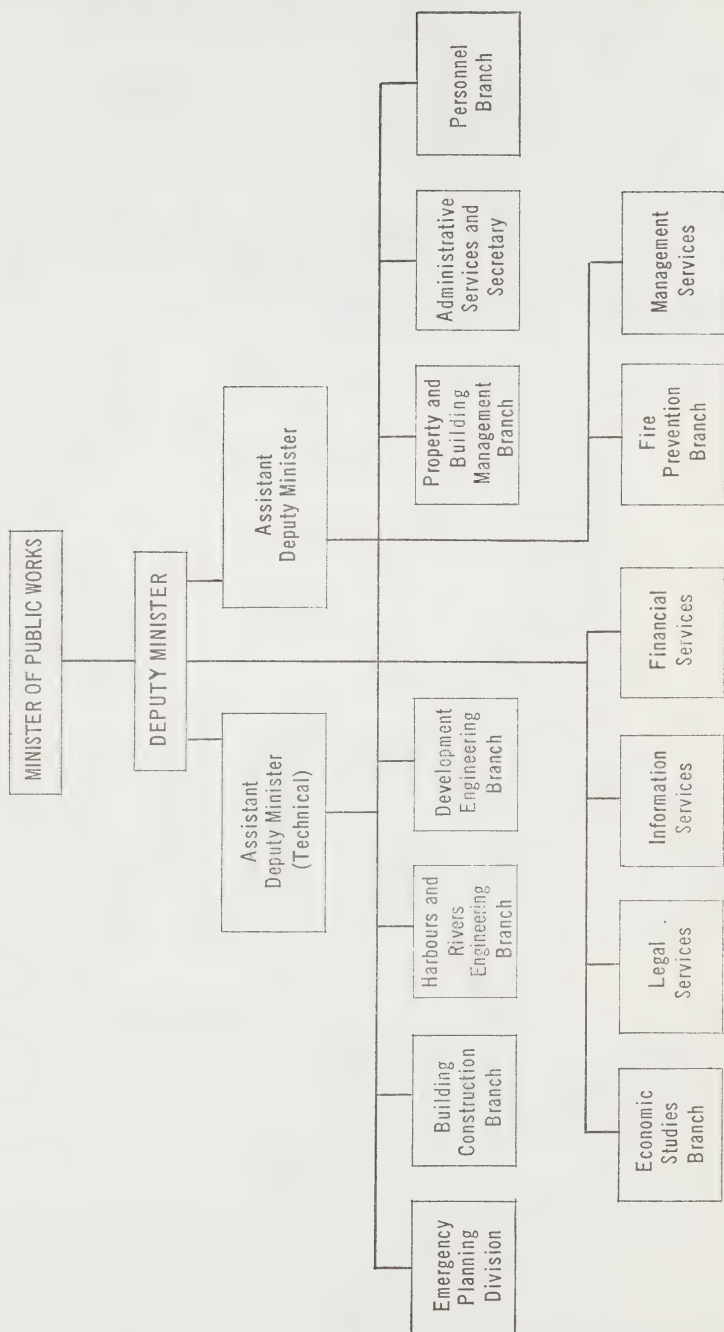
The distribution of Canadian Government publications is ensured by: compiling and issuing monthly, annual and separate catalogues, as well as checklists and price lists; selling publications through the mail and through government and commercial booksellers; distributing publications to institutions and persons entitled to free issue; maintaining mailing lists for departments and agencies.

Five government bookshops are now in operation in the following major Canadian cities: Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver. A sales counter is

established at the National Gallery, in Ottawa, and another one was recently opened on Parliament Hill to answer the needs of the tourist trade. A further bookstore will be ready in Halifax next Fall to complete the facilities made available to the Canadian public throughout the country.

The Department also acts as exclusive sales agent within Canada for eighteen (18) International Organizations publications, i.e.: Assembly of Western European Union, Commonwealth Economic Committee, Council of Europe, Food and Agriculture Organization, General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, International Atomic Energy Agency, International Civil Aviation, International Labour Organization, International Telecommunications Union, New Zealand Government Publications, Organization of American States (Pan American Union), Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, Publications filmées d'art et d'histoire, UNESCO Institute for Education, United Nations Organization; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, World Health Organization, World Meteorological Organization.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Sir Charles Tupper Building

Minister

The Honourable G. J. McIlraith, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Public Works.

Parliamentary Secretary G. Roy McWilliam, M.P.

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister Lucien Lalonde, B.A., LL.B.
Assistant Deputy Minister George T. Jackson, B.S.A.
Assistant Deputy Minister (Technical) G. B. Williams, B.Sc., C.E.
Building Construction Branch, Chief Architect J. A. Langford, B.Arch.
M.R.A.I.C.
Harbours and Rivers Engineering Branch,
Chief Engineer Gerald Millar, B.A., B.A.Sc.,
C.E.
Development Engineering Branch, Chief Engineer G. T. Clarke, B.Sc., (E.E.),
M.A., P.Eng.
Property and Building Management Branch, Director D. A. Freeze, B.Sc. (Arch.)
Chief of Administrative Services and Secretary Robert Fortier, B.A., LL.B.,
Q.C.
Fire Prevention Branch, Dominion Fire Commissioner R. A. W. Switzer
Personnel Branch Chief J. F. Maxwell
Economic Studies Director C. J. Daly, B.A., M.B.A.
Financial Services, Financial Adviser L. P. Boyle, B.A.
Legal Services Division Chief P. Sorokan, LL.B.
Information Services Chief W. H. Dumsday
Management Services Chief R. E. Rodgers, B.A.Sc.
Emergency Planning Division Chief E. W. Laver, B.A.Sc., (E.E.),
P.Eng.

District Officers

G. E. Knight, Executive Head St. John's, Nfld.
J. A. Brown, Executive Head Halifax, N.S.
E. D. Manchul, Executive Head Saint John, N.B.
G. Lajoie, Executive Head Quebec, P.Q.
G. K. Aubut, Executive Head Montreal, P.Q.
R. S. Fonberg, Executive Head Toronto, Ont.
P. W. Walters, Executive Head Ottawa, Ont.
H. C. Tod, Executive Head Winnipeg, Man.
R. B. Angus, Superintendent Ft. Churchill, Man.
R. G. McFarlane, Regional Director Edmonton, Alta.
A. W. Walkey, Executive Head Vancouver, B.C.
W. Koropatnick, Executive Head Whitehorse, Y.T.

The Department of Public Works was established in 1867 by *An Act respecting the Public Works of Canada* (S.C. 1867-68, Chapter 12—now the *Public Works Act*, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 228). Prior to that time, public works were carried on in the Province of Canada by the Commissioner of Public Works who had charge of canals, works in navigable waters, harbours, lighthouses, beacons and buoys, slides and booms, roads and bridges, public buildings and provincial vessels.

The Department is responsible for the management and direction of the public works of Canada and, except as specifically provided for in other Acts, attends to the construction, leasing and maintenance of public buildings, the construction and maintenance of wharves, piers, roads and bridges, and the improvement of harbours and navigable channels by dredging. In addition, the Department is responsible for the Trans-Canada Highway and the administration of the *Navigable Waters Protection Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 193, as amended), the *Ferries Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 114), and the *Dry Docks Subsidies Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 91).

The Department is organized into four main operating branches, namely, Harbours and Rivers Engineering, Development Engineering, Building Construction, and Property and Building Management.

The Harbours and Rivers Engineering Branch, under the Chief Engineer, is concerned with projects related to marine structures and the maintenance and improvement of navigation. This involves the construction, maintenance and repair of wharves, breakwaters, protection works and the dredging of navigable channels. Fourteen District Engineers are responsible for investigations, preparation of plans, cost estimates, and economic data, as well as supervision of construction and maintenance of structures.

The Development Engineering Branch, also under a Chief Engineer, is responsible for all engineering projects not related to marine works. These responsibilities include the design and construction of highways and bridges in the National Parks, development roads in the Northwest Territories and Yukon, and international and inter-provincial bridges; the administration of the agreements with the provinces under the Trans-Canada Highway Act; operating responsibility for the joint federal-provincial Roads-to-Resources programme; the design and construction of major water supply and sewage installations; materials surveys and site investigations and the operation of a central testing laboratory. District Engineers of the branch are located in nine centres across the country with sub-offices in a further six locations to ensure close liaison with provincial authorities as well as control of construction projects of the branch which are in progress.

The construction of Government buildings (office buildings, Post Offices, hospitals, laboratories, schools, penitentiaries, and the like) comes under the Building Construction Branch, with the Chief Architect in charge. There are ten district offices responsible for the work in various parts of the country outside Ottawa. The Building Construction Branch also designs and constructs buildings abroad for the Department of External Affairs.

The Property and Building Management Branch has been organized to deal with the management, maintenance and repair of Government-owned and rented buildings, the acquisition of sites, recording of Crown-owned properties, leasing of space, and the development of programmes for the short and long range provision of ordinary Government accommodation. District Managers have supervisory responsibility for this work in their respective areas as well as for new construction.

The Emergency Planning Division is responsible for all emergency planning related to departmental wartime functions and for general coordination of peacetime tasks related to the federal government emergency measures programme.

The administrative functions of the Department are carried out through the following Branches and Divisions: Administrative Services and Secretary Branch; Fire Prevention; Information Services; Legal Services; Financial Services; Personnel; Economic Studies; and Management Services.

Fire Prevention, under the Dominion Fire Commissioner, is responsible for checking plans for all new construction, inspection of properties, and fire prevention generally in Government property excluding that under the control of the Department of National Defence as defined in the Fire Prevention Regulations, P.C., 1960-50/1499.

Economic Studies is responsible for the examination of the short and long term aspects of various proposed projects, both from a local and a national viewpoint.

Offices of the Department, excluding Headquarters, are Regional Offices at Montreal, P.Q. and Edmonton, Alta., and District Offices as follows: St. John's, Nfld.; Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Halifax, N.S.; Fredericton and Saint John, N.B.; Quebec and Rimouski, P.Q.; Ottawa, Fort William, London, North Bay, and Toronto, Ont.; Winnipeg and Fort Churchill, Man.; Regina and Saskatoon, Sask.; Banff, Alta.; Vancouver and Victoria, B.C.; and Whitehorse, Y.T.

OFFICE OF THE REPRESENTATION COMMISSIONER

Suite 302, 35 O'Connor St., Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Maurice Lamontagne, P.C., M.P.,
Secretary of State and Registrar General of Canada.

Principal Officers

Representation Commissioner	Nelson Castonguay
Executive Assistants	R. L. Stewart A. J. Gravelle
Controller	R. A. Pasch
Supervisor	Mrs. M. Strelbisky

The Office of the Representation Commissioner was established under the Representation Commissioner Act on 21st December, 1963 (S.C. 1963, Chapter 40).

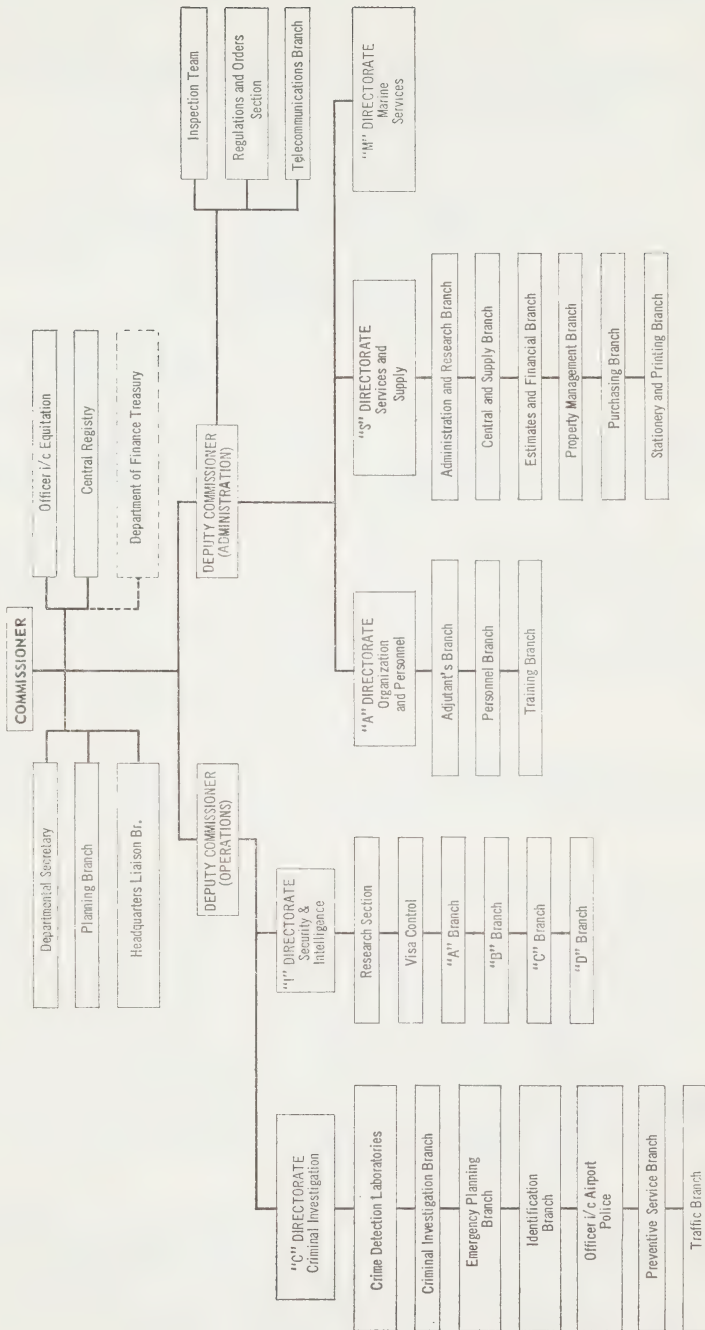
The Representation Commissioner is appointed by resolution of the House of Commons and holds office during good behaviour but is removable by the Governor General on address of the Senate and the House of Commons, and ceases to hold such office upon attaining the age of sixty-five years. He has the rank and all the powers of a deputy head of a department and communicates with the Governor in Council through the Secretary of State.

The Commissioner carries out the following duties and such of Canada; and may carry out such other assignments and engage in such other activities as may be authorized by the Governor in Council:

- (1) As soon as possible after the completion of any decennial census prepare maps showing the distribution of population in each province and set out alternative proposals respecting the boundaries of electoral districts in each province;
- (2) review and study methods of registration of electors used in provincial and national elections in provinces and counties where continuous electoral rolls are maintained;
- (3) review and study methods of absentee voting used in provincial and national elections in provinces and counties where provision is made for absentee voting by electors who, by reason of absence, illness or other cause, are unable to vote at such elections in the polling districts or divisions in which they ordinarily reside;
- (4) prepare a report setting forth his recommendations as to whether, or the extent to which, (2) and (3) above might be applied to, or adapted for use in, federal elections in Canada.

The Chief Electoral Officer is responsible to and acts under the direction and supervision of the Commissioner.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE



ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Headquarters Building, 1200 Alta Vista Drive, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Lucien Cardin, P.C., LL.B., M.P.,
Minister of Justice

Principal Officers

Commissioner	G. B. McClellan
Deputy Commissioners	J. R. Lemieux M. F. A. Lindsay
Criminal Investigations, Director	Assistant Commissioner L. Bingham
Organization and Personnel, Director	Assistant Commissioner F. A. Regan
Security and Intelligence, Director	C/Supt. W. H. Kelly
Services and Supply, Director	Assistant Commissioner E. Brakefield-Moore
Marine Services, Director	Supt. H. V. Mossman
Telecommunications Branch, Officer in Charge	Insp. W. J. Huget
Adjutant	Superintendent P. M. J. H. F. Mertens
Departmental Secretary	Supt. P. R. Usborne
Planning Branch, Officer in Charge	C/Supt. H. S. Cooper
Liaison Officer	Insp. J. O. Gorman

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police was originally established in 1873 as the North West Mounted Police by *An Act respecting the Administration of Justice, and for the establishment of a Police Force in the North West Territories* (S.C., 1873, Chapter 35—now the *Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 241, as amended) to police a territory extending from the western boundary of Manitoba to the Rocky Mountains, then known as the North-West Territories. In 1904 the use by the Force of the prefix “Royal” was authorized by King Edward VII in recognition of its services. In 1918 the Royal North West Mounted Police was assigned the duty of enforcing federal legislation for the whole of Canada west of Port Arthur and Fort William and in 1920 its jurisdiction was extended to the whole of Canada. In that same year the name was changed to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and headquarters was transferred from Regina to Ottawa.

The first duties of the Force when it was established included the suppression of the liquor traffic, the collection of customs dues, the establishment of law and order and the pacification of the Indians. It now has the responsibility for enforcing some 52 federal statutes throughout Canada, and is especially empowered to deal with smuggling by sea, land and air. In addition to undertaking security services for the federal government, it assists many departments in administrative duties and is responsible for the protection of government buildings and property.

As the sole police force operating in the Northwest and Yukon Territories and certain northern extremities of other provinces, the Force also has to do civil administration work along with the supervision of the Eskimos and Indians.

Besides its federal duties the Force has agreements with the provinces of Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia for the enforcement of provincial laws. There are also some 120 cities, municipal districts, towns and villages where separate policing contracts have been entered into with the Force for the enforcement of municipal law.

The Force operates seventeen divisions throughout Canada. Twelve alphabetically designated land police divisions are maintained to deal with crime in the provinces and territories and these are further divided into sub-divisions and detachments. The "Marine" and "Air" Divisions support the land divisions by supplying vessels and aircraft where necessary. Three other divisional commands are maintained: "Headquarters" (which is operated as a division and functions as such); "N" and "Depot" which are both training divisions.

"Headquarters" is divided into five directorates, "A", "C", "I", "M", and "S", which are responsible for Organization and Personnel, Criminal Investigation, Security and Intelligence, Marine Services, Services and Supply. Comprising the larger directorates are branches set up to deal with all phases of police operations with the exception of those matters that come directly under the Commissioner's office.

"A" Directorate is composed of the following branches; Adjutant's, Personnel and Training.

"C" Directorate deals with matters relating to crime throughout Canada as far as the Force is concerned. It consists of such branches as Criminal Investigation, Emergency Planning, Identification, Airport Police Preventive Service, Traffic, and the Crime Detection Laboratories. To a certain extent counterparts of these branches, with the exception of the laboratories, form a part of most divisions.

"I" Directorate deals with matters pertaining to security.

"M" Directorate attends to the requirements of "Marine" Division.

"S" Directorate maintains such branches as Administration and Research, Central and Supply, Estimates and Financial, Property Management, Purchasing and Stationery and Printing.

The twelve land divisions are as follows:

<i>Division</i>	<i>Headquarters</i>	<i>Officer Commanding</i>
"Z" (Ontario—Eastern portion).....	Ottawa, Ont.,	Assistant Commissioner C. N. K. Kirk
"B" (Newfoundland).....	St. John's, Nfld.,	Chief Superintendent G. H. Prime
"C" (Quebec).....	Montreal, P.Q.,	Assistant Commissioner J. R. W. Bordeleau
"D" (Manitoba).....	Winnipeg, Man.,	Assistant Commissioner H. A. Maxted
"E" (British Columbia).....	Victoria, B.C.,	Assistant Commissioner D. O. Forrest
"F" (Saskatchewan).....	Regina, Sask.,	Assistant Commissioner E. H. Perlson
"G" (Yukon and Northwest Territories).....	Ottawa, Ont.,	Chief Superintendent C. B. Macdonell
"H" (Nova Scotia).....	Halifax, N.S.,	Chief Superintendent F. S. Spalding
"J" (New Brunswick).....	Fredericton, N.B.,	Chief Superintendent P. B. Cox

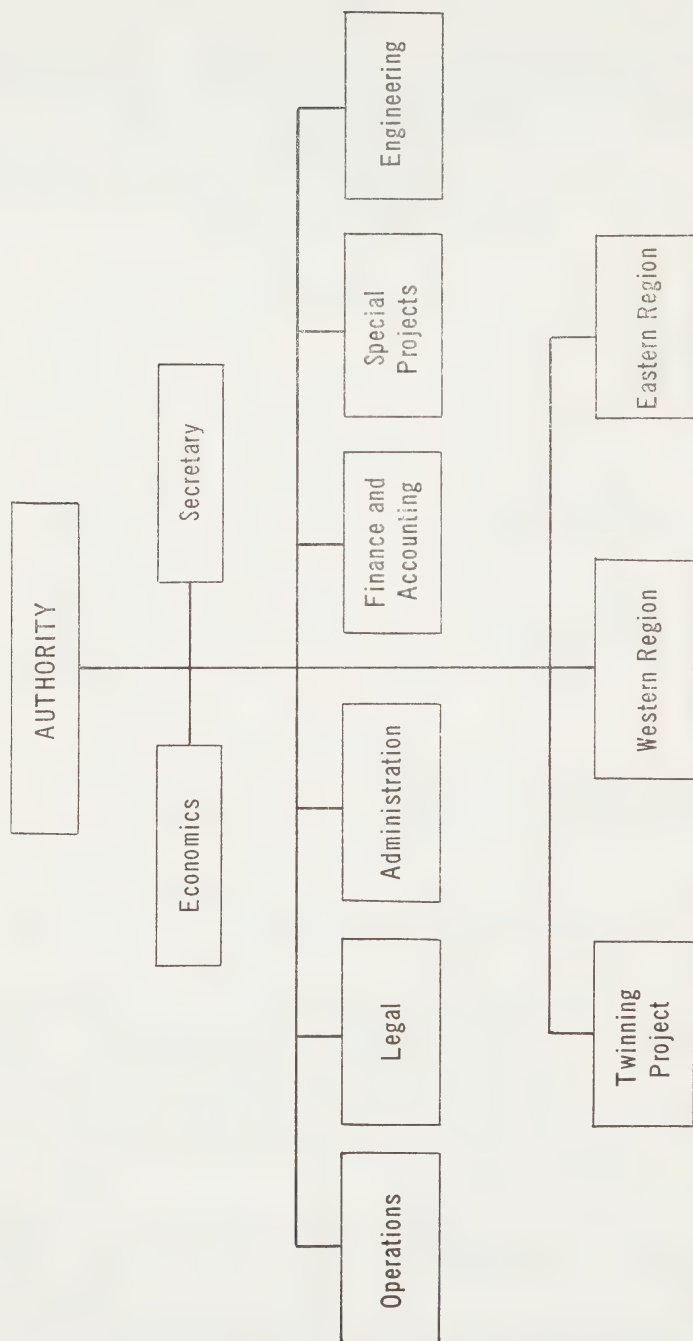
"K"	(Alberta).....	Edmonton, Alta., Assistant Commissioner R. W. Wonnacott
"L"	(Prince Edward Island).....	Charlottetown, P.E.I., Superintendent A. S. McNeil
"O"	(Ontario—Western portion).....	Toronto, Ont., Chief Superintendent W. J. Fitzsimmons

The five remaining divisional commands are:

<i>Division</i>	<i>Headquarters</i>	<i>Officer Commanding</i>
"N".....	Ottawa, Ont.,	Superintendent, J. R. Roy
"Air".....	Ottawa, Ont.,	Inspector, D. W. Dawson
"Depot".....	Regina, Sask.,	Superintendent, G. W. Mudge
"Headquarters".....	Ottawa, Ont.,	Superintendent, P. M. J. H. F. Mertens
"Marine".....	Ottawa, Ont.,	Superintendent, H. V. Mossman

The Force also maintains liaison offices in London, England, and Washington, D.C.

THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY AUTHORITY



THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY AUTHORITY

Majestic Building, 396 Cooper St., Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable J. W. Pickersgill, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Transport

Members of the Authority

President.....R. J. Rankin
Vice-President.....Pierre Camu
Member.....P. E. R. Malcolm

Executive Officers

Director of Operations.....R. J. Burnside
Director of Special Projects.....L. H. Burpee
Counsel.....J. T. Carvell
Chief Engineer.....W. R. Mackay
Director of Administration.....T. J. Quigg
Director of Finance and Accounting.....J. M. Martin
Secretary.....L. E. Beland

Regional Officers

Regional Director (Eastern Region).....R. L'Heureux
Regional Director (Western Region).....A. M. Luce
Project Director (Welland Twinning Project).....W. A. O'Neil

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority was established by *The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority Act* (S.C., 1951 (2nd Session) Chapter 24—now the *St. Lawrence Seaway Act*, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 242, as amended, proclaimed on July 1, 1954.

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority is incorporated for the purposes of (a) acquiring lands for and constructing, maintaining and operating all such works as may be necessary to provide and maintain, either wholly in Canada or in conjunction with works undertaken by an appropriate authority in the United States, a deep waterway between the Port of Montreal and Lake Erie, and (b) constructing, maintaining and operating all such works in connection with such a deep waterway as the Governor in Council may deem necessary to fulfill any obligation undertaken pursuant to any present or future agreement.

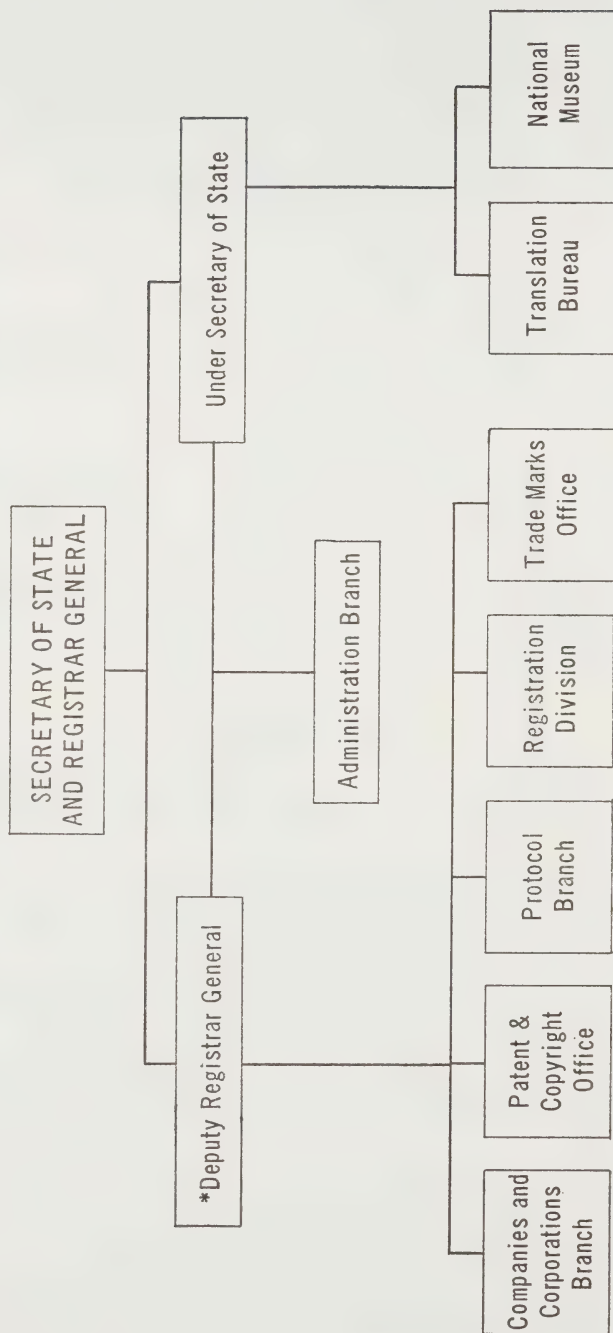
The Members of the Authority are the President, the Vice-President, and the Member, responsible for the general functions outlined in the Act. For the purpose of administration, a Secretariat and six branches have been established, namely, Administration, Finance and Accounting, Legal, Engineering, Operations, and Special Projects.

The Administration Branch deals with personnel, purchasing and stores, statistics, records and general and land administration. The Engineering Branch handles engineering works, including surveys, research, drawings, plans, specifications and the like.

The Finance and Accounting Branch is charged with all financial and accounting matters, including audits. The Legal Branch advises the Authority on legal matters and the Operations Branch is responsible for the operation of Seaway facilities as provided under the Regulations. The activities of the Special Projects Branch are related to the development of plans for an All-Canadian Seaway, a study of the future over-all Canadian requirement for facilities at Sault Ste. Marie and a study of matters related to river regulations, the World's Fair, Quebec Hydro and Ontario Hydro.

The Head Office of the Authority is located in Ottawa and the operating headquarters at Cornwall. The capital engineering staff is at Montreal.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA



*The Deputy Registrar General of Canada is responsible to the Minister of Justice for the administration of the Patent and Copyright Office and of the Trade Marks Office.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA

Canadian Building, Ottawa

Minister

The Honourable Maurice Lamontagne, P.C., M.P.,
Secretary of State and Registrar General of Canada.

Executive Assistant.....Gérard Brady

Principal Officers

Deputy Registrar General.....Jean Miquelon, Q.C.

Under Secretary of State.....G. G. E. Steele

Administration and Registration Branch, Director.....L. C. Lafleur

Companies and Corporations Branch, Director.....Louis Lesage, Q.C.

Patent and Copyright Office, Commissioner of Patents...J. W. T. Michel

Protocol Branch, Director.....M. J. Hartney

Trade Marks Office, Registrar of Trade Marks.....Maurice Robitaille

Translation Bureau, Superintendent.....Henriot Mayer

National Museum of Canada:

Director of Natural History Museum.....Dr. A. W. F. Banfield

Director of Human History Museum.....Dr. R. G. Glover

The Department of the Secretary of State of Canada was established by *An Act providing for the organization of the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, and for the management of Indian and Ordnance Lands* (S.C., 1867-68, Chapter 42—now the *Department of State Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 77), assented to May 22, 1868.

Upon the establishment of the Department of the Interior by *An Act to provide for the establishment of "The Department of the Interior"* (S.C., 1873, Chapter 4), the supervision of Indian affairs, the control and management of the lands and property of the Indians in Canada and the control and management of federal Crown lands generally, including Ordnance and Admiralty Lands with certain specified exceptions, were removed from the jurisdiction of the Secretary of State.

By the same statute the Secretary of State was given charge of the State correspondence with the governments of the several provinces and the separate office of Secretary of State for the Provinces was abolished.

The Trade Marks and the Patent and Copyright divisions were transferred to the Department of the Secretary of State from the Department of Trade and Commerce on December 1, 1927.

The *Department of State Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 77) specifies certain functions of the Secretary of State and further provides that he shall perform such other duties as are, from time to time, assigned to him by the Governor in Council. As Registrar General of Canada he is required to register proclamations, commissions, letters patent and other instruments and documents.

The Secretary of State and Registrar General of Canada is the normal channel of official communication with the Throne through the Governor-General concerning such matters as decorations and other subjects related to the exercise of the royal prerogative, and is the custodian of the Great Seal of Canada and of the Privy Seal of the Governor-General. He is responsible for the collection of certain material to be tabled in Parliament pursuant to orders for returns. Head ministers legislation relating to patents of invention, trade marks, industrial designs, timber marking, copyright, companies, boards of trade, the registration of trade unions, public officers, public documents and governmental and parliamentary translations.

He has certain responsibilities with respect to decorations, precedence and ceremonial. The Decorations Committee and the Committee on the use of Parliament Hill and the National War Memorial report to him.

The functions of the Department are carried out by the following branches: Companies and Corporations Branch, Patent and Copyright Office, Administration and Registration Branch, Protocol Branch, Trade Marks Office, and Translation Bureau.

The Companies and Corporations Branch has as its primary purpose the administration of the *Companies Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 53), dealing with the incorporation of companies, the filing of financial statements and annual summaries, the maintenance of a register of mortgages and charges of such companies and similar matters. The branch maintains an up-to-date index of all Canadian companies, whether federally or provincially incorporated. The branch is responsible, under the *Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act* (S.C. 10-11 Eliz. II, 1962, c. 26) for maintaining an officer to provide the public with the information in Section "A" of the returns. This branch also administers the *Boards of Trade Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 18), the *Trade Unions Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 267), and the *Pension Fund Societies Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 208).

The Patent and Copyright Office, (No. 8 Building, Carling Ave., Ottawa) administers the *Patent Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 203, as amended), relating to the granting of patents of invention, the *Industrial Design and Union Label Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 150, as amended), the *Timber Marking Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 265) and the *Copyright Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 55). It publishes weekly the "Canadian Patent Office Record".

The Administration and Registration Branch deals with personnel, estimates, accounts, leave, library, registry, mail and revenue, office supplies, furniture and equipment throughout the Department. It also records such official documents as proclamations, commissions of appointment, letters patent granting lands, company letters patent and writs of elections. It prepares and seals most of the instruments which are issued under the Great Seal of Canada or under the Governor-General's Privy Seal.

The functions of the Protocol Branch include correspondence with the Office of the Governor-General and the lieutenant-governors of the provinces; the answering of enquiries from various sources concerning such matters as royal patronage, the use of royal names and photographs, relative precedence of Canadian and foreign officials, decorations and honours, ceremonial, styles of address, flags, national anthems, coats of arms and seals; the editing of the "Guide to Relative Precedence at Ottawa" and arrangements for the printing and distribution of the Speech from the Throne at the opening and closing of Parliament.

The Trade Marks Office, (No. 8 Building, Carling Ave., Ottawa) is responsible for the administration of the *Trade Marks Act* (S.C., 1952-53, Chapter 49.) It maintains a complete record of all trade marks registered under that Act or previous statutes relating to trade marks. It publishes weekly the "Trade Marks Journal", in which

there are advertised, *inter alia*, applications for the registration of trade marks in order to give interested parties the opportunity to file opposition thereto.

The Translation Bureau translates upon request, into English, French and a number of foreign languages, departmental and other reports and documents, debates, bills, statutes, proceedings and correspondence for all departments of the public service, the Senate, the House of Commons and various government agencies. Simultaneous interpretation of speeches made in the Senate and House of Commons is also the Bureau's responsibility.

The collection and compilation of material—papers and returns—pursuant to orders of the House of Commons and the Senate, and also in respect of questions and motions involving more than one Ministry, constitute a responsibility of the department.

Since May 15, 1964, the Department of the Secretary of State has 2 deputy ministers, each one being responsible for part of the Department. The Deputy Registrar General has jurisdiction over the following branches: Protocol, Companies and Corporations, Patent and Copyright, Trade Marks and the Registration Division which is part of the Administration and Registration Branch. The Under Secretary of State has jurisdiction over the Translation Bureau and the National Museum of Canada and assists the Secretary of State in matters pertaining to cultural affairs. The administrative services part of the Administration and Registration Branch is responsible to both deputy ministers.

The National Museum of Canada is now part of the Department of the Secretary of State; it was transferred from the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources on February 3, 1964.

TARIFF BOARD

219 Argyle Ave., Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Walter L. Gordon, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Finance

Members of the Board

Chairman.....	L. C. Audette, Q.C.
First Vice Chairman.....	G. H. Glass
Second Vice Chairman.....	F. L. Corcoran, Q.C.
Members.....	G. A. Elliott E. C. Gerry Leo Gervais A. DeB. McPhillips
Director of Research.....	J. E. Gander
Secretary.....	R. F. Lalonde
Assistant Secretary.....	J. B. Moran

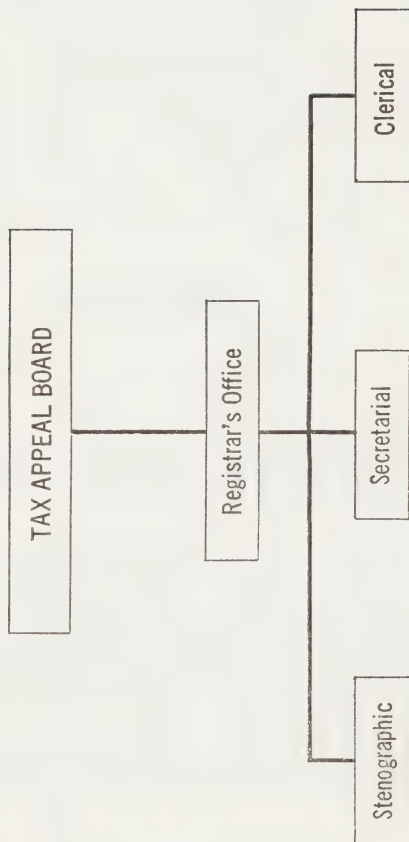
The Tariff Board, constituted by the *Tariff Board Act*, derives duties and powers from three Statutes of Canada: *The Tariff Board Act* (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 261, as amended); the *Customs Act* (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 58, as amended); and the *Excise Tax Act* (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 10, as amended).

Under the Tariff Board Act, the Board makes inquiry into and reports upon any matter in relation to goods that, if brought into Canada, are subject to or exempt from duties of customs or excise taxes and on which the Minister of Finance desires information. The investigation into any such matter may include inquiry as to the effect that an increase or decrease of the existing rate of duty upon a given commodity might have upon industry or trade and the extent to which the consumer is protected from exploitation. It is also the duty of the Board to inquire into any other matter in relation to the trade and commerce of Canada that the Governor in Council sees fit to refer to the Board for inquiry and report. Usually the references take one of two forms: authority for review of sections of the Customs Tariff relating to an entire industry, or for investigation in respect of specified commodities. Reports of the Board are tabled in Parliament by the Minister of Finance.

Under the provisions of the *Customs Act* and the *Excise Tax Act*, the *Tariff Board* acts as a court to hear appeals from rulings of the Department of National Revenue, Customs and Excise, in respect of matters of administration including those of excise taxes, tariff classification, value for duty, and drawback of customs duties. Declarations of the Board on appeals on questions of fact are final and conclusive, but the Acts contain provisions for appeal, on questions of law, to the Exchequer Court of Canada and to the Supreme Court of Canada.

Tariff references and appeals receive hearing at public sittings of the Board.

TAX APPEAL BOARD



TAX APPEAL BOARD

116 Lisgar Street, Ottawa 4

Minister Responsible

The Honourable E. J. Benson, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of National Revenue

Members of the Board

Chairman.....	Cecil L. Snyder, Q.C.
Assistant Chairman.....	R. S. W. Fordham, Q.C.
Members.....	Maurice Boisvert, Q.C. J. O. Weldon, Q.C. Roland St. Onge W. O. Davis, Q.C.

Principal Officers

Registrar.....	P. H. McCann
Deputy Registrar.....	R. A. Downing
Assistant Deputy.....	Philippe Lanctot, Q.C.

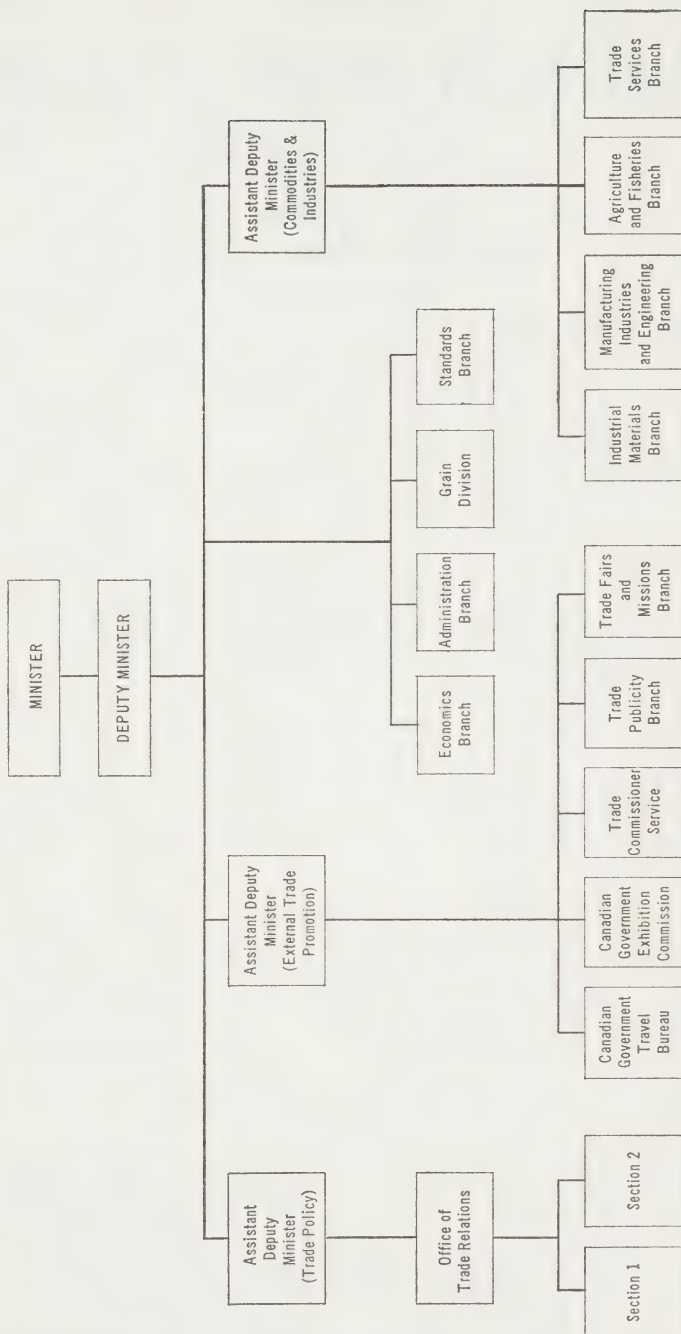
An Income Tax Appeal Board was established by section 22 of *An Act to amend the Income War Tax Act* (S.C., 1946, Chapter 55) to hear and determine appeals instituted by taxpayers from income tax and gift tax assessments for 1946 and subsequent years.

By Section 22 of *An Act to amend the Income Tax Act* (S.C., 1958, Chapter 32) the name of the Board was changed to Tax Appeal Board.

The Chairman of the Board exercises general supervision over, and has controlling responsibilities for, the functions of the Board. Members of the Board have individual jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals from income tax and gift tax assessments, under the *Income Tax Act*; and from assessments made under *The Estate Tax Act*, S.C. 1958, Chapter 29, Section 23.

The Board is located at Ottawa but travels across Canada at least twice a year to hear appeals and more frequently at Toronto and Montreal.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE



DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

Trade and Commerce Building, Wellington Street, Ottawa
(unless otherwise indicated)

Minister

The Honourable Mitchell W. Sharp, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

Executive Assistant.....M. J. McCabe

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister.....J. H. Warren
Assistant Deputy Minister (Trade Policy).....M. Schwarzmenn
Assistant Deputy Minister (External Trade Promotion)..T. R. G. Fletcher
Assistant Deputy Minister (Commodities
and Industries).....Denis Harvey
Comptroller-Secretary.....L. J. Rodger
Agriculture and Fisheries Branch, Acting Director.....D. B. Laughton
Canadian Government Exhibition Commission, Director..P. Reid
Canadian Government Travel Bureau, Director.....Alan Field
Economics Branch, Director.....V. J. Macklin
Industrial Materials Branch, Director.....A. M. Tedford
Manufacturing Industries and Engineering Branch,
Director.....R. A. Scoon
Office of Trade Relations, Head.....R. E. Latimer
Section I, Director.....W. G. Pybus
Section II, Acting Director.....A. W. A. Lane
Personnel Branch, Director.....P. M. Legris
Standards Branch, Director.....R. W. MacLean
Trade Commissioner Service, Director.....A. P. Bissonnet
Trade Fairs and Missions Branch, Director.....D. G. W. Douglas
Trade Publicity Branch, Director.....R. E. Beamish
Trade Services Branch, Director.....E. C. Thorne
Grain Division, Chief.....R. M. Esdale
Dominion Statistician—see Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The Department of Trade and Commerce was established in 1887 by an *Act respecting the Department of Trade and Commerce* (S.C. 1887, Chapter 10—now the *Department of Trade and Commerce Act* (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 78). The Department however, did not come into operation until December 3, 1892 when the Act was proclaimed. From its inception the primary purpose of the Department has been to promote the export trade and to stimulate the domestic commerce of Canada.

As the importance of Canada grew as a trading nation so did the Department; from a staff of seven Commercial Agents in 1892 to 195 Foreign Service Officers in 1964 and more than 1,870 in the Department's offices in Canada and other countries.

The Department now is comprised of the following Branches: Administration; Agriculture and Fisheries; Canadian Government Exhibition Commission; Canadian Government Travel Bureau; Economics; Industrial Materials; Manufacturing Industries and Engineering; Office of Trade Relations; Personnel; Standards; Trade Commissioner Service; Trade Fairs and Missions; Trade Publicity; Trade Services and the Grain Division.

The Agriculture and Fisheries Branch promotes the sale of Canadian agricultural and fisheries products in foreign countries. In carrying out this function, it maintains close liaison with Canadian industry and with the Departments of Agriculture and Fisheries. This Branch also administers a system of reporting on foreign agriculture and fisheries matters.

The Canadian Government Travel Bureau (Kent Bldg.—150 Kent Street, Ottawa) promotes travel to Canada by advertising and publicity campaigns in the United States and overseas; through groundfloor travel counselling offices in New York, San Francisco, Chicago, Minneapolis, Los Angeles and London; by tourist promotion officers in Paris, Dusseldorf and Frankfurt; and by sending travel literature and information in answer to travel enquiries totalling more than one million a year.

The Industrial Materials Branch created in 1964, recognizes the growing requirements of the business community for specialized services and attention to marketing, and concerns itself with discovering new opportunities in markets abroad for raw materials, semi-fabrications and related products. The Branch comprises a Chemicals Division, Forest Products Division and Metals and Minerals Division.

The Manufacturing Industries and Engineering Branch was also created in 1964, when the former Commodities Branch was divided into two, to serve distinctive functions. It came into being in response to the marked increase that has recently taken place in Canada's foreign trade in engineering services, capital equipment and manufactured goods. The Branch comprises an Appliance and Commercial Machinery Division, Engineering and Equipment Division and Textiles and Consumer Goods Division.

The Economics Branch maintains under review the principal aspects of the general economic situation in Canada by making appraisals of current and prospective developments and by conducting studies on specific economic matters where necessary.

The Canadian Government Exhibition Commission (2487 Kaladar, Ottawa) arranges for Canadian participation in exhibitions, fairs and displays in Canada and abroad.

The Office of Trade Relations is primarily concerned with the improvement of existing terms of access to foreign markets where this would assist sales and the safeguarding of these export opportunities. This involves the Office in such matters as international trade negotiations, regional trading arrangements, surplus disposal operations, international financial matters, international commodity arrangements and economic aid programs. It entails preparation for and staffing of international conferences and meetings. It also necessitates following closely changes in the rates of duty, import restrictions, documentation requirements, anti-dumping measures and other government regulations in foreign markets. The Office publicizes developments of this kind affecting Canadian exports. In addition it supplies, on request, detailed information regarding terms of access for Canadian exports to markets in all parts of the world, and assists businessmen in dealing with special problems in this field. The Office also provides a central point of contact between Trade Commissioners abroad and the Department in Ottawa. Another of its functions, which has become increasingly important in recent years, is that of assisting in fulfilling the Department's role in the field of export financing and external aid.

The Standards Branch (Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa) is required to type-approve and to supervise the commercial use of a large range of measuring equipment. In the

electrical field this extends to meters, transformers and telemetering equipment; in the gas field to meters, orifice runs and calorimeters; in the general measurement field to weights, scales of all types and capacities, meters, tank trucks, and electronic load cells. It also supervises the marking of articles manufactured from precious metals and undertakes programmes of standards development and regulates certain areas of commodity labelling and advertising.

District Inspectors for Electricity and Gas and Weights and Measures are located in the following cities in Canada and can be contacted by reference to the Government of Canada telephone listings: St. John's, Nfld.; Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Halifax, N.S.; Saint John, N.B.; Montreal, Quebec and Three Rivers, P.Q.; Belleville, Fort William, Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Sudbury and Toronto, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Regina, Sask.; Calgary and Edmonton, Alta.; and Vancouver, B.C. Weights and Measures Inspectors are located at Sherbrooke, P.Q.; and Saskatoon, Sask. Electricity and Gas Inspectors are located at Kamloops and Victoria, B.C. Precious Metal Marking Inspectors are located at Montreal, P.Q.; Toronto, Ont.; and Vancouver, B.C.

The Trade Commissioner Service is the overseas arm of the Department, and is responsible for promoting Canada's foreign trade interests abroad. More than 166 trade commissioners are stationed in 65 posts in 47 countries. They are familiar with economic conditions in their territories and provide information on potential markets for Canadian commodities, on foreign regulations. They can assist in securing reliable agents for Canadian firms and provide introductions for visiting businessmen. Trade commissioners return home periodically and, during tours through Canada, discuss specific problems with firms seeking their guidance. These tours also enable them to refamiliarize themselves with the economic development of Canada.

The Trade Fairs and Missions Branch, in accordance with the policies of the Department, plans, develops and co-ordinates Canadian participation in trade fairs abroad and trade missions to foreign countries and incoming missions to Canada.

The Trade Publicity Branch, in addition to supervising the advertising program of the Department prepares and distributes publications and supplies information of various kinds which is designed to promote export business and to attract overseas buyers to purchase Canadian products. It is also responsible for the fortnightly magazine "Foreign Trade" and the French edition "Commerce Extérieur".

Trade Services Branch is concerned with industrial transportation and freight traffic problems from the user's point of view and in relation to the promotion of export trade; the administration of export and import controls, the compilation of trade directories for the Department's use; the administration of four Regional Offices in the following Canadian cities:

St. John's, Nfld.
Sir Humphrey Gilbert
Building, Duckworth Street
(P.O. Box 5458)
Regional Officer—
Mrs. B. Robertson

Halifax, N.S.
5525 Artillery Place
Regional Manager—
Mr. D. J. Packman

Winnipeg 1, Man.
Room 521, 269 Main Street
Regional Manager—
Mr. G. A. Gillespie

Edmonton (Alta.)
Oliver Building
10225—100th Ave.
Regional Manager
Mr. W. Mackenzie Hall

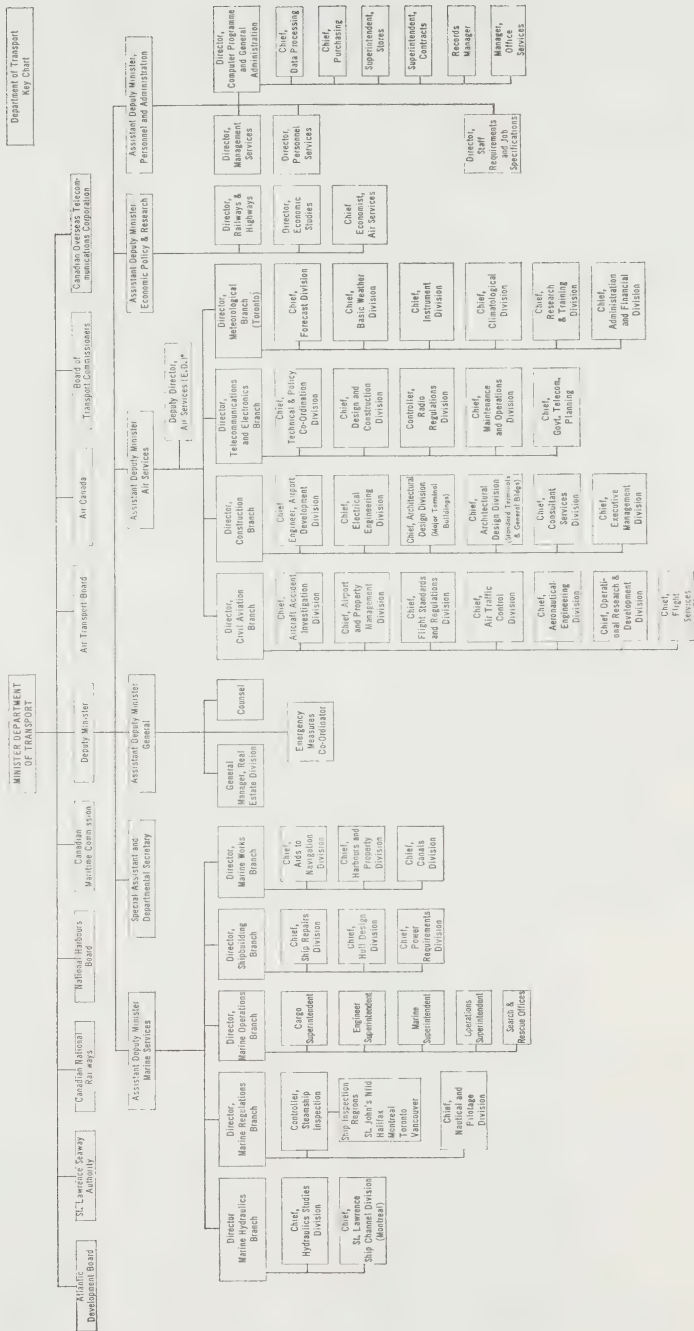
Vancouver 2, B.C.
Room 405, Federal Building
325 Granville St.
Regional Manager—
Mr. R. F. Renwick

Montreal, P.Q.
1 Place Ville Marie
Regional Manager (Acting)
Mr. R. C. Montreuil

The Grain Division is concerned with both export and domestic problems relating to the marketing of wheat, oats, barley, rye and certain of their by-products notably flour. In carrying out these functions the Grain Division liaises very closely with the Canadian Wheat Board, the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada and with the Department of Agriculture and the private grain trade.

Details concerning the organization of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics will be found elsewhere in this manual.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT



DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

Hunter Building, O'Connor Street, Ottawa
(unless otherwise indicated)

Minister

The Honourable J. W. Pickersgill, Q.C., P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Transport

Executive Assistant.....Alistair Fraser
Special Assistant.....Harris Arbique

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister.....J. R. Baldwin
Assistant Deputy Minister, General.....G. Sicotte
Special Assistant and Departmental Secretary.....F. T. Collins
Executive Assistant.....D. A. McDougal
Counsel.....J. Fortier
Real Estate, General Manager.....W. F. Whitman
Emergency Measures Co-ordinator.....D. G. Keddie
Economic Policy and Research,
Assistant Deputy Minister.....Vacant
Railways and Highways, Director.....R. R. Cope
Economic Studies.....H. J. Darling
Economics—Air, Chief Economist.....S. MacLean
Personnel and Administration Services,
Assistant Deputy Minister.....J. R. Baxter
Computer Programme and General Administration
Branch, Director.....E. Winsor
Purchases, Contracts and Stores, Chief.....J. A. G. St. Laurent
Financial Services, Chief.....W. J. Murphy
Office Services, Manager.....J. O. L. Monette
Central Records, Manager.....J. C. O'Reilly
Data Processing, Manager.....D. M. Burgess
Information Services, Chief.....N. Dreskin
Management Services, Director.....J. I. Carmichael
Superintendent, Catering.....A. H. Paterson
Training and Development, Chief.....D. E. DeBow
(Garland Bldg.)
Staff Requirements and Job Specifications, Director....A. M. Atchison
Personnel Services, Director.....W. A. MacPherson
Assistant Deputy Minister, Marine.....G. W. Stead
Marine Works Branch, Director.....W. J. Manning
Canals, Chief.....Vacant
Aids to Navigation, Chief.....J. N. Ballinger
Harbours and Property, Chief.....J. H. W. Cavey

Marine Regulations, Director and Chairman, Board of	
Steamship Inspection	Alan Cumyn
Controller, Steamship Inspection	J. H. Kay
Nautical and Pilotage, Chief	Capt. F. S. Slocombe
Ships' Machinery Inspection, Supt.	Vacant
Ship's Hull and Equipment Inspection, Supt.	M. F. T. Munro
Marine Operations Branch, Director	A. H. G. Storrs
Marine Superintendent	Capt. W. E. Harrison
Operations Superintendent	Capt. F. J. Bullock
Cargo Superintendent	E. P. Flynn
Engineer Superintendent	H. Thomson
Shipbuilding Branch, Director	J. R. Strang
Ship Construction, Chief	A. R. Webster
Ship Repairs, Chief	A. MacClements
Power Requirements, Chief	C. F. Collins
Marine Hydraulics Branch, Director	D. M. Ripley
Hydraulic Studies, Chief	R. Smith
St. Lawrence Ship Channel, Chief	H. L. Land (Montreal)
Air Services (No. 3 Building)	
Assistant Deputy Minister, Air	G. A. Scott
Deputy Director, Air Services	C. M. Brant
Civil Aviation Branch, Director	R. W. Goodwin
Flight Standards and Regulations, Chief	M. M. Fleming
Aircraft Accident Investigation, Chief	R. L. Bolduc
Airport and Property Management, Chief	E. Hickson
Flight Services, Chief	M. E. Louch
Air Traffic Control, Chief	R. W. Dodd
Chief Aeronautical Engineer	W. M. McLeish
Operational, Research and Development, Chief	E. A. Barks
Telecommunications and Electronics Branch,	
Director	F. G. Nixon
Technical and Policy Co-ordination, Chief	H. J. Williamson
Radio Regulations, Controller	W. A. Caton
Design and Construction, Chief	J. R. MacKay
Maintenance and Operations, Chief	E. F. Porter
Government Telecommunications Planning Division,	
Chief	R. K. Brown
Construction Branch, Director	G. W. Smith
Engineer, Airport Development	D. A. Lane
Chief Electrical Engineer	J. P. Wilson
Architectural Design (Major Terminals), Chief	W. A. Ramsay
Architectural Design (Standards Terminals and	
General Bldgs.), Chief	E. Daoust
Consultant Services, Chief	R. B. Glass
Executive Management, Chief	H. C. McCaully
Meteorological Branch—Toronto	
Meteorological Branch, Director	J. R. H. Noble
Forecast Division, Chief	F. W. Benum
Research and Training, Chief	D. P. McIntyre
Administration, Chief	L. T. Campbell
Instrument Service, Chief	H. H. Bindon
Basic Weather, Chief	D. C. Archibald
Climatology, Chief	C. C. Boughner

The Department of Transport was established in 1936 by *The Department of Transport Act, 1936* (S.C., 1936, Chapter 34—now the *Department of Transport Act, R.S.C., 1952*, Chapter 79, as amended) when the functions of the Department of Railways and Canals, the Department of Marine, and the Civil Aviation Branch of the Department of National Defence were amalgamated.

The Department has the management, charge and direction of: all government railways (this function is entrusted to the Canadian National Railway Company); canals (excepting those under the jurisdiction of the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority); marine services, which include lighthouse services and other aids to marine navigation, steamship inspection, nautical services and the Canadian Coast Guard; and air services, which include maintenance and operation of airports, control of flying operations, meteorological services and telecommunications and electronics services.

The Department administers or has responsibilities under the following Acts:

General

the *Bills of Lading Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 16)
the *Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 42, as amended)
the *Department of Transport Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 79, as amended)
the *Telegraphs Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 262, as amended)
the *Transport Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 271, as amended)
the *St. Lawrence Seaway Authority Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 242, as amended)

Air Services

the *Aeronautics Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 2, as amended)
the *Carriage by Air Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 45)
the *Radio Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 233, as amended)

Marine

The Belleville Harbour Commissioners Act (S.C., 1952, Chapter 34)
The Hamilton Harbour Commissioners Act, 1951, (S.C., 1951, Chapter 17)
The New Westminster Harbour Commissioners Act (S.C., 1912-13, Chapter 158, as amended)
The North Fraser Harbour Commissioners Act (S.C., 1912-13, Chapter 162, as amended)
The Port Alberni Harbour Commissioners Act (S.C., 1947, Chapter 42)
The Toronto Harbour Commissioners Act, 1911 (S.C., 1910-11, Chapter 26)
The Winnipeg and St. Boniface Harbour Commissioners Act (S.C., 1911-12, Chapter 55, as amended)
the *Canada Shipping Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 29, as amended)
the *Canadian Maritime Commission Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 38)
the *Canadian National Steamships Act, 1927* (S.C., 1926-27, Chapter 29)
the *Government Harbours and Piers Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 135)
the *Government Vessels Discipline Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 137)
the *Live Stock Shipping Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 169)
the *National Harbours Board Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 187, as amended)
the *Navigable Waters Protection Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 193, as amended)
the *Water Carriage of Goods Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 291)

Railways

the *Canadian National Railways Act* (S.C., 1955, Chapter 29)
the *Canadian National-Canadian Pacific Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 39, as amended)
the *Government Railways Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 136)
The Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railway Employees' Provident Fund Act (S.C., 1906-07, Chapter 22, as amended)
the *Maritime Freight Rates Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 174)
the *Railway Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 234, as amended)

The Department of Transport was formed in 1936 by the amalgamation of the functions of the Department of Railways and Canals, the Department of Marine, and the Civil Aviation Branch of the Department of National Defence.

The work of the Department is carried out by two main operating services, Marine and Air, together with supporting research and administrative branches.

MARINE SERVICES comprises five Branches: *Marine Works*, *Marine Regulations*, *Marine Operations*, *Marine Hydraulics*, and *Shipbuilding*.

The *Marine Works Branch* is divided into three Divisions: *Aids to Navigation*, *Harbours and Property*, and *Canals*.

The functions of the Aids to Navigation Division include construction, repair, operation and improvement of all lighthouses, fog alarms, lightships, buoys and beacons, and other aids to marine navigation. It controls all Marine Agency properties, including design and maintenance of District Marine Agency buildings and wharves, and design of buildings and works for other Marine Services divisions, except canals; operates all Marine Agency shops, including the development establishment at Prescott, Ont., agency; and publishes lists of lights and fog signals, and notices to mariners.

Under the *Harbour and Property Division* are some 309 public harbours proclaimed under the *Canada Shipping Act*, 113 of which are in charge of harbour masters. There are eleven harbours administered by Harbour Commissioners, the Department exercising general supervision over their operations.

The *Canals Division* is responsible for the maintenance and operation of the canals on the Ottawa and Rideau Rivers, the Richelieu River, Lake Ontario to Georgian Bay, the Atlantic Ocean to Bras d'or Lakes, and the Canso Canal.

The *Marine Regulations Branch* is comprised of Steamship Inspection and Nautical and Pilotage Division. *Steamship Inspection* functions include: examination and approval of plans showing the construction of steamships, their machinery and equipment, and the inspection of steamships during construction; periodical inspection and certification of steamships in accordance with the terms of the Canada Shipping Act and the regulations made thereunder; inspection of ships' tackle to comply with the International Labour Organization Convention regarding the protection against accident of workers employed in the loading or unloading of ships; examination of candidates for certificates of competency as marine engineers; application of the provisions of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea; application of the provisions of the International Load Line Convention; application of the regulations respecting the carriage of dangerous goods and explosives in ships; and the application of the Oil Pollution Prevention Regulations.

The functions of the *Nautical and Pilotage Division* include: the registration of shipping; measurement of ships for tonnage; Government and Government-assisted navigation schools; the examination and certification of masters, mates and able seamen; certification of ships' cooks; preliminary inquiries and the preparation of formal investigations into marine casualties; life-saving stations on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts; and pilotage.

The Division maintains the Central Registry of Seamen and in general administers regulations pertaining to the welfare of Canada's seafaring men. Port wardens, surveyors of timber deck-cargoes and inspectors of livestock shipments are within its jurisdiction. It also serves as Receiver in cases relating to wrecks and salvage.

Another function is the supervision of activities of the various pilotage divisions of the Canada Shipping Act.

The *Marine Operations Branch* directs the operations of the Department's ships (Canadian Coast Guard), is in charge of the Department's icebreaking work, marine ice advisory service, marine undertakings in the Canadian Arctic, and coordination of search and rescue operations.

The Marine Hydraulics Branch is divided into two Divisions: St. Lawrence Ship Channel and Marine Hydraulics.

The Marine Hydraulics Branch is responsible for the direction and administration, the activities respecting the utilization of hydraulic resources for marine transportation purposes including: improvement and maintenance of the St. Lawrence Ship Channel; hydraulic research projects and investigations relating to planning for navigational channel improvement, provision of consulting services on dredging proposed bridges, terminals and other works which may affect the use of St. Lawrence Ship Channel and other navigable channels for which the Department of Transport has some responsibility; provision of hydraulic engineering assistance and advice to the International Joint Commission in water use matters having a bearing on transport requirements; provision of similar assistance and advice to, and to participate in the work of, other international and national boards and committees when it would serve the interest of the Department; and, ice control facilities having a relation to the Department of Transport interests and responsibilities.

The St. Lawrence Ship Channel Division is responsible for the improvement and maintenance of a deep draught navigation channel from Montreal to below Quebec City, including the Saguenay River, and the non-canal reaches between Montreal and Lake Ontario. Acting for the Marine Operations Branch, this division supervises icebreaking for flood control during the winter months.

The functions of the Hydraulic Studies Division include: planning, analyzing and evaluating proposed navigation improvement projects and to assist in the integration of the work of the Department of Transport in providing navigation facilities, in the Great Lakes—St. Lawrence River Basin and in other water ways for which the Department has some responsibility, by carrying out necessary hydraulics studies and research, including hydraulic models studies; participating in the normal co-operation between various Branches of Marine Services, and in liaison with (1) other agencies concerned with navigation, under the Minister and (2) other agencies active in water resources management, by providing technical advice and information relating to the marine hydraulics field; representing the Department of Transport in the activities of the International Joint Commission to the degree necessary to substantiate the position of marine transportation in the utilization of the available water resources; such includes providing the source of engineering assistance when the Department of Transport is requested to participate in boundary water investigations.

The *Shipbuilding Branch* is responsible for (a) new construction—the determination of requirements, preparation of basic designs, estimation of costs, analyses of tenders, approval of drawings and supervision during construction of vessels for the Department, and other Government departments requesting similar assistance; (b) repairs and refits—the preparation of repair and refit specifications, estimation of costs, analyses of tenders, and supervision of work on departmental vessels, and other Government departments requesting similar assistance.

AIR SERVICES — The work of Air Services is carried out by four Branches: Civil Aviation, Telecommunications and Electronics, Meteorological, and Construction.

The functions of the *Civil Aviation Branch* include the following: the application of Air Regulations and Air Navigation Orders; airmen licensing and aircraft registration; investigation and analysis of aircraft accidents; supervision of flying clubs and schools, design, airworthiness of construction and performance of aircraft; inspection and licensing of airports and seaplane bases; overall planning and maintenance of government aerodromes; air traffic control; designation of air routes and airways; and assistance to municipalities in selecting and planning sites for airports.

The *Meteorological Branch* is responsible for meeting all the civil meteorological requirements throughout Canada consistent with overall federal government responsibility. This includes providing meteorological services to civil aviation, both national

and international; to government departments, public corporations and local authorities; to the general public through the medium of press, radio and television; to meet the broad requirements of agriculture, forestry, fishing, transportation and other basic economic endeavours in Canada; to shipping on the Great Lakes and in waters adjacent to Canada. The Branch is also responsible for observing, reporting and forecasting sea ice in Canadian waters, particularly in Arctic regions. The Branch also carries out research in meteorology to meet Canadian requirements, for present and foreseeable new demands, and to contribute to progress in the science of meteorology.

The functions of the *Telecommunications and Electronics Branch* include: the administration of national and international radio laws, regulations and agreements involving the management of the Radio Frequency Spectrum through adoption of standards for equipment, licensing of radio stations, enforcement of laws and regulations affecting the operation of radio stations, and use of radio for safety of life in the air and on the seas; construction, maintenance and operation of aeronautical, marine and meteorological radio-communication stations and of radio and electronic aids to navigation associated with airports and domestic and international airways, and with marine navigation along the sea coasts of Canada and on the Great Lakes, the administration of national, Commonwealth and International telegraph regulations and agreements; administer the consolidated Government administrative telephone and other telecommunication services; assess requirements and advise Treasury Board on the use of administrative telecommunication services; co-ordinate and plan overall government telecommunications services; and the administration of the provision of Landline Services of the Department.

Construction Branch — This Branch is responsible for construction work required by the Civil Aviation, Telecommunications, and Meteorological Branches. This includes constructing airports; planning, erecting and modifying buildings; and providing services such as power, water and sewage, and airport lighting.

In addition, the Minister of Transport is responsible to Parliament for the following Boards, Commissions and Government-owned Companies:

Atlantic Development Board
Air Transport Board
Board of Transport Commissioners
Canadian Maritime Commission
Canadian National Railways
Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation
National Harbours Board
St. Lawrence Seaway Authority
Air Canada

The Department maintains offices in many of the larger centres of Canada to carry out the functions outlined above.

District Marine Agents

St. John's, Nfld.	R. E. Stone
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	I. K. Leslie
Dartmouth, N.S.	F. M. Weston
Saint John, N.B.	E. O. Ormsby
Quebec, P.Q.	G. E. Gaudreau
Sorel, P.Q.	Noel Paquette
Parry Sound, Ont.	F. K. McKean
Prescott, Ont.	J. S. Barrick
Prince Rupert, B.C.	Vacant
Victoria, B.C.	L. E. Slaght
Fort Smith, N.W.T.	J. R. Goodwin

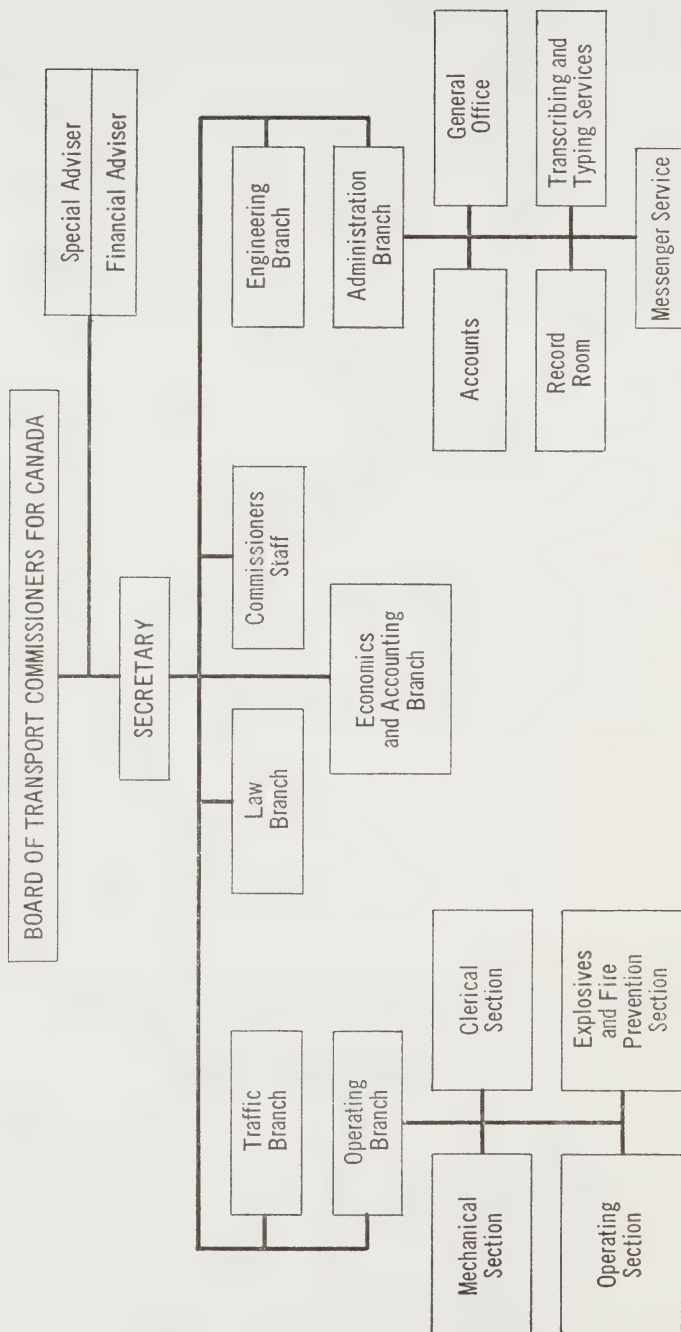
Canals—Superintending Engineers

Rideau and Nova Scotia Canals	L. W. Clark, Ottawa, Ont.
Quebec Canals	E. Morin, Montreal, P.Q.
Trent and Murray Canals	D. A. H. Farmer, Peterborough, Ont.

Regional Directors, Air Services

Moncton, N.B.	J. A. Lenahan
Montreal, P.Q.	M. Baribeau
Toronto, Ont.	D. P. Glen
Winnipeg, Man.	W. E. Fenn
Edmonton, Alta.	G. E. McDowell (Acting)
Vancouver, B.C.	T. G. How

BOARD OF TRANSPORT COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA



BOARD OF TRANSPORT COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA

Union Station Building, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable J. W. Pickersgill, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Transport

Members of the Board

Chief Commissioner.....	Rod Kerr, Q.C.
Assistant Chief Commissioner.....	H. H. Griffin
Deputy Chief Commissioner.....	J. E. Dumontier
Commissioners.....	A. S. Kirk
	J. M. Woodard
	W. R. Irwin

Principal Officers

Secretary.....	C. W. Rump
Assistant Secretary.....	J. D. Beaton
Director of Traffic.....	H. W. Ellicott
Assistant Director of Traffic.....	J. Hanley
Director of Operation.....	R. M. MacDonald
Assistant Director of Operation.....	M. R. Angus
Director of Engineering.....	R. A. Shier
Assistant Director of Engineering.....	A. G. Hibbard
General Counsel.....	J. M. Fortier, Q.C.
Assistant Counsel.....	M. M. Goldberg
Director of Economics and Accounting.....	M. E. Burwash
Assistant Director of Economics and Accounting.....	D. C. Deighton

The Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada was first established (as the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada) on February 1, 1904, by *The Railway Act, 1903*. This Act established the Board of Railway Commissioners, in place of the Railway Committee of the Privy Council (which had been established in 1886 to control Canadian railway rates), as a court of record with extensive regulatory, administrative and judicial functions in respect of railway tariffs and tolls and the location, construction, maintenance and operation of railways within the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada, other than government railways, and in respect of the safety of bridges within the meaning of the predecessor of the *Bridges Act* (now R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 20).

With the coming into force of Part I of *The Transport Act, 1938* (now the *Transport Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 271, as amended) on July 1, 1938, the name of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada was changed to the Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada.

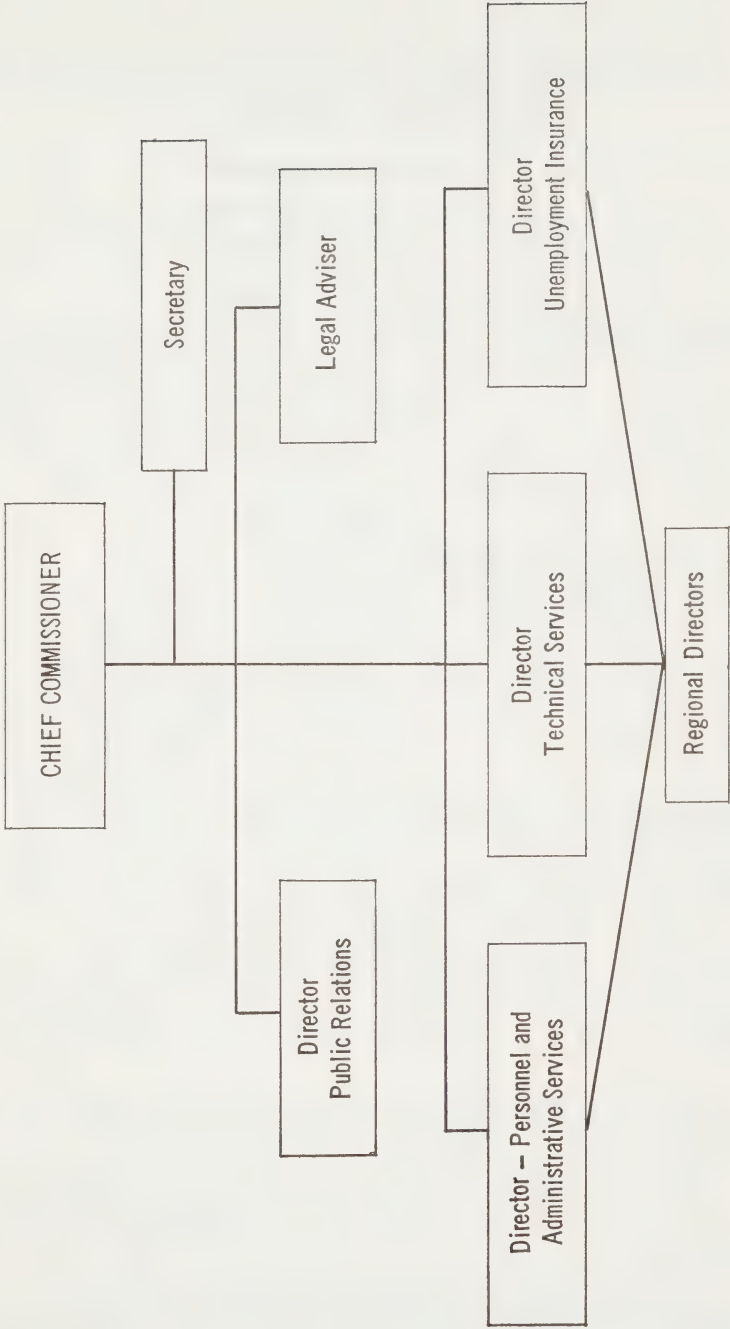
The Board originally consisted of three Commissioners, but in 1908 the Board's membership was increased to six. All Commissioners are appointed by the Governor in Council for ten years and may only be removed upon address of the Senate and House of Commons.

Since its inception the major extensions of the Board's jurisdiction have been to cover Canadian Government Railways, express and telephone companies (1906), telegraph companies (1908) and international bridges and tunnels (1929). In 1933 it was further extended to the abandonment of operation of railway lines; in 1938, to the administration and approval of agreed charges negotiated between the railways and shippers, and to the regulation of rates on ships on certain inland waters of Canada and licensing such ships.

The Board has six principal branches, namely, Administrative, Economics and Accounting, Engineering, Operating, Law, and Traffic.

The Board maintains district inspection offices in Canada at St. John's, Nfld., Moncton, N.B., Montreal, P.Q., Toronto, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., Saskatoon, Sask., Calgary, Alta., and Vancouver, B.C.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION



UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION

No. 5 Building, 520 Preston Street, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Allan J. McEachen, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Labour

Members of the Commission

Chief Commissioner	Lt. Col. Laval Fortier, O.B.E., Q.C.
Commissioners	Morris C. Hay, Q.C. Thomas G. Ward
Secretary	A. C. Bricault

Principal Officers

Director, Personnel and Administrative Services	
Director, Public Relations	
Director, Technical Services	M. D. Fidler
Director, Unemployment Insurance	J. McGregor
Legal Adviser	J. W. Douglas

Regional Director	Regional Office Location
G. F. Lawson	Moncton, N.B.
M. Guay	Montreal, Que.
J. W. Temple	Toronto, Ont.
W. C. Stewart	Winnipeg, Man.
L. T. Fraser	Vancouver, B.C.

Office of the Umpire

Umpire	Honourable Mr. Justice John D. Kearney
Registrar	J. Durocher

The Unemployment Insurance Commission was established in 1941 under the provisions of *The Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940*, (S.C., 1940, Chapter 44—now *The Unemployment Insurance Act*, S.C., 1955, Chapter 50).

The general functions of the Commission are to provide for the compulsory insurance of employed persons with certain exceptions and, subject to regulations, to provide such persons with weekly payments for limited periods if they become unemployed.

To carry out these purposes, the Act provides for the establishment of an unemployment insurance organization, under the direction of three commissioners, and for the appointment of officers and staff.

The commissioners, of whom one is Chief Commissioner, are appointed by the Governor in Council. One commissioner, other than the Chief Commissioner, is appointed after consultation with employee organizations, and the other is appointed after consultation with employer organizations. The Chief Commissioner is appointed for a period of ten years, and the other commissioners for a period not exceeding ten years. Commissioners may be reappointed for one or more terms.

The organization of the Commission is composed of three levels—a head office, five regional offices, and approximately 200 local offices in the larger towns and cities across the country.

The head office is concerned with policies affecting management, procedures, methods and control pertaining to the administration and interpretation of the Act and Regulations, finances, public relations, and staff matters. The regional offices, each under the jurisdictional authority of a regional director, are concerned with the administration and control of the Commission's business within the region and are organized along the lines of the head office. The local offices, directly responsible to the regional directors, operate the unemployment insurance service for the public. Only the activities of the head office will be dealt with here.

The commissioners, who form the policy-making body of the organization, administer the *Unemployment Insurance Act* and carry out such other duties and responsibilities as the Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, requires. In respect of such other duties, the commissioners are responsible to the Minister.

The commissioners are assisted by four directors who are in charge of the following branches: insurance, personnel and administrative services, public relations, and technical services branches and by a legal adviser.

The main functions of the insurance branch are to advise the Commission on matters pertaining to unemployment insurance, to record unemployment insurance contributions, and to pay benefits to persons who have fulfilled the requirements necessary to receive such benefits.

The branch consists of five divisions—adjudication, claims operations, contributions, coverage and research.

The adjudication division is responsible for the adjudication of all claims and for reviewing decisions of boards of referees. The claims operations division is directly concerned with the development and review of procedures affecting the registration, examination and payment of claims. The contributions division has the responsibility of determining amounts of unemployment insurance contributions payable and the period for which payable as well as the collection methods to be used. To this end the division registers workers and employers, issues insurance books, and maintains contribution records for the purpose of computations with regard to benefit claims. The coverage division keeps the Commission informed regarding the insurability of employment as defined in the Act and Regulations and gives rulings on matters pertaining to coverage.

In the research division research is constantly being carried on in respect of industries which are not insurable now in order to ascertain whether coverage can be extended to them. The division also studies the adequacy of the present scheme and studies and maintains liaison with unemployment insurance schemes of other countries, particularly the United States.

The personnel and administrative services branch applies the Civil Service Act and Regulations and other pertinent acts to the staff of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, provides other branches of the Commission with training, draws up and controls the Commission's budget, arranges accommodation and communication services, and provides office supplies. The functions are carried out by two divisions—personnel, and administrative services.

The personnel division is responsible for determining the staff requirements of all offices of the Commission through analysis of workload statistics, for developing and implementing a performance review and appraisal program, for conducting promotional competitions and appeals, and for developing and administering a staff training program for the Commission's staff. The division is also responsible for the uniform application of the provisions of the Civil Service Act and Regulations, the Superannuation Act, and other acts affecting staff; and for the maintenance of records regarding the staff and establishment of the Commission's offices.

The administrative services division draws up and controls the Commission's budget, maintains liaison with other government departments and divisions of the Commission for the provision of office premises, prepares layouts, obtains and distributes furniture, equipment, stationery, and supplies, maintains an employers' index, an accounts section, communications, and provides stenographic service.

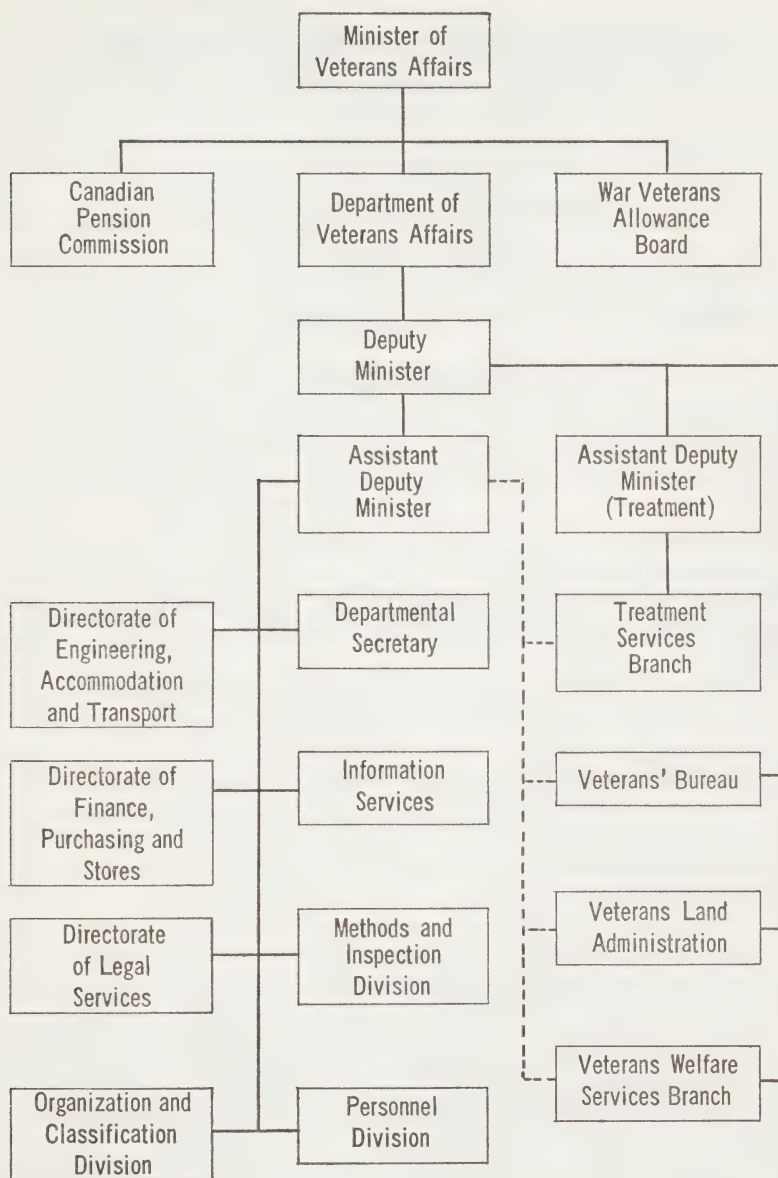
The public relations branch is charged with the responsibility of informing the public of the various aspects of the Unemployment Insurance Act and Regulations with a view to facilitating observance of their provisions and compliance with their regulations, and to promoting a better understanding and knowledge of unemployment insurance in Canada.

The technical services branch ensures compliance of employers and employees with the provisions of the Act and Regulations, inspects offices of the Commission, and provides operational standards and procedural guidance. The branch has four divisions—audit, investigation, standards and methods, and inspection services.

The audit division conducts audits of employers' records to ensure that all insurable employees are covered by unemployment insurance and that the proper contributions are being made on their behalf. The division maintains a field force of auditors who visit employers periodically. The investigation division is responsible for ensuring compliance of employers and claimants with the provisions of the Act and Regulations. The division maintains a staff of investigators and plans and develops investigational techniques. The standards and methods division improves and maintains standard practices in the offices of the Commission. It provides assistance to other divisions in conducting surveys, carries out work measurement programs, reviews and edits instructions, and designs and controls the issuance of forms. The inspection services division reports on the conditions prevailing in the offices of the Commission, the efficiency of management and practices. The division also carries out functional surveys and special investigations into implementations of Commission policies.

The legal adviser is responsible for advising the Commission on the legality of proposed administrative measures, for drafting the required regulations and other legal documents, and for acting as counsel in appeals to the Umpire.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS



————— Line Authority
 - - - - - Administrative Services

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Veterans Affairs Building, Lyon and Wellington Streets,
Ottawa

Minister

The Honourable Roger J. Teillet, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Veterans Affairs

Executive Assistant P. B. Curd

Special Assistant M. Dupuis

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister Paul Pelletier, B.A.

Assistant Deputy Minister F. T. Mace, C.D., C.A.

Assistant Deputy Minister (Treatment) J. N. B. Crawford, M.B.E., E.D., M.D., LL.D.

Secretary C. F. Black, C.D., B.A.

Chief of Information G. S. Way, C.D.

Engineering, Accommodation and

Transport, Director A. W. Davison, B.Arch., M.R.A.I.C.

Finance, Purchasing and Stores, Director . . J. E. Walsh, C.A.

Legal Services, Director and

Chief Pensions Advocate P. E. Reynolds, E.D., B.A., LL.B.

Personnel Division, Chief R. Bonnar

Organization and Classification

Division, Chief S. Howard

Treatment Services, Director General J. N. B. Crawford, M.B.E., E.D., M.D., LL.D.

Soldier Settlement and Veterans'

Land Act, Director R. W. Pawley, B.S.A.

Veterans' Welfare Services, Director E. J. Rider, M.B.E., B.A.

The Department of Veterans Affairs was originally established in February, 1918, as the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment to take over the work of the Military Hospitals Commission and all matters affecting the rehabilitation of ex-servicemen of the First World War. In 1928 the Department of Pensions and National Health was established through the amalgamation of the Department of Health with the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. In 1944, the Department of Pensions and National Health was divided into two new departments—the Department of National Health and Welfare and the Department of Veterans Affairs. The latter Department, established by *The Department of Veterans Affairs Act* (S.C., 1944-45, Chapter 19), is now governed by the *Department of Veterans Affairs Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 80).

The Department deals exclusively with matters affecting veterans and their dependants, its major functions being concerned with medical treatment and allowances, payment of pensions, welfare work, rehabilitation of the disabled and land settlement. It is organized into three groups: Executive; Service; and Administrative.

The Executive Group consists of the Minister, the Deputy Minister, the Assistant Deputy Ministers and the Departmental Secretary, with their respective staffs, a Chief of Information and a Methods and Inspection Staff.

The Service Group consists of four branches, namely, Treatment Services, Veterans' Bureau, Veterans' Land Administration, and the Veterans' Welfare Services, which are responsible for the implementation of policy and the general administration of the various services to be provided to veterans and their dependants.

The Treatment Services Branch provides medical treatment for injuries and illnesses incurred on active service and for veterans and others who have become eligible by reason of war service. Under certain conditions domiciliary care is also provided for older veterans.

The Veterans' Bureau assists those seeking war disability or dependants' pensions in presenting their claims to the Canadian Pension Commission. This service is also given to persons applying for pensions under the *Civilian War Pensions and Allowances Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 51, as amended).

The Veterans' Land Administration assists qualified veterans to settle under the *Veterans' Land Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 280, as amended) as farmers, small holders, commercial fishermen and provincial land settlers; supervises and assists qualified veterans who contract to build their own homes under the provisions of the *Veterans' Land Act*; and administers the remaining active accounts under the *Soldier Settlement Act* (R.S.C., 1927, Chapter 188, as amended).

The Veterans' Welfare Services Branch is responsible for the administration of benefits available to discharged members of the Forces under the terms of the *Veterans Rehabilitation Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 281, as amended), the *War Service Grants Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 289, as amended), the *Children of War Dead (Education Assistance Act)*, (S.C., 1952-53, Chapter 27, as amended) and the Assistance Fund (WVA).

The Branch also administers life insurance contracts issued under *The Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act* (S.C., 1920, Chapter 54, as amended) and the *Veterans Insurance Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 279, as amended).

The Administrative Group consists of three directorates, namely, Engineering, Accommodation and Transport; Finance, Purchasing and Stores; and Legal Services; and the Personnel Division; and the Organization and Classification Division, which are designed to assist the Executive Group in the development and maintenance of administrative policy and the provision of administrative services within the Department.

In addition there is the Canadian Pension Commission (see page 120) and the War Veterans Allowance Board (see page 350).

The Minister of Veterans Affairs tables the regulations and the annual reports of the Army Benevolent Fund Board before Parliament.

Administration outside of Ottawa is under the general direction of 17 district and 5 sub-district offices located at: St. John's, Nfld.; Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Halifax and Sydney, N.S.; Saint John, N.B.; Montreal and Quebec, P.Q.; Hamilton, Kingston, London, North Bay, Ottawa, Port Arthur, Toronto and Windsor, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Regina and Saskatoon, Sask.; Calgary and Edmonton, Alta.; and Vancouver and Victoria, B.C. Each district office has on its staff a senior treatment medical officer in addition to the district administrator.

District Superintendents, appointed under the *Veterans' Land Act*, are located at: Saint John, N.B., (Atlantic); Montreal (Quebec); Toronto (Ontario); Winnipeg (Manitoba); Saskatoon (Saskatchewan); Edmonton (Alberta); and Vancouver (British Columbia).

WAR VETERANS ALLOWANCE BOARD

Veterans Affairs Building, Lyon and Wellington Streets, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Roger J. Teillet, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Veterans Affairs

Members

Chairman.....	W. T. Cromb, D.S.O., E.D.
Deputy Chairman.....	P. B. Cross, O.B.E., V.R.D.
Members.....	H. B. Mersereau J. E. R. Roberge G. F. Schoales C. H. Rennie, C.A.

Principal Officers

Secretary.....	C. H. Maser
Medical Adviser.....	G. R. D. Farmer, M.D.

The *War Veterans Allowance Act* came into force on September 1, 1930. The purpose of the Act was to aid war veterans who, because of the hardships of service, had become preaged and no longer able to make their way on the labour market. During the discussions that took place at that time the allowance was referred to as the "Burnt-out Pension". The administration of the Act was entrusted to what was then known as the War Veterans Allowance Committee, later changed to the War Veterans Allowance Board.

The Act has been amended twelve times since 1930 and the scope of the legislation broadened, with the allowance rates and income ceilings increased from time to time.

By the amendments of 1950, the Act established District Authorities in the regional districts of the Department of Veterans Affairs granting to them the full and unrestricted power and authority and exclusive jurisdiction to deal with and adjudicate upon all matters and questions arising under the Act relating to the award, increase, decrease or suspension, or cancellation of any allowance awarded or paid under the Act.

The members of a District Authority are employees of the Department of Veterans Affairs and are appointed by the Minister, with the approval of the Governor in Council. By Regulations, a District Authority consists of not more than four and not less than seven, the strength of the District Authority being related to the size of the regional district of the volume of War Veterans Allowance business to be handled.

There are nineteen District Authorities, including the Foreign Countries District Authority, which is located in Ottawa. An application for an allowance must be made to the District Authority established for the regional district in which the applicant resides.

The War Veterans Allowance Board is a statutory body reporting to Parliament through the Minister of Veterans Affairs for the administration of the *War Veterans*

Allowance Act. The members of the Board are appointed by Governor in Council. The Board is a quasi-judicial body and is independent as far as its decisions are concerned. The Minister is charged with the administration of the Act.

The War Veterans Allowance Board acts as an appeal court for an applicant or recipient aggrieved by a decision of a District Authority, and the Board may, on its own motion, review any adjudication of a District Authority and alter or reverse the adjudication. The Board is also responsible for instructing and guiding District Authorities in the interpretation of policy, and for advising the Minister with respect to Regulations concerning the procedure to be followed in matters coming before District Authorities for adjudication.

On February 23, 1962, the Civilian War Pensions and Allowances Act was amended and a new Part XI added, which makes available to certain groups of Civilians, their widows and orphans, the same benefits that are available to veterans under the *War Veterans Allowance Act*. These specified groups of civilians were, during World War I and World War II, engaged in occupations under conditions that were considered hazardous. This new Part XI is administered by the War Veterans Allowance Board and District Authorities and all applications for allowances under this Part are dealt with and adjudicated upon in the same manner as applications for allowances under the *War Veterans Allowance Act, 1952*.

COUNCIL OF THE YUKON TERRITORY

Whitehorse, Y. T.

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Arthur Laing, P.C., B.S.A., M.P.,
Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources

Elected Members of the Council

G. O. Shaw.....	Dawson
F. G. Southam.....	Mayo
H. E. Boyd.....	Whitehorse East
J. Watt.....	Whitehorse West
Bob MacKinnon.....	Carmacks-Kluane
J. K. Thompson.....	Whitehorse North
D. Taylor.....	Watson Lake

Territorial Officers

Commissioner of the Yukon Territories.....	G. R. Cameron
Territorial Secretary and Registrar of Vital Statistics.....	H. J. Taylor
Territorial Treasurer.....	K. McKenzie
Superintendent of Liquor Control.....	A. D. Vars
Superintendent of Schools.....	H. J. Thompson
Territorial Engineer.....	K. J. Baker
Superintendent of Game.....	J. B. Fitzgerald

The Council of the Yukon Territory was established by the *Yukon Act* (now S.C., 1952-53, Chapter 53, as amended).

The Commissioner in Council has legislative powers on such matters as direct taxation within the Territory in order to raise revenue, maintenance of municipal institutions, licences, solemnization of marriages, property and civil rights, education, public health and generally all matters of a local nature.

The Council of the Yukon Territory consists of seven elected members. The Commissioner of the Yukon Territory is the chief executive officer of the Territory but is not a member of the council.

DEPARTMENTS AND GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

UNDER THE RESPONSIBILITY OF CABINET MINISTERS

and

ACTS OF THE PARLIAMENT OF CANADA RELATING TO
EACH DEPARTMENT OR AGENCY

The Right Honourable

Lester B. Pearson, P.C., Q.C., M.P., Prime Minister

Privy Council Office

The British North America Act, 1867
Regulations Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 235

Library of Parliament

Library of Parliament Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 166

The Halifax Relief Commission

An Act respecting the Halifax Relief Commission, S.C. 1918, Chapter 24.

The Canada Council

Canada Council Act, P.C. 1957-561, Chapter 3

The Honourable Lucien Cardin, P.C., Q.C., M.P.

Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada

Department of Justice

Department of Justice Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 71
Combines Investigation Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 314
Extradition Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 322
Financial Administration Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 116
Judges Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 159, as amended
Official Secrets Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 198
Penitentiary Act, S.C. 1960-61, Chapter 53
Railway Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 234
Ticket of Leave Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 264
Admiralty Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 1
Bankruptcy Act, R.S.C. 1952 Chapter 14
Canada Prize Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 28
Criminal Code, S.C. 1953-54, Chapter 51
Crown Liability Act, S.C. 1952-53, Chapter 30
Exchequer Court Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 98, as amended.
Expropriation Act, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 106
Fugitive Offenders Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 127
Identification of Criminals Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 144
Interpretation Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 158
Juvenile Delinquents Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 160
Lord's Day Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 171
Petition of Rights Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 210

Prisons and Reformatories Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 217
 Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act, S.C. 1959, Chapter 54
 Supreme Court Act, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 259
 Tobacco Restraint Act, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 266
 Yukon Administration of Justice Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 299
 Solicitor General Act, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 253
 Canada Evidence Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 307
 Escheats Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 97
 Parole Act, S.C., 1958, Chapter 38
 Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act, S.C. 1959, Chapter 54.
 Canadian Bill of Rights, S.C. 1960, Chapter 44
 Narcotic Control Act, Part II of S.C. 1960-61, Chapter 35

Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 241
 Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act, S.C. 1959, Chapter 54
 Government Vessels Discipline Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 137

The Honourable Paul Martin, Q.C., P.C., M.P.
Secretary of State for External Affairs

Department of External Affairs

Department of External Affairs Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 68
 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 122
 High Commissioner in the United Kingdom Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 142
 Privileges and Immunities (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 218
 Privileges and Immunities (United Nations) Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 219
 United Nations Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 275

International Joint Commission

The International Boundary Waters Treaty Act, S.C. 1911, Chapter 28

External Aid Office, P.C. 1960-1476, of October 28, 1960

The Honourable J. J. Connolly, P.C., M.P.
Minister without Portfolio and Leader of the
Government in the Senate

The Honourable Maurice Lamontagne, P.C., M.P.
Secretary of State and Registrar General of Canada

Department of the Secretary of State of Canada

Department of State Act., R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 77
 Companies Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 53
 Boards of Trades Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 18
 Trade Unions Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 267
 Patent Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 203
 Industrial Design and Union Label Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 150
 Timber Marketing Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 265
 Copyright Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 55
 Trade Marks Act, S.C. 1952-53, Chapter 49

Corrupt Practices Inquiries Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 56
Disfranchising Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 83
Dominion Controversial Elections Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 87
Pension Fund Societies Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 208
Public Documents Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 223
Representation Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 334
Translation Bureau Act, 1952, Chapter 270
Public Officers Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 225
Seals Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 247
Companies Creditor's Arrangement Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 54

Office of the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada

Canada Temperance Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 30
Canada Elections Act, S.C. 1960, Chapter 39

Civil Service Commission

Civil Service Act, S.C. 1961-62, Chapter 57

Office of the Custodian of Enemy Property

The Trading with the Enemy (Transitional Powers) Act, S.C. 1947, Chapter 24

National Film Board

National Film Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 185

National Gallery of Canada

National Gallery Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 186

National Library

National Library Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 330
Copyright Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 55

The Public Archives

Public Archives Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 222
Laurier House Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 163

Canadian Broadcasting Corporation

Broadcasting Act (Part I), S.C. 1958, Chapter 22

Board of Broadcast Governors

Broadcasting Act (Part I), S.C. 1958, Chapter 22

Department of Public Printing and Stationery

Public Printing and Stationery Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 226
Publication of Statutes Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 230

Office of the Representative Commissioner

Representative Commissioner Act, S.C. 1963, Chapter 40

The Canada Council

Canada Council Act, S.C. 1957, Chapter 3

Centennial Commission

National Centennial Act, S.C. 1961, Chapter 60 as amended

Economic Council of Canada

Economic Council Act, S.C. 1963, Chapter 11

The Honourable Paul T. Hellyer, P.C., M.P.
Minister of National Defence

The Honourable Léo Alphonse Cadieux, P.C., M.P.
Associate Minister of National Defence

Department of National Defence

National Defence Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 184
Defence Services Pension Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 63
Canadian Forces Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 310
Visiting Forces (British Commonwealth) Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 283
Visiting Forces (North Atlantic Treaty) Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 284
Visiting Forces (United States of America) Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 285

The Honourable Walter L. Gordon, P.C., M.P.
Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada

Department of Finance

Financial Administration Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 116
Farm Improvement Loans Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 110
Fisheries Improvement Loans Act, S.C. 1955, Chapter 46
Veterans' Business and Professional Loans Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 278
Prairie Grain Producers Interim Financing Act, S.C. 1956, Chapter 1
Bank Act, S.C. 1953-54, Chapter 48, as amended
Quebec Savings Bank Act, S.C. 1953-54, Chapter 41, as amended
Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 95
Tariff Board Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 261
Customs Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 58
Excise Tax Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 100
Bretton Woods Agreements Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 19
Canadian Fishermen's Loan Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 37
Currency, Mint and Exchange Fund Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 315
Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 111
Gold Clauses Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 130
Gold Export Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 131
Marine and Aviation War Risk Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 328
Members of Parliament Retiring Allowances Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 329
Municipal Grants Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 182
Municipal Improvements Assistance Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 183
Winding-Up Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 296
Fire Losses Replacement Account Act, S.C. 1953-54, Chapter 28
Federal-Provincial Tax-Sharing Arrangements Act, S.C. 1956, Chapter 29
Diplomatic Service (Special) Superannuation Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 82
Pawnbrokers Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 204
Provincial Subsidies Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 221
Public Service Superannuation Act, S.C. 1952-53, Chapter 47
Satisfied Securities Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 245
Prairie Grain Loans Act, S.C. 1960, Chapter 1
Prairie Grain Provisional Payments Act, S.C. 1960, Chapter 2
Small Business Loans Act, S.C. 1960-61, Chapter 5
Canada Student Loans Act, S.C. 1964, Chapter 24

Bank of Canada

Bank of Canada Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 13
International Development Association Act, S.C. 1960, Chapter 32

Department of Insurance

Department of Insurance Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 70
Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 31
Civil Service Insurance Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 49
Co-operative Credit Associations Act, S.C. 1952-53, Chapter 28
Foreign Insurance Companies Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 125
Loan Companies Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 170
Small Loans Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 251
Trust Companies Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 272

Industrial Development Bank

Industrial Development Bank Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 151

Canadian Farm Loan Board

Canadian Farm Loan Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 36

Tariff Board

Tariff Board Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 261

Municipal Development and Loan Board

Municipal Development and Loan Act, S.C. 1963, Chapter 13

The Honourable Mitchell Sharp, P.C., M.P. Minister of Trade and Commerce

Department of Trade and Commerce

Department of Trade and Commerce Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 78
Electricity Inspection Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 94
Gas Inspection Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 129
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Canadian Coal Equality Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 34
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Inland Water Freight Rates Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 153
Coal Production Assistance Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 173, S.C. 1958, Chapter 36, S.C. 1959, Chapter 39
Importation of Intoxicating Liquor Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 147

The Canadian Wheat Board

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Temporary Wheat Reserves Act, S.C. 1956, Chapter 2
Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act, S.C. 1957-58, Chapter 2
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Dominion Bureau of Statistics

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Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited

Companies Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 53

Export Credits Insurance Corporation

Export Credits Insurance Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 105

Newfoundland Fisheries Board

An Act for the creation of the Newfoundland Fisheries Board, R.S.N., 1952,
No. 207

Fisheries Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 119

Fish Inspection Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 118

Northern Ontario Pipe Line Crown Corporation

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National Energy Board

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Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act Administration

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The Honourable René Tremblay, P.C., M.P.

Postmaster General

Post Office Department

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Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation

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The Honourable John Whitney Pickersgill, P.C., M.P.

Minister of Transport

Department of Transport

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The New Westminster Harbour Commissioners Act, S.C. 1912-13, Chapter 158

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Canada Shipping Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 29

Canadian Maritime Commission Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 38

Canadian National Steamships Act, 1927, S.C. 1926-27, Chapter 29
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 Live Stock Shipping Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 169
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 International Rapids Power Development Act, R.S.C. 1952, C. 157
 Merchant Seamen Compensation Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 178
 Passenger Tickets Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 202
 Motor Vehicle Transport Act, S.C. 1953-54, Chapter 59
 Freight Rates Reduction Act, S.C. 1959, Chapter 27
 Nanaimo Harbour Commissioners Act, S.C. 1960, Chapter 19
 Oshawa Harbour Commissioners Act, S.C. 1960, Chapter 21
 Harbour Commissions Act, S.C. 1964-65, Chapter 32

Air Transport Board

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Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada

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Canadian Maritime Commission

Canadian Maritime Commission Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 38
 Canada Shipping Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 29
 Canadian Vessel Construction Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 43

Canadian National Railways

Canadian National Railways Act, S.C. 1955, Chapter 29

Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation

Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 42

National Harbours Board

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The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority

St. Lawrence Seaway Authority Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 242

Air Canada

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The Honourable J. Watson MacNaught, P.C., Q.C., M.P.
Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys

Department of Mines and Technical Surveys

Department of Mines and Technical Surveys Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 73
Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 95
Explosives Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 102
Canada Lands Surveys Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 26
Coal Production Assistance Act, S.C. 1959, Chapter 39

International Boundary Commission

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Atlantic Development Board

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Dominion Coal Board

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The Honourable Arthur Laing, P.C., B.M.A., M.P.
Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources

Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources

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International River Improvements Act, S.C. 1955, Chapter 47
Game Export Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 128
Land Titles Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 162
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Territorial Lands Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 263
Trans-Canada Highway Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 269
Yukon Placer Mining Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 300
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Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada

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The National Battlefields Commission

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Council of the Northwest Territories

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Northern Canada Power Commission

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Council of the Yukon Territory

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The Honourable Guy Favreau, P.C., M.P.
President of the Queen's Council for Canada

National Centennial Administration

National Centennial Act, S.C. 1961, Chapter 60

The Honourable Edgar John Benson, P.C., M.P.
Minister of National Revenue

Department of National Revenue

Department of National Revenue Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 75

Excise Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 99

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Old Age Security Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 200

Customs Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 58

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Income Tax Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 148

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Canada-United States of America Estate Tax Convention Act, 1961, S.C. 1960-61,
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Tax Appeal Board

Income Tax Act, S.C. 1958, Chapter 32

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The Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, P.C., M.P.
Minister of Labour

Department of Labour

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Canada Fair Employment Practices Act, S.C. 1952-53, Chapter 19

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Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 108

Female Employees Equal Pay Act, S.C. 1956, Chapter 38

Government Annuities Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 132

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Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 152

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Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 236

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Technical and Vocational Training Assistance Act, S.C. 1960-61, Chapter 6

Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act, S.C. 1960-61, Chapter 26

Canada Labour Standards Code, S.C. 1964-65, Chapter 38

Unemployment Insurance Commission

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The Honourable G. J. McIlraith, P.C., M.P.
Minister of Public Works

Department of Public Works

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National Capital Commission

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The Honourable H. J. Robichaud, P.C., M.P.
Minister of Fisheries

Department of Fisheries

Department of Fisheries Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 69
Coastal Fisheries Protection Act, S.C. 1952-53, Chapter 15
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Fisheries Prices Support Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 120
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Fish Inspection Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 118
Great Lakes Fisheries Convention Act, S.C. 1955, Chapter 34
Meat and Canned Foods Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 177
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Pacific Salmon Fisheries Convention Act, S.C. 1956-57, Chapter 11
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The Honourable Lawrence Pennell, P.C., M.P.
Solicitor General of Canada

Office of the Solicitor General

Solicitor General Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 253
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The Honourable Roger Teillet, D.S.O., Q.C., P.C., M.P.
Minister of Veterans Affairs

Department of Veterans Affairs

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Civilian War Pensions and Allowances Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 51
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Alien Labour Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 7
Fire Fighters War Service Benefits Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 117
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Canadian Pension Commission

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War Veterans Allowance Board

War Veterans Allowance Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 340, as amended

The Honourable Judy LaMarsh, P.C., M.P.
Minister of National Health and Welfare

Department of National Health and Welfare

Department of National Health and Welfare Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 74
Blind Persons Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 17
Disabled Persons Act, S.C. 1953-54, Chapter 55
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Old Age Assistance Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 199
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Public Works Health Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 229
Quarantine Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 231
Canada Shipping Act (Part V), R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 29
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Youth Allowance Act, S.C. 1964, Chapter 23

National Advisory Council on Fitness and Amateur Sport

Fitness and Amateur Sport Act, S.C. 1961, Chapter 59

The Honourable C. M. Drury, P.C., M.P.
Minister of Industry and of Defence Production

Department of Industry

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Department of Defence Production

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Canadian Arsenals Limited

Companies Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 53

Canadian Commercial Corporation

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Crown Assets Disposal Corporation

Surplus Crown Assets Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 260

Defence Construction (1951) Limited

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Polymer Corporation Limited

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Department of Munitions and Supplies Act, S.C. 1939, Chapter 3

Emergency Measures Organization

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National Design Council

National Design Council Act, S.C. 1960-61, Chapter 24

Atomic Energy Control Board

Atomic Energy Control Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 11

Atomic Energy of Canada Limited

Companies Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 53

Canadian Patents and Development Limited

Companies Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 53

National Research Council

Research Council Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 239

Companies Act (Part I) R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 53

Queen Elizabeth II Canada Research Fund Act, S.C. 1959, Chapter 33

Length and Mass Units Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 164

Canadian Government Printing Bureau

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The Honourable John Robert Nicholson, P.C., M.P.

Minister of Citizenship and Immigration

Department of Citizenship and Immigration

Department of Citizenship and Immigration Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 67

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The Honourable Maurice Sauvé, P.C., M.P.

Minister of Forestry

Department of Forestry

Department of Forestry Act, S.C. 1960, Chapter 41

Agriculture Rehabilitation and Development Act, S.C. 1960-61, Chapter 30

Maritime Marshland Rehabilitation Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 175

Eastern Rockies Forest Conservation Board

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The Honourable Harry Hays, P.C., M.P.
Minister of Agriculture

Department of Agriculture

Department of Agriculture Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 66
Agricultural Prices Support Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 3
Destructive Insect and Pest Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 81
Prairie Farm Assistance Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 213
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Agricultural Products Board Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 4
Agricultural Products Co-Operative Marketing Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 5
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Animal Contagious Diseases Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 9
Canada Dairy Products Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 22
Cheese and Cheese Factory Improvement Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 47
Cold Storage Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 52
Experimental Farm Stations Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 101
Fertilizers Act, S.C. 1957, Chapter 27
Fruit, Vegetables and Honey Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 126
Hay and Straw Inspection Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 141
Inspection and Sales Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 155
Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 167
Live Stock Pedigree Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 168
Maple Products Industry Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 172
Meat and Canned Foods Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 177
Milk Test Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 180
Pest Control Products Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 209
Seeds Act, S.C. 1959, Chapter 35
Wheat Co-Operative Marketing Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 294
Canada Agricultural Products Standards Act, S.C. 1955, Chapter 27
Meat Inspection Act, S.C. 1955, Chapter 36
Agricultural Stabilization Act, S.C. 1957-58, Chapter 22
Crop Insurance Act, S.C. 1959, Chapter 42
Farm Credit Act, S.C. 1959, Chapter 43, as amended
Feeds Act, S.C. 1960, Chapter 14
Farm Machinery Syndicates Credit Act, S.C. 1964-65, Chapter 29

Farm Credit Corporation

Farm Credit Act, S.C. 1959, Chapter 43

The Honourable Jean-Luc Pépin, P.C., M.P.
Minister without Portfolio

INTERNATIONAL
ORGANIZATIONS
OF WHICH
CANADA IS A MEMBER

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

Paris, France.

Secretary-General Manlio Brosio

Canadian Permanent Representative and Ambassador
to the North Atlantic Council George Ignatieff

The North Atlantic Treaty was signed on April 4, 1949. It proclaims as its first objective the determination of member governments "to safeguard the freedom, common heritage and civilization of their peoples, founded on the principles of democracy, individual liberty and the rule of law".

As well as constituting a defensive military alliance—the Parties consider an armed attack against one or more of them as an attack against them all—the Treaty also aims at developing economic, social and cultural co-operation between member countries.

The 15 member countries of NATO are: Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, and the United States of America.

The North Atlantic Council is the supreme governing body of NATO and is composed of foreign ministers and, according to the agenda of the meeting, defence and finance ministers. A foreign minister is President of the Council, the office rotating annually among member countries. Ministerial sessions are held only about twice a year: between these meetings, however, the Council is in permanent session in Paris, where member governments are represented by permanent representatives, usually holding the rank of ambassador.

Subordinate to the Council are both civilian and military bodies. On the civilian side there are committees and working groups to deal with such aspects of the Organization's work as the annual review of member countries' defence plan, the construction of fixed military installations for the common use of the NATO forces (called "infrastructure"), budgetary control, information and cultural activities, emergency planning, civil co-operation, and security. Each committee is responsible to the Council and each has a group of experts on the international staff working with it. All meet in Paris. Generally speaking, the chairmen of these committees together with the secretaries are provided by the International Staff. In some cases chairmen may be drawn from the permanent delegations of the member countries in Paris.

A number of committees composed of national experts in specific fields also meet frequently to discuss problems of a technical nature.

On the military side, the senior organ reporting to the Council is the Military Committee, composed of the chiefs of staff of the member countries. It normally meets when the Council meets in ministerial session in order to provide the Council with military advice and receive from the Council political guidance. It is also responsible for providing general policy guidance of a military nature to the Standing Group. The Standing Group is the permanent executive body of the Military Committee. It is located in Washington and is composed of the Chiefs of Staff (or their representatives) of the United States, Britain and France. The other members of NATO are in continuous association with the work of the Standing Group by means of the Military Representatives Committee, which is also located in Washington, and which consists of representatives of the national military authorities. Thus, between meetings of the Military Committee, top-level military direction and co-ordination is provided by

the Standing Group, and the interests of all the member countries are safeguarded by the Military Representatives Committee.

In order to provide close and continuous contact between the work of these military bodies, located in Washington, and the Council, meeting in Paris, there is a Standing Group Representative, located at the NATO headquarters. He or his assistants attend all Council meetings and important committee meetings and are responsible for bringing the viewpoint of the Standing Group to the attention of the Council and of seeing that the Standing Group is, in turn, fully informed of the Council's deliberations.

Direct military command of the NATO forces is delegated to the supreme commanders.

NATO is much more than a military alliance, as it provides a forum where Canada and its partners can exchange full and frank information, opinions and intentions on the political, economic, cultural and scientific developments of today.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Committee of Three approved at the ministerial session in December 1956, steps have been taken to promote a greater degree of political consultations for the avoidance of serious differences among members and in order to ensure that member states should not, without advance consultation, adopt firm policies that make major political pronouncements on matters which significantly affect the Alliance or any of its members. Each spring a meeting of the foreign ministers is held to make an appraisal of the political progress of the Alliance, especially in relation to the strengthening of the process of political consultation. To assist the Council in this respect, a Committee of Political Advisers was set up in January 1957 under the chairmanship of the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs. It meets generally once a week and discusses informally international developments of concern to NATO.

The same year a Committee of Economic Advisers was set up to study problems that might affect the economic health of the Alliance, and, at the heads of government meeting held in December 1957, the principle of interdependence and the importance of political consultation and economic co-operation were further emphasized. The heads of government also decided to establish a Science Committee, which could seek to stimulate co-operation in that field and to increase the effectiveness of national effort through the pooling of scientific facilities and information and the sharing of tasks.

In the fields of culture and information, NATO continues to make a great effort to promote exchanges and a deeper mutual knowledge among the people of the member states.

COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS

The Commonwealth of Nations consists of a group of 21 independent nations associated, not as a result of written pacts or protocols, but as a partnership or a "brotherhood of nations". It is the product of history and of a continuous process of evolution which has been greatly accelerated in the second half of the twentieth century.

The sovereign status achieved by the Commonwealth countries, including Canada, was given expression in the Balfour Declaration of 1926, which said that the nations of the Commonwealth were "equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations". (Many Commonwealth nations, when they achieved independence, elected to adopt a republican form of government. As such they no longer owe allegiance to the Crown although they recognize the Queen as Head of the Commonwealth.) Following on the Declaration of 1926, the principle of equality within the Commonwealth was incorporated in the Statute of Westminster. However, even before the principle of equality in external matters was given legal expression, the Governors-General had ceased to represent the Government of the United Kingdom and had become personal representatives of the sovereign. A High Commissioner was appointed to act as the representative of the British Government in Ottawa and correspondence was conducted between the two governments instead of through the Governor-General.

The nature of the Commonwealth has changed radically, particularly in the 1920's and again in the decade following the war, when India, Pakistan and Ceylon achieved their independence. Further significant changes occurred in more recent years, when a number of British dependent territories in Africa achieved their independence within the Commonwealth and when South Africa withdrew in 1961 from Commonwealth membership. The strong interest in the maintenance of Commonwealth ties is perhaps the greatest evidence of its continued value to its members.

One of the more dramatic Commonwealth initiatives in recent years was the establishment of the Colombo Plan for aid to under-developed countries in Southeast Asia. Since its origin in 1951 a number of non-Commonwealth countries have joined the Plan. Further developments in the economic and educational fields have been the establishment of the Commonwealth Caribbean Assistance Programme, the Special Commonwealth Africa Aid Programme and the Commonwealth Scholarships and Fellowships Programme.

The present 21 members of the Commonwealth are Australia, Britain, Canada, Ceylon, Cyprus, the Gambia, Ghana, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, and Zambia.

Commonwealth Organizations of which Canada is a member are:

- Commonwealth Advisory Aeronautical Research Council
- Commonwealth Advisory Committee on Defence Science
- Commonwealth Agricultural Bureau Executive Board
- Commonwealth Air Transport Council
- Commonwealth Area Communications Scheme for Merchant and Naval Shipping
- Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council

Commonwealth Education Liaison Committee
Commonwealth Forestry Conference
Commonwealth Liaison Committee
Commonwealth Scientific Conference
Commonwealth Telecommunications Board
Commonwealth War Graves Commission
South Pacific Air Transport Council

UNITED NATIONS

Headquarters: New York 17, N.Y., U.S.A.

Secretary General U Thant (Burma)

Permanent Representative of Canada Paul Tremblay

The United Nations was established by Charter on June 26, 1945. Canada was one of the original 51 signatories. The purposes of the United Nations are to: (a) maintain international peace and security; (b) develop friendly relations among nations; (c) achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character; and, (d) to be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these ends. As of December 31, 1964, United Nations membership totalled 114 sovereign states, including all the members of the Commonwealth of Nations. Six main organs make up the United Nations: The General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice and the Secretariat.

The General Assembly which meets once a year, in the Autumn, in regular session or in extraordinary or emergency session when so required, consists of all 114 members. In order to expedite its work, it sets up seven main committees: First Committee (Political and Security), Special Political Committee (Political and Security), Second Committee (Economic and Financial), Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural), Fourth Committee (Trusteeship, including Non-Self-Governing Territories), Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary), Sixth Committee (Legal), and a steering committee which consists of its President, seventeen elected Vice-Presidents and the Chairmen of the seven main committees.

The Security Council which remains in permanent session consists of the five permanent members, the great powers: China, France, the United Kingdom, the United States and the U.S.S.R. and six non-permanent members elected for two-year terms. On Dec. 31, 1959, Canada completed its second term as a non-permanent member of the Security Council.

The Economic and Social Council which usually holds two sessions each year consists of eighteen members elected by the General Assembly for three-year terms with due regard to geographic distribution. One-third of the membership is renewed each year. Although the Charter does not so specify, the five permanent members of the Security Council have always been elected to the Economic and Social Council. At the fifteenth session, however, China failed to be re-elected. Canada completed its third three-year term on the Council on December 31, 1958.

The Trusteeship Council, which also holds two sessions each year, is composed of the members of the United Nations which administer trust territories, those members of the Security Council which do not administer trust territories and a number of members elected by the General Assembly for three-year terms, so as to ensure that there is always a balance between administering and non-administering members. Canada has never sought election to this organ.

The International Court of Justice, which has its headquarters at The Hague, consists of 15 judges. They are elected for nine-year terms by the General Assembly and the Security Council voting independently. Justice John Read of Halifax is the only Canadian to have served on the International Court.

UNITED NATIONS SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

Food and Agriculture Organization

Rome, Italy

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) had its beginnings in the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture held in May, 1943 at Hot Springs, Virginia, when plans were laid for dealing with expected postwar problems in this field. In October, 1945, FAO was established at a conference held at Quebec City with a membership of 42 countries, including Canada. Since that time the Organization has developed into one of the largest and most important of the United Nations Specialized Agencies and now has a membership of 106 countries. The headquarters moved from Washington to Rome in 1951.

The objectives of the Organization are to raise levels of nutrition and living standards, improve the production and distribution of food, agricultural, fisheries and forestry products, and to stimulate better rural conditions. To this end FAO collects, analyses and distributes technical and economic information relating to food and agriculture, and encourages national and international action to achieve its purposes. The supreme governing body of the Organization is the FAO Conference, which normally meets every second year. The Conference elects a 27-member Council, which normally meets twice a year to decide issues involving policy. Canada has a seat on the Council. From time to time subsidiary committees and other bodies are established for particular purposes. One of the most important of these, the Committee on Commodity Problems, on which Canada is represented, provides a forum for inter-governmental discussions of problems of production and trade in primary agricultural commodities. A sub-committee studying agricultural surplus disposal problems meets regularly in Washington.

The United Nations and the FAO jointly established the experimental World Food Programme (WFP), which began operations on January 1, 1963, with headquarters in Rome. Canada is one of the 24 members of the WFP governing body, the Inter-governmental Committee. The purpose of the Programme is to use food to help the economic and social development of the recipient countries and to meet food needs in case of emergencies. Canada has pledged \$5 million (U.S.) in cash and commodities for the three-year period of the Programme.

The International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

(a) *Origin*

The agreements setting up the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development were drawn up at a Monetary and Financial Conference held in 1944 at Bretton-Woods. The two institutions, which were designed basically to assist world-wide co-operation in the fields of currency exchange, international investment and economic development, came into existence in December, 1945.

(b) *Organization*

The IMF and the IBRD are Specialized Agencies of the United Nations. At the end of 1964, 102 countries were members of the Fund and of the Bank and several

newly independent countries were in the process of completing membership in both institutions. The principal authority over each institution is vested in a board of governors, and these two boards convene jointly once a year. Each country has the right to appoint a governor, who is in most cases the minister of finance. The Honourable Walter L. Gordon is Canadian Governor of the Fund and of the Bank. The governors have delegated many of their powers to executive boards of 18 members each. Five executive directors on each board are appointed by the countries with the highest quotas in the Fund and the highest subscription in the Bank. Other directors are elected by the remaining members. The staffs of the two institutions are headed by the Managing Director of the Fund and the President in the case of the Bank.

The International Monetary Fund
Washington, D.C.

(a) *Activities*

The IMF was designed to facilitate the expansion and balanced growth of international trade, to promote exchange stability and to make its resources in gold and currencies available to members under adequate safeguards to achieve these aims. Members using these resources are expected to repay the Fund within a period suited to their payments problems not in excess of three years and, as a general rule, with an outside limit of five years.

(b) *Resources*

The resources of the Fund consist of members' quotas paid in gold and members' currencies. These quotas were fixed by the Articles of Agreement for countries which were parties to the initial agreement or by the Fund itself in the case of countries which joined the Agency later. Under the regulations of the Fund member countries pay in gold either 25 per cent of their quotas or 10 per cent of their combined holdings in gold and U.S. dollars, depending on which is the smaller figure. The balance of a member's subscription is payable in non-interest-bearing notes in the member's currency.

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
Washington, D.C.

(a) *Activities*

The Bank's activities consist in (a) the making of loans to meet the foreign exchange costs for projects in the field of general reconstruction and development, electric power, transportation, agriculture, irrigation and flood control, and communications; (b) the marketing of its own bonds and other obligations in the private capital market on which it relies for the major part of the money which it lends; and (c) the provision of technical assistance in connection with projects financed by the Bank. Loans are made to member governments or under the guarantee of the government of the borrowing country. Loans are reimbursable in the currency in which they were made.

(b) *Resources*

The subscribed capital represents a guarantee by members which can be called only if needed to enable the Bank to meet its own obligations and not for lending; on the strength of this guarantee, the Bank obtains the greater part of its funds by the issue of its own securities in the principal financial markets of the world.

International Finance Corporation
Washington, D.C.

(a) *Origin*

The International Finance Corporation, which was designed to promote the growth of productive private enterprise, particularly in the less-developed countries, started operations in September 1956.

(b) Organization

The IFC is closely affiliated with the World Bank. At the end of 1964 it comprised 78 member countries. It has organizational features similar to the IMF and the IBRD and only countries which are members of IBRD are eligible to become members of IFC.

(c) Activities

The IFC is an investing rather than a lending institution, and it judges projects on the basis of their merit as investments for private capital.

Unlike the World Bank, the IFC can make investments without a government guarantee. In September 1961, the Corporation's charter was amended to permit it to make equity investments, and it has used this greater flexibility (a) to make combined equity and debenture investments in private industrial enterprises, (b) to engage in underwriting arrangements with a view to developing capital markets in under-developed countries, and (c) to make equity investments in local development banks.

International Development Association Washington, D.C.

(a) Origin

The International Development Association, a new affiliate of the Bank, began operations on November 8, 1960, and it is designed to promote economic development by providing finance on terms which are more flexible and bear less heavily on the balance of payments than do conventional loans, to which the Bank is limited.

(b) Organization

Although the IDA is a separate and distinct entity, the President of the Bank is ex officio President of IDA and the officers and staff of the Bank have been appointed to serve concurrently for the IDA.

(c) Activities

The IDA, while a lending institution, has wide flexibility in the terms of its assistance; it can apply any combination of long maturities, long periods of grace with regard to repayment of low interest rates, and repayment of interest and principal in any currency. Whereas repayment of Bank loans range between ten and 25 years, the development credits made by IDA to date have allowed 50 years for repayment. In addition, the Bank charges annual interest on its loans, currently at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent whereas IDA's credits are free of interest and carry only an annual charge of $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent on amounts withdrawn and outstanding to meet administration costs.

However, projects must have a "high development priority" and IDA will apply the same high standards as the Bank with respect to planning, administration and financing of the projects it assists.

International Civil Aviation Organization Montreal, Canada

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) was established as a Specialized Agency of the United Nations in April 1947. Its general objectives are the development of the principles and techniques of international air navigation and the encouragement of the planning and development of international air transport in such a way as to promote safety, efficiency, economy, and the orderly growth of air services.

The Organization is governed by an Assembly comprising all 105 member states, which meets at least once every third year. Subordinate to the Assembly is the 27-

member Council, which is elected for a three-year term at the triennial Assemblies, and which meets in virtually continuous session at the headquarters in Montreal. Canada has been a member of the Council since the provisional establishment of ICAO in 1945. The Council is assisted by an Air Navigation Commission and four specialized committees: Air Transport, Legal, Joint Support of Air Navigation Services, and Finance.

International Labour Organization

Headquarters: Geneva, Switzerland

The International Labour Organization (ILO) was established on April 11, 1919, when its constitution was adopted as Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles. Originally associated with the League of Nations, it has been a Specialized Agency of the United Nations since 1946. As of the end of 1963 there were 108 member states in the Organization, of which Canada is one of the founding members, having joined in 1919.

ILO's purposes are set out as follows: to contribute to the establishment of lasting peace by promoting social justice; to improve, through international action, labour conditions and living standards; and to promote economic and social stability.

In furtherance of these aims, ILO brings together representatives of government, labour and management to recommend international minimum standards and to draft international labour conventions on such subjects as wages, hours of work, minimum ages for employment, conditions of work, workmen's compensation, social insurance, vacation with pay, industrial safety, employment services, labour inspection, freedom of association, etc. In addition, the Organization extends technical assistance to governments and publishes periodical studies and reports on social, industrial and labour questions.

Structure

A General Conference, which is the Organization's highest authority, meets annually and is composed of national delegations comprising two government delegates, as well as one delegate representing management and one representing labour. The Conference's chief function is to formulate international social standards in the form of conventions.

The Governing Body of ILO supervises the work of the International Labour Office and the Organization's various committees and commissions. On the governing body are 20 representatives of governments (ten being from the states of major industrial importance), ten representing management and ten representing labour. Canada is a member of the governing body as a state of major industrial importance.

The International Labour Office, which is situated in Geneva, Switzerland, provides the Secretariat for the annual sessions of the General Conferences and meetings of the governing body, collects and distributes information, assists governments upon request in drafting legislation on the basis of decisions of the Conference, undertakes special investigations, provides machinery to assist in the effective application of conventions and issues publications. The present Director-General of the International Labour Office is David A. Morse of the United States.

In addition to the headquarters of the Organization in Geneva, the ILO maintains 12 branch offices situated in the major regions of the world to maintain liaison with national governments in their areas, to distribute ILO publications and to receive queries on all questions relating to the work of the Organization. One of the branch offices is situated in Ottawa.

International Telecommunication Union

Place des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU), with headquarters in Geneva, traces its origin to the International Telegraph Convention of 1865 and the International Radio Telegraph Convention of 1906. The members of these two bodies met simultaneously at Madrid in 1932 and concluded a single International Telecommunication Convention regulating telegraph, telephone and radio services. This Convention established the ITU, which was later organized in its present form by the Atlantic City Convention of October 2, 1947. Canada was a party to the 1906 convention signed at Berlin and since then has been associated with the international body operating in this field. The purpose of the ITU is to maintain and extend international co-operation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds and to promote the development and efficient operation of technical facilities.

The supreme authority of the ITU is the Plenipotentiary Conference, which normally meets once every five years. Between Conferences the affairs of the Union are managed by the Administrative Council, which meets annually. Canada has been one of the member countries on the Council since it was established in 1947. At the 1959 Conference the size of the Council was increased from 18 to 25. Subordinate to the Council are the Secretariat and three permanent technical organs—the International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) at Geneva, and two International Consultative Committees, on Telegraph and Telephone (CCITT) and Radio (CCIR), which usually meet every three years.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Place de Fontenoy, Paris, France

Room 2201, UN Building, Forty-second and East River,
New York, N.Y.

(a) Creation and Authority

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) is a Specialized Agency of the United Nations. Its constitution was adopted on November 4, 1946. At November 1, 1964, there were 117 member nations.

(b) Purpose

The purpose of UNESCO is “to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science, and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language or religion, by the Charter of the United Nations.”

(c) Organization

The organization of UNESCO consists of the General Conference, the Executive Board, and the Secretariat headed by the Director-General. The General Conference, meeting biennially, determines the policy and main lines of work of the Organization. It is composed of delegations appointed by the governments of member states. The Executive Board, consisting of 30 members elected by the General Conference from government-nominated candidates, meets at least twice a year, and is responsible for the execution of the programme of the Organization.

UNESCO functions in its various member states with the assistance of national co-operating bodies usually known as National Commissions for UNESCO.

Universal Postal Union

Schosshaldenstrasse 46, Berne, Switzerland

The Universal Postal Union (UPU) came into being on July 1, 1875, as a result of the Postal Convention adopted at Berne, Switzerland, on October 9, 1874, and since 1948 has been a Specialized Agency of the United Nations. The Union's prime purpose is to facilitate the exchange of postal communications between the member countries of UPU and to promote in this sphere the development of international collaboration. Thus, every member agrees to transmit the mail of all other members by the best means used for its own mail. With the admission of Kuwait and the Republic of Cameroun in 1960, and the Ivory Coast, the Republic of Mali and the Republic of Dahomey in the first six months of 1961, there are now 126 members of UPU.

Structure

The supreme authority of the Union is the Universal Postal Congress, which normally meets once every five years. The Congress reviews the Universal Postal Convention and its subsidiary agreements on the basis of proposals submitted by member countries. The latest revision of the Convention was made at the last Universal Postal Congress in Vienna in 1964.

An Executive Council, consisting of 27 members elected by the Congress on the basis of equitable geographical representation, maintains working relations with the United Nations and other international organizations, makes studies and recommendations to the Congress and exercises control over the International Bureau of the Union.

The International Bureau, which is the permanent secretariat of the Union and is situated in Berne, Switzerland, co-ordinates and publishes information and acts as a clearing house for the settlement of accounts relative to the international postal service. The Secretary-General of UPU is Dr. Edouard Weber of Switzerland.

World Health Organization

Headquarters: Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland

The constitution of the World Health Organization was adopted on July 22, 1946 by the International Health Conference, which was convened by the Economic and Social Council and held in New York. After 26 members had ratified this constitution, WHO came into being on April 7, 1948. The first World Health Assembly met in June 1948 and took as its objective "the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health". As of November 1964 there were 119 full members of WHO and six associate members.

WHO provides two kinds of services: advisory and technical. Advisory services are provided to help countries strengthen their own health services. Experts are trained and demonstration teams are provided to help governments with such problems as malaria, tuberculosis, maternal and child health, sanitation and nutrition. WHO's technical services include special research projects on parasitic and virus diseases, the standardization of pharmaceutical drugs and the publication of various technical and scientific works.

Structure

A World Health Assembly, with representatives of all members, meets annually and is the policy-making body of WHO. It also elects members to the Executive Board.

The WHO Executive Board meets semi-annually and acts as the executive organ of the Assembly. It consists of 24 individuals nominated by governments which in turn have been elected by the World Health Assembly.

The Secretariat consists of a Director-General and both technical and administrative staff. The present Director-General of WHO is Dr. Marcolino Gomes Candau of Brazil.

WHO has adopted a policy of decentralization. It has established six regional committees, each concentrating on the health problems in its own geographical area. By special arrangement these responsibilities in the American region are delegated to the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO), of which Canada is not a member, although it sends an official observer to the conferences of this Organization.

World Meteorological Organization

41 Avenue Giuseppe Motta, Geneva, Switzerland

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO), with headquarters in Geneva, developed from the International Meteorological Organization, a voluntary association of international weather services founded in 1878. The convention which established WMO came into force on March 23, 1950 and the Organization became a Specialized Agency of the United Nations on December 20, 1951. The purposes of the Organization are to facilitate co-operation among meteorological services, to promote the establishment and maintenance of telecommunications systems for the rapid exchange of weather information; to promote standardization of meteorological observations and to ensure the uniform publication of observations and statistics; to further the application of meteorology in various fields including aviation, shipping and agriculture, and to encourage and assist in co-ordinating the international aspects of research and training in meteorology.

These activities are implemented by a Congress, the supreme organ of the WMO, on which the Director of the Meteorological services of each of the 124 member states and 15 territories is represented. The Congress normally meets every four years and the next session will be in 1967, the exact date yet to be determined. Between sessions the affairs of the Organization are managed by the Executive Committee (consisting of 21 directors of meteorological services). There are also eight technical commissions covering the main fields of modern meteorology and six regional associations.

UNITED STATES-CANADA ORGANIZATIONS

Canada-United States Interparliamentary Group

Canada-United States Ministerial Committee on Joint Defence

Great Lakes Fishery Commission

International Boundary Commission

International Joint Commission

International Pacific Halibut Commission

International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission

Joint Canada-United States Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs (Ministerial)

Permanent Joint Board on Defence

Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Inter-American

- Commissions on Geography and Cartography of the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History
- Inter-American Radio Office
- Inter-American Statistical Institute
- Postal Union of the Americas and Spain

Colombo Plan

- Consultative Committee on Co-operative Economic Development in South and Southeast Asia
- Council for Technical Co-operation in South and Southeast Asia

Conservational

- International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries
- International North Pacific Fisheries Commission
- International Whaling Commission
- North American Forestry Commission
- North Pacific Fur Seal Commission

Economic

- Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)
- Customs Co-operative Council
- European Productivity Agency (as associate member)
- International Coffee Study Group
- Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration
- International Cotton Advisory Committee
- International Lead and Zinc Study Group
- International Rubber Study Group
- International Sugar Agreement
- International Tin Agreement
- International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property
- International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Property
- Universal Copyright Convention
- International Union for the Publication of Customs Tariffs
- International Wheat Agreement
- International Wool Study Group
- Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
- United Kingdom-Canada Continuing Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs

Legal

- Permanent Court of Arbitration

Scientific

- International Bureau of Weights and Measures
- International Hydrographic Bureau
- International Institute of Refrigeration

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